"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; brisk east winds to-day; Thursday fair, warmer.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,213. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICANS MOVE FOR LOBBY INQUIRY

Cummins Resolution Asks Wilson for Names and Requires Senators to be Sworn.

BOTH PARTIES RESENTFUL

Tariff Minority Quick to Seize Opportunity to Embarrass Democrats —Pro-Wilson House Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—President Wilson's denunciation yesterday of the "industrious and insidious lobby" which he said was working for the defeat of the free sugar and free wool items in the Tariff bill has aroused a feeling of resentment at both ends of the Capitol and in both parties. The Democrats have discussed the President's statement guardedly, contenting themselves for the most part with saying that the statement was vague and that they knew of no "lobbyists" in the offensive sense. But the Republicans, after criticism of a much sharper and more open sort, are to-night elated at what they consider the good prospects of compelling the President to give names and facts about the lobby or of putting the Democrats in the embarrassing position of voting against an inquiry into a situation about which the chosen head of their party has publicly declared the country should know.

The first intimation of the effect of the President's statement came shortly after the Senate convened this afternoon. Senator Cummins of Iowa introduced a resolution providing that a select committee of five Senators investigate the alleged existence of a lobby, that all Senators be called upon to give sworn testimony as to all persons who had approached them regarding legislation, particularly the tariff, and what items interested them, and that the President be requested to give the names of the lobbyists he referred to yesterday, and any other facts bearing on the reported efforts of various interests to modify the Underwood bill. The committee, when appointed, is directed to report within ten days.

Mr. Cummins asked for immediate consideration of his resolution. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader, objected on the ground that it was an insult to Senators to require them to give sworn testimony as to the persons who in a legitimate way had sought to present argument to them. Mr. Bristow of Kansas, who was in Mr. Cummins's confidence, whispered to Senator Root of New York, and Mr. Root hurriedly explained the situation to Mr. Gallinger, who thereupon withdrew his objection.

The Republicans were chuckling openly at the turn affairs had taken, when Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, a Democratic supporter of the President, objected. That objection sent the resolution over until Thursday. The Republicans are planning to press the resolution then with as much vigor as possible. Senator Root showed his interest in the matter by the rather unusual course of insisting that Mr. Owen's name be recorded as the objector, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts circulated among the Democrats to sound the possibilities of support for the resolution from that quarter.

Want to Hear from White House.

The Democrats, up to the time the Senate adjourned late in the afternoon, mostly held a non-commital attitude, which the Republicans interpreted as a desire to hear from the White House before they made up their minds. No matter what decision they reach, the Republicans think the resolution will do the Democrats harm. As one Republican Senator explained it, if the Democrats oppose the resolution they will be admitting that there is nothing in the lobby which the President's statement purported to disclose; while, if they pass the resolution, the investigation will show that the lobby, as the President described it, does not exist.

Some Democrats, speaking privately, seemed to take the view that the President went too far. One prominent member of the Finance Committee, who has come into daily contact with the numerous interests desiring slight tariff changes here and there, aside from the representatives of the wool and sugar interests, said that not once had he seen evidence of the least impropriety in their tactics. As to the resolution, he said that he did not care whether it was passed or not. When pressed for his opinion as to the political effect of a vote for or against it, he declined to answer.

Mr Cummins's resolution follows:

Resolved, That there be appointed by the Vice President a committee of five Senators to investigate the charge that a lobby is being maintained at Washington, or elsewhere, to influence proposed legislation now pending before the Senate. The committee is instructed to report within ten days the names of all lobbyists attempting to influence any such pending legislation and the methods which they have employed to accomplish their ends, and in giving the name of the lobbyist, to give the particular bill upon which he is working, and, if it be the Tariff bill, the item he is seeking to change.

The committee is further instructed to take the statement under oath of all the Senators as to the names of all persons who have made any representations to them during the present session concerning pending legislation, and especially concerning the Tariff bill, and that the inquiry shall include the character of the representation and the circumstances under which it was made in order to ascertain whether it was a proper or improper attempt to influence legislation.

It is further resolved that the President be and he is hereby requested to furnish said committee with the names of the lobbyists to whom he referred in the public statement issued by him on the 26th day of May, and any other information about them and their efforts to bring about changes in legislation now before the Senate, which will promote the general welfare.

The committee is authorized to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and to send for persons and papers in the prosecution of said investigation.

"Not Visible to the Naked Eye."

In objection to immediate consideration Mr. Gallinger said:

"These reports are often unsubstantiated and unfounded on fact. It is often stated that notorious lobbyists are in the halls of the Capitol, but they are not visible to the naked eye. Men are here who ought to be here, men representing great interests that are vitally affected by our legislation. It is absurd to ask Senators to recall and recite the names of their friends, perhaps, or their constitutents, who have called upon them."

"I recognize the right of men affected by legislation to appear," answered Mr. Cummins, suavely. "But now the Congress is placed in an unenviable position. I don't known that any lobbyists are here; none has approached me. But we have a tariff bill pending, and many persons are here for, I suppose,

Continued on Page 3.

MRS. P. C. KNOX HURT.

Flung from Skidding Auto and Has an Ankle Sprained.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27.—While ex-Secretary and Mrs. Philander C. Knox were taking a ride in their automobile to-night the machine skidded while they were rounding a sharp curve on the road near English Creek. Mrs. Knox was pitched from the tonneau of the car. The machine did not turn turtle. Mr. Knox grasped the side of the car and was not flung out.

The automobile was brought to a standstill by the chauffeur, and he and Mr. Knox leaped out and ran to the assistance of Mrs. Knox. She did not seem to be injured badly, but they took her to a house near by, where she rested for a time. Later she returned to this city and went to the Hotel Shelbourne.

A physician found that Mrs. Knox was badly bruised and one of her ankles was sprained. She also had some minor cuts and bruises. She went directly to bed on reaching the hotel.

Through his physician, however, Mr. Knox issued this formal statement:

We are very desirous that our many friends should not be needlessly alarmed by the exaggerated reports of the accident. The facts of the matter are that our car skidded as we were rounding a sharp curve near English Creek.

The machine careened badly but did not turn over.

Mrs. Knox and myself were tossed from our seats, but I recovered my balance and made a grasp to save Mrs. Knox, but was an instant too late to prevent her being thrown from the car. Fortunately, she landed in the soft dirt of the roadwy, and thus escaped serious injury.

We do not anticipate any more serious effects of the accident than that Mrs. Knox may be a little sore and stiff as the result of her fall.

ULTIMATUM TO ALLIES.

They Are Told That the Time Has Come to Sign the Draft Peace Treaty

LONDON, Wednesday, May 28.—The growing displeasure in diplomatic circles of the great powers at the attitude of Greece and Servia found expression yesterday in what practically amounted to an ultimatum, which Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, delivered to the delegates of the belligerents.

The communication, which was couched in strong phrases without ambiguity, made it perfectly clear that enough time had been spent in futile discussions of the peace settlement and that the moment had arrived for the signing of the draft treaty.

Despite assertions to the contrary, the Ambassadors were from the first averse to any modification of the draft, not because of the character of the proposed changes so much as because of the delay which would attend fresh discussions.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that the proposed modifications were useless in those cases which had been left in the hands of the powers. Consequently the delegates were informed that a decision had been reached that peace should be signed forthwith without modification.

It was also intimated that those States which were prepared to sign should do so, and that it would serve no purpose for the delegates not prepared to sign to remain here longer.

The Servians and Greeks have notified their home Governments of this decision, and are now awaiting instructions. The Turks and Bulgars are ready to sign, and it is not expected that the Montenegrins will raise any objection.

Some of the Balkan delegates express the opinion that the communication of the powers savors more of intervention than of mediation. But the real reason behind the ultimatum lies in the determination of the diplomats to get the draft signed, so as to be in a position to take up the big questions remaining for settlement after the preliminaries of peace are adopted.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Council of Ministers has decided to reject all modifications of the peace draft suggested by the allies.

BRYAN TO GIRL GRADUATES.

Better a Dull Head Than a Cold Heart, but Best of All Is Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, May 27.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan addressed the graduates of Mrs. Merrill's School at their commencement exercises to-day on "Faith." Mr. Bryan told the girls of the school and the crowd of well known men and women that filled the school chapel at Oaksmere that it was impossible to do anything of importance without faith in one's self, faith in one's fellowmen, and faith in God.

"I fear the plutocracy of wealth, I respect the aristocracy of learning, and I love the democracy of the heart," said Mr. Bryan. "The only thing I fear in education is that it may lift one up until he becomes ashamed of those with whom he was formerly attached. I would rather the head were dull than the heart cold."

Among the guests were Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, State of New Rochelle, former Mayors Harry E. Colwell and George G. Raymond, Frederick H Allen, Judge John J. Grennan, and Judge Mark M. Schlesinger.

After the exercises Mr. Bryan and some of the others were guests at a dinner to the graduates. Mr. Bryan later attended a reception at the Democratic Club.

GERMAN BLOW AT OIL TRUST

Contract with Competitor Declared Void—Trust Must Pay Costs.

BERLIN, May 27.—The Imperial Supreme Court to-day declared void and against public policy the contract apportioning Germany between the Standard Oil Company's German subsidiary company and its chief competitor, the German Petroleum Sales Company. The contract allotted to the latter, only one-fifth of the business in Germany.

The Germans declared that they signed the contract after a long, losing fight. They denounced it a year ago, finding the situation under its provision worse than it was in the days before the contract went into operation.

The costs of the suit in the three courts which it has passed were imposed on the Standard Oil Company's German subsidiary.

RECEIVERS NAMED FOR FRISCO ROAD

Western System Embarrassed by Obligations of $3,740,000 Maturing on June 1.

MOVE MADE BY CREDITORS

President Winchell and T. H. West Appointed Receivers, with T. F. Fauntleroy as Master.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Benjamin L. Winchell, President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and Thomas H. West, Chairman of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, were appointed receivers to-day for the 'Frisco Road by Judge Walter S. Sanborn, in the Federal Court of Appeals. Attorney Thomas F. Fauntleroy was appointed Special Master.

The receivership was asked for by creditors of the road. Frederick W. Lehmann, representing interests holding $50,000,000 in mortgage securities of the road, moved the appointment of a receiver.

In Chicago this afternoon receivers for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which is controlled by the 'Frisco, were appointed by Federal Judge Carpenter. The receivers are William J. Jackson, Vice President of the road, and Edwin W. Winter of New York.

Those joining in the request for the 'Frisco receivership were Attorney Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor, representing the Bankers' Trust Company of New York; one of the heaviest creditors; Frederick W. Lehmann, former Solicitor General of the United States, representing holders of mortgage securities, and Henry S. Priest, representing the company.

Judge Sanborn said he preferred to appoint only one man as receiver, but no one man had been suggested who met with both his approval and that of the parties interested. Judge Sanborn was asked by Mr. Lehmann if he would consider appointing a board of three men. Judge Sanborn said that if he did he would select the third man and see that he was not interested and was not a railroad man.

James Campbell, President of the North American Company, one of the heaviest creditors of the Frisco, said to-day:

"The North American Company holds as collateral on its $400,000 loan to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company all of the first mortgage bonds on its land grant from the Government, amounting to 1,250,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico, located along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, together with $200,000 first mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad Company. A part of this issue of bonds was recently sold in New York at 90 and interest.

"The North American Company would not force payment if provision had been made for the maturities of June 1, as it holds at least ten times the amount of the loan as collateral and would have been satisfied to have carried the loan indefinitely."

CHICAGO, May 27.—The receivership for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, granted to-day by Federal Judge Carpenter, was on the application of the Railway Steel Spring Company, the railroad concurring. Attorneys interested said that factors contributing to the necessity for a receivership included anti-railroad legislation enacted in the last two years and a tight money market.

Prior to 1912 the net annual income of the road was about $1,000,000. In the last year this fell to a deficit. Attorney R. M. Shaw, counsel for the Railway Steel Spring Company, said:

"The road found itself in debt and went into the money market to borrow. It found the money market tight, and there was nothing to do but go into a receivership."

The St. Louis & San Francisco's financial position has been precarious most of the time since the panic of 1907. In 1908 the property was near receivership, but Chairman B. F. Yoakum succeeded in getting funds to tide the company over its immediate difficulties. Mr. Yoakum believed that if he could keep the company's head above water for a few years, until the Southwest had time to develop further, it would prove a very prosperous system.

The immediate cause of the present receivership is the approaching maturity, on June 1, of an issue of $2,250,000 of two-year 5 per cent. collateral notes, secured by $2,500,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois stock trust certificates and $1,490,000 Fort Scott & Memphis preferred stock certificates. Mr. Yoakum was endeavoring for ten days to raise the money in New York to meet these. He Finally went to St. Louis to continue his efforts there.

The Frisco probably would have had no trouble in raising money to meet these notes, if they were the only obligations it had to face. A big interest payment, due July 1, and an issue of $2,880,000 bonds of the Ozark & Cherokee Central, due Oct. 1, coupled with the fact that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, on whose preferred and common stocks the Frisco was obligated to pay 6 per cent. and 10 per cent. annual dividends, respectively, was unable to contribute to the parent company's earnings, and that other lines, notably the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, were a drain, instead of a help, convinced banking interests that any aid extended at this time would have to be repeated shortly. The Frisco's capitalization is top-heavy, with $268,000,000 of fixed interest bearing obligations and only $50,000,000 of stock outstanding. Upwards of $26,000,000 of the company's bonds have been sold in France. $3,000,000 of the general lien 5s having been placed in Paris by Speyer & Co. as recently as last April.

With the first real intimation of trouble, various banking interests which had been associated with Frisco affairs, hastened to organize protective committees to look after the issues in which they had an interest during the reorganization. Speyer & Co., who had been regarded as bankers for the Frisco owing to their connection with the flotation of the company's principal bond issue, the general lien 5's, announced that they would act for the holders of these bonds in lieu of a costly committee, and that no expense would be incurred by the bondholders. Deposit of the bonds with the Bankers' Trust Company will be asked. It is expected that a committee will be named in Paris to look after the interests of the foreign holders. There is $65,524,000 of this issue outstanding.

Frederick Strauss, of J. & W. Seligman, is expected to head a protective committee for the $68,557,000 refunding mortgage 4's, the other members of which will consist of representatives of

Continued on Page 3.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR THE ASKING. A free carton of samples of "Lily" Drinking Cups mailed to users of bottled water by the Public Service Cup Co., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.—Adv.

The Hierophants of American Government
Wilbur Larremore, editor of The New York Law Journal, writes on this important theme
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

FLAGLER $60,000,000 CHIEFLY FOR WIDOW

5,000 Oil Shares, Probable Value About $1,840,000, Left to His Son.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 27.—The will of Henry M. Flagler, probated this afternoon, prevents any sale of his properties by keeping them intact under a trusteeship for five years, the trustees having the privilege of extending this period another five years.

J. R. Parrott, President of the Florida East Coast Railway and Hotel Companies, is to continue in that office as long as the interests remain intact. He, with W. H. Beardsley of New York and William R. Keenan, Jr., of Lockport, brother of Mrs. Flagler, are named as trustees. The value of the estate is estimated at from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000, but the will does not list the properties, which include the entire East Coast Railway system, the Hotels Ponce de Leon, Alcazar, and Cordova here, the Continental at Atlantic Beach, the Poinciana and Breakers at Palm Beach, the Royal Palm at Miami, the Victor at Nassau, and other stock in the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, Standard Oil and other corporations, vast tracts of valuable Florida lands, many small manufacturing plants, and other enterprises.

Mrs. Flagler is to receive $100,000 a year under trusteeship and the residence, Whitehall, at Palm Beach, and his New York City realty. After the trust expires and all other bequests have been made, she is to receive the balance of the vast estate.

Mr. Flagler and his son Harry had not been in thorough agreement of late years, but 5,000 shares of stock in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are left to him. If this is in the reorganized company it is worth $368 a share, and the bequest amounts to $1,840,000.

Horace Flagler, a cousin, is to receive $2,000 a year. Memorial Presbyterian Church, which Mr. Flagler built and in which he now lies, is to receive $3,000 a year during the trust and then $75,000 as an endowment.

The following bequests are to be made at the expiration of the trust:

To J. R. Parrott, $100,000; Hamilton College, $100,000; W. H. Beardsley, $50,000; Vice President J. E. Ingraham of the Florida East Coast Railway, $20,000; J. A. McGuire, the contractor who built the Ponce de Leon Hotel, $10,000; J. C. Salter, his private secretary, $10,000; Robert Murray, manager of the Ponce de Leon Hotel, $10,000; J. P. Greaves, manager of the Royal Palm, $10,000; Leland Sterry, $10,000; J. P. Beckwith, Vice President of the Florida East Coast Railway, $5,000; W. H. Chambers, Controller of the Florida East Coast Railway, $5,000; Mrs. Ella Green of Palm Beach, $5,000; E. J. Triay, $5,000; Bernard O'Brien, his watchman, $5,000; George Holland, his butler, $5,000; Ida Scheiffer, his housekeeper, $5,000.

The will was made in 1898, but six codicils alter it considerably, changing many of the bequests.

Large bequests were made to Stetson University, at Deland, Fla., and the State University, at Gainesville, Fla., but these were cut out in the codicils, as Mr. Flagler contributed handsomely to these institutions after the will had been made.

The will speaks in endearing terms of his wife in the paragraph directing the creation of the trusteeship, saying that it is devised to relieve her of the worries and cares of the management of the many great enterprises. She is to receive the bulk of the fortune when the trusteeship expires, without any restrictions whatever. Any one named in a bequest who tries to contest any provision of the will is thereby specifically debarred from any part of the bequest made.

ARREST NEW YORK AUTOISTS

Indianapolis Authorities Seize Two Professionals for Speeding.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—A few minutes after he had arrived in Indianapolis this afternoon with racing machines which are entered for the 500-mile speedway race here on Decoration Day, R. C. Gilhooley of New York City was arrested for violating the motor speed laws. Mayor Shank and Martin J. Hyland, Superintendent of Police, made war upon speeders this afternoon, and among others placed under arrest was Joseph H. Byrne of New York, a mechanician for "Bob" Burman.

Gilhooley is a relief driver. Mayor Shank and Superintendent Hyland started out Capitol Avenue in the police emergency automobile, and they overtook Gilhooley, who was on the way to the speedway. He was trailed from Twenty-fifth Street to Twenty-ninth Street and was speeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He was taken to the Central Police Station and was then released on his own recognizance. His case will be tried in the City Court to-morrow morning.

Byrne was on the Crawfordsville Pike speeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He was released and will be tried to-morrow.

ACCEPTS DAVISON DENIAL.

Bryan Sends a Telegram of Acknowledgment to the Morgan Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Bryan has sent a telegram to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., in response to the firm's message telling him of H. P. Davison's disavowal of The World's Paris interview, in which Mr. Davison was quoted as saying harsh things about Mr. Bryan's universal peace propaganda and the policy of the Wilson Administration in withdrawing this Government's support of the Chinese six-power loan. The telegram is as follows:

"I find this morning your telegram of Saturday, which reached this office Sunday morning. I beg to thank you for your prompt repudiation of the interview attributed to Mr. Davison of your firm. We are gratified to know that he has denied the authenticity of the Paris dispatch, and that your explanation is so full and complete. W. J. BRYAN."

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the celebrated tonic for your comfort in the Spring.—Adv.

WALES IN TROUBLE OVER CLUB SUPPER

Queen Mary Orders the Prince to Resign from the Lively Bullingdon at Oxford.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 27.—The young Prince of Wales has just received a reminder that although, as an Oxford student, he rejoices in the appellation of a man, his mother at least looks upon him as a subject to maternal rules.

When the Prince went to the 'Varsity he was anxious to join one or other of the clubs which confer a certain sort of distinction on favored undergraduates. One of the most famous of these is the Bullingdon Club, membership in which indicates exceptional popularity among the youth of the university.

Of course this club was open to the Prince, as any other would have been. However, he had a certain amount of difficulty in getting his parents' permission to join the Bullingdon, and eventually obtained it only on the understanding that he never join in what is known as a "Bullingdon blind," a euphemistic phrase for an evening of drink and song.

Unluckily the Prince was persuaded to participate in one of these "blinds" a few weeks ago, and a report that he had succumbed to the temptation was not long in reaching his royal parents. The result was that the Prince was directed by telegram to remove his name from the Bullingdon.

It is worthy of note that the telegram came from Queen Mary, not from the King.

Probably the Prince will find consolation in the fact that he is now the owner of a motor car. He had long desired to possess one, but the King assented only on condition that he first become a thoroughly efficient driver and acquire sound knowledge of the mechanism of an automobile. The Prince has now proved his proficiency, and a large, powerful car was delivered to him at Oxford last week.

He drove it to London and took his sister, Princess Mary, on a trip last Sunday. The Prince several times opened the throttle and went at full speed, to his sister's delight. The Prince afterward motored back to Oxford.

BRYAN GOES TO MARKET.

Carries Basket on Arm and Always Must Have White Radishes.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Bryan is not too busily engaged with affairs of State to do the marketing for the Bryan household. Almost any morning the Secretary of State may be seen in a local market place with a large basket swinging from his left arm. Col. Bryan elbows the crowd like any burgher and seems to enjoy the experience.

The Secretary's fondness for white radishes is now generally known among marketmen, and they try to keep on hand the kind he likes. The other day, however, much to Col. Bryan's disappointment, his favorite vegetable was not to be had.

"You know, I'm just crazy about white radishes," said the Secretary to a woman shopping behind him. "No other kind will do."

PELKEY AND BURNS HELD.

Charged with Manslaughter for McCarty's Death in Ring.

CALGARY, Alberta, May 27.—A change in the course of the Alberta Government's prosecution of the principals in Saturday's fatal prizefight was made at a hearing late to-night when Tommy Burns and Arthur Pelkey were committed to stand trial for manslaughter in connection with the death of Luther McCarty. William McCarney and Ed. Smith were released in $500 bail each and ordered to appear as witnesses. The bail of $10,000 each for the release of Pelkey and Burns was continued.

The action taken by the authorities came as a climax to a day of surprises. Neither Burns nor Pelkey would make any statement. The case probably will not come up for trial before October, according to officials.

Smith and McCarney will depart on an early train to-morrow for Piqua, Ohio, taking the body of McCarty there for burial.

EXPELS 60 DENVER PUPILS.

Governor's Son and Mayor's Daughter Among Fraternity Culprits.

DENVER, May 27.—Teller Ammons, son of Gov. Elias M. Ammons, and Miss Evelyn Arnold, daughter of Mayor Henry J. Arnold, with fifty-eight fellow-students of the five high schools of this city, have been expelled from school by Supt. Smiley, who alleged that they belonged to secret societies. Many of the expelled students were seniors, and would have been graduated within two weeks.

Young Ammons several weeks ago announced that he would begin the circulation of a referendum petition to refer to a vote of the people the Assembly bill signed by his father prohibiting membership in fraternities and sororities in high schools within the State. Miss Arnold has been identified prominently with clashes between students and high-school Faculties in Denver concerning sorority membership.

Supt. Smiley announces that he will give those expelled a chance for reinstatement if, at a meeting on Wednesday, they prove they do not belong to fraternities or sororities.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, 10 and 15 cents. Leather and rubber cement same price.—Adv.

FIND CHILD, BUT NOT HER GIRL ABDUCTOR

Frieda Lieberwitz Picked Up on a Street Corner, Where Annie Boyarsky Left Her.

BOTH WANDERED FOR DAYS

Little One Remembers Going Through Streets and Parks Hungry, and Sleeping in Dark Places.

While the police were searching yesterday in the park and side streets for Annie Boyarsky, the 18-year-old Russian girl, obsessed with what psychologists term a "maternal mania," and little Frieda Lieberwitz, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lieberwitz of 415 Wyona Street, East New York, who disappeared on Sunday afternoon, a little girl, in a bedraggled pink frock, was standing in the rain at 168th Street near Third Avenue, crying as if her heart would break. Two women approached the child and asked what she was sobbing about. The little girl was unable to tell them the cause of her distress and she was unable or unwilling to tell them her name. The two women then called a patrolman attached to the Tremont Avenue Police Station, and he reported the little girl as a lost child.

From the Tremont Station the child was transferred to the Morrisania Police Station, where she was placed under the care of the matron, Mrs. Sarah Sullivan. The matron soon succeeded in soothing the little miss with candy and good things to eat, and soon the child was comfortably stretched on the matron's couch, where she fell fast asleep.

Mrs. Sullivan during the afternoon observed the face of the child closely as she lay sleeping, and also examined her clothing. It was about 8 o'clock when the matron recalled that stories had been printed in the papers about little Frieda Lieberwitz, kidnapped from her home by the strange Boyarsky girl. Thereupon she went to the office of the detectives where she examined the pink slips, or confidential alarms that had been sent out. On one of them she found a description of the Lieberwitz child that tallied almost exactly with the little girl asleep on her couch.

Lieut. McGarry lost no time in communicating with Detective McKeon of the Miller Avenue Police Station, East New York, who has been working hourly on the case since the disappearance of the girl and the child was reported to him. McKeon went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lieberwitz, and requested Mrs. Lieberwitz to accompany one of the detectives to the Morrisania Station, but the mother was so prostrated by grief as to be unable to leave her bed.

The two sisters of Mrs. Lieberwitz, Frieda and Rose Lieberwitz, living at 395 Vermont Street, Brooklyn, hurried to the Morrisania Police Station, and quickly identified the lost girl as Frieda, although her golden curls had been cropped short, after the Buster Brown style, and she looked haggard and worn.

The child recognized her aunts at once, and urged by them, she told the police all that she could remember of what had happened to her since her disappearance. Little Frieda told of having accompanied the Boyarsky girl first to the office of a physician, where her older companion had received medical treatment for a sore on her arm. Then through the child's mind returned visions of trolley cars that "went fast," and with them the recollection of fatigue and hunger. It appeared that she and Annie Boyarsky had met a man on Sunday night, and that on Monday she and the girl had wandered about the streets, and through parks, where she saw "flowers and pretty things." Monday night they had slept in a "dark place," and yesterday they started out on the streets again.

Annie had remained with her until nearly noon, when she left her at 168th Street near Third Avenue, telling her that she was going to buy some candy and other things, and that she would be back in a minute. The child stood waiting for the older girl to return, and grew frightened as the hours passed and she did not appear. It was then that her sobbing attracted the attention of the two women, who placed her in the care of the patrolman.

The child went back home with her aunt last night. Her little sisters and brother, her mother and father, were all waiting for her when she arrived. There was joy in the home of the Lieberwitzs sufficient to drown the remembrance of grief.

Annie Boyarsky had returned home only a few weeks ago from a sanitarium to which she had been committed, following her disappearance nearly a year ago of Ruth Fleischman, the eleven-month-old daughter of Mrs. Abraham Fleischman of 1,427 Madison Avenue, who was found with the girl early one morning after a two days' search of the whole city for them.

That the girl was consumed with a desire to mother a child that she could call her own was also related by Mrs. Sadie Biblowsky, a sister of Mr. Lieberwitz. Mrs. Biblowsky said that Annie Boyarsky had asked her on one occasion how many children she had. When she informed the girl that she had six, Annie observed with bitterness:

"Oh, if I only had one, and to think that you have six!"

At a late hour last night neither Mrs. Boyarsky, nor any one known to her, had received any news as to what had become of her daughter after she abandoned the child.

CAR KILLS 85-YEAR-OLD MAN

James Rollins, 56 Years in Business, Hit on Way from Bank.

James Rollins, 85 years old, of 112 Milton Street, Brooklyn, who had been in the hay and feed business at 306 East Twenty-sixth Street for the last fifty-six years, was knocked down yesterday afternoon by a Lexington Avenue car at Twenty-seventh Street. He died a short time afterward in Bellevue Hospital, as a result of the injuries received, without regaining consciousness. The accident occurred while the aged merchant was returning from the Second National Bank at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where he had made a deposit.

One of his sons associated with him in business said that he had asked his father not to make the trip to the bank, but that he had refused to listen to him, having made it a point of late years to be as active in the business as possible. According to witnesses, the motorman of the car was not responsible for the accident, and he was not arrested.

3 big searchlight steamers Hudson Nav. Co. leave for Albany and Troy Thurs. evening. Plenty of room.—Adv.

LORD AVEBURY VERY ILL.

Famous Scientist's Condition Is Extremely Critical.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 27.—Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) is suffering from heart disease. It is reported that his condition is extremely critical.

He has been unconscious nearly all day.

Lord Avebury is 79 years old.

HAMMERSTEIN WILL PAY.

To Settle London Opera House Mortgages, Then Sell Out.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 27.—Arthur Hammerstein stated to-night that he had been enabled to raise the funds to meet the mortgages on the London Opera House due on Wednesday, but that the house would immediately be offered for sale.

It was said at the Opera House that an "amicable agreement" had been reached by which E. A. V. Stanley, the present lessee of the property, would become the owner on the terms outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatch of yesterday.

ANOTHER CULEBRA SLIDE.

Ten Cars and Two Steam Shovels Buried Under Earth and Rock.

PANAMA, May 27.—The slide on the east bank of Culebra Cut is again active. After a heavy rain yesterday several hundred thousand yards of earth and rock slid into the canal excavation, burying ten cars and two steam shovels and covering all the tracks. A locomotive also was caught in the moving mass.

Work at the station in Culebra Cut will be at a complete standstill for several days.

SUFFRAGIST BOMB EXPLODES

Attempt Apparently Made to Damage an Express Train at Reading.

READING, England, May 27.—Two loud explosions occurred and a great volume of smoke rose from the platform as the express from London to Bristol rushed through the station here at noon to-day.

A workman was struck in the neck by a small piece of metal, but no other damage was caused.

A sheaf of suffragette literature was found under the platform, and the explosion is supposed to have been caused by a suffragette bomb.

SHEFFIELD, May 27.—An ingeniously constructed bomb bearing the inscription, "Votes for Women," was found in the Public Library to-day.

The bomb was plunged into water.

CARDINAL VIGOROUS AGAIN.

He Dedicates Hall of Our Lady of Angels in Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, May 27.—Cardinal Farley conducted to-day the dedicatory ceremonies of the Hall of Our Lady of Angels. A special train was run from New York, and many church dignitaries were in attendance.

The Cardinal has recovered from the fatigue from which he suffered recently after presiding at a series of dedicatory exercises in lower Hudson Valley towns.

BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED.

Wing of Lieut. Arthur's Biplane Collapses and He Falls 2,000 Feet.

MONTROSE, May 27.—Lieut. Desmond L. Arthur of the Fifth Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, a member of the Army Flying Corps, was killed to-day near here while practicing aeroplane reconnaissances with a number of other army officers.

He was flying in a biplane at a height of 2,000 feet when one of the wings of his machine suddenly collapsed and he fell to the ground.

BIGAMIST WITH NO WIFE.

Jonathan Webb's Case Furnishes a Problem for Judge Swann.

Judge Swann of General Sessions said yesterday that he would have considerable difficulty in sentencing Jonathan Webb of 204 West Sixty-third Street, who pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was remanded one week for sentence.

Webb was indicted on the complaint of his first wife, who was Miss Theresa Phillips and whom he married in April, 1907. She charged that in September, 1911, Webb married Miss Marion Johns, and that at that time she was still living with Webb. Webb admitted his guilt, but said that when wife No. 2 learned of his first marriage she had their marriage annulled, and then wife No. 1 obtained a divorce from him. Owing to the fact that he was indicted when he had no wife at all, Judge Swann is considering what punishment would be best suited for Webb.

18 YEARS WITHOUT PAY.

Three 15-Cent Meals a Day All Stewart Seemed to Want.

MONTPELIER, Ind., May 27.—J. Stewart, 60, who for eighteen years worked as a clerk in a cigar store here without pay, died last night. Stewart, a veteran of the civil war, a few days after coming here, in 1895, obtained employment in the store, and, though he had access to the cash drawer, with instructions to take any amount he wanted, he always contented himself with taking 15 cents three times a day to buy his meals and an occasional amount with which to purchase clothing.

In the eighteen years he never saw the Post Office, never rode on a street car or in an automobile, and left the town but once. Then he walked to Hartford City, a few miles distant.

Iron Worker Killed on Battleship.

Frank Duffy, an iron worker, employed on the battleship New York, under construction at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, was killed instantly yesterday, a rotary platform in one of the turrets on the vessel crushing his head. He was at work under the platform, and between the floor of the turret, a space of less than two feet, when in some unexplained manner the platform on which the turret guns were mounted fell on him.

NEVER DRUNK IN ALL MY LIFE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Colonel Explains His Abstinence from Liquor to a Jury in the Libel Suit.

NO HIGHBALLS OR COCKTAILS

Doesn't Like Beer—Drinks White Wines at Home—Rarely Whisky on Prescription.

REVIEWS HIS WAR RECORD

And Tells of Crowded White House Days and Abstinence on African Trip.

DOCTORS BACK UP HIS STORY

Lambert and Rixey, Long-Time Friends, Say His Condition Contradicts Tales of Excess.

RIIS'S DEFENSE VIGOROUS

And Newspaper Friend's Resentment of Aspersions Arouses the Colonel's Emotions.

Special to The New York Times.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 27.—An ex-President of the United States to-day went on the witness stand in the County Court of Marquette County and made a clean breast of his private history in the matter of stimulants. He made this revelation to twelve men of this mining region, four miners, three teamsters, two farmers, a lumberman, a locomotive fireman, and a blacksmith, in whose hands is placed the question whether the rumors about his drinking to excess have any foundation.

Col. Roosevelt, who was the first witness in the trial of his libel suit against George A. Newett of Ishpeming, came as near as he could to giving a complete record of all the drinks he has taken in his life. He could not do more as to champagne and light wine, for he often drinks a glass of the latter at meals, he says, and at dinners sometimes takes a glass of champagne. But he could give an account of the mixed drinks he has taken, for he never took a highball or a cocktail in his life, and he could specify the two occasions when he has partaken of a mint julep since he left the White House, and the number he had taken while President.

He does not, he says, drink whisky or malt liquors at all, except on occasions when whisky had been prescribed by a physician, and then has taken the amount prescribed in a graduated glass. Sometimes, when exhausted by the strain of campaigning, he has taken immediately before retiring, a teaspoonful of brandy in a glass of milk. His julep record in the White House did not exceed half a dozen juleps in any single year.

He gave chapter and verse wherever he could for the few drinks he says he has taken in his life, and one of the most interesting parts of his testimony was his report of the daily routine of a day in the White House during his Presidency, which accounted for every hours of his time in such a complete way that, if true, he could not possibly have got drunk, and could not even have taken a single drink without Mr. Loeb's knowing it. Mr. Loeb is to testify later.

An Impressive Spectacle.

It was a thing that impressed every hearer who had a sense of the dramatic —this spectacle of the ex-President accounting in public, with laborious pains, for the way in which he spent his time while at the head of the Nation, describing his private life, and answering questions about his habits in his own home among his guests.

In this ordeal, which lasted an hour and fifty minutes, the Colonel seemed to be possessed solely by a determination to make himself as clear as he possibly could. That painful intentness which was noticeable yesterday as he sat in the courtroom and watched the selection of the jury that was to have his reputation in its hands was accentuated on the witness stand. He spoke deliberately, fashioned his words with care, and often paused for some time in the middle of a sentence to pick and choose among his words till he should get the one which would be the clearest.

There are certain peculiar mannerisms of his, known to all who have seen him often, such as a muscular action of the jaw which bares his teeth when he is speaking very earnestly, and a falsetto sound in his voice when he seeks to be emphatic. Those who hear him speak

their belief on a glimpse of these queer mannrisms.

Whatver there was of the dramatic about the scene, however, was comprised in the situation itself, for there was nothing spectacular or sensational about the Colonel's manner of testifying. It was characterized only by that grim seriousness which has marked him from the first on this Western journey to clear his reputation, and by his laborious effort to make the case and his own words as clear as light.

Absorbed in Friends' Evidence.

The extent to which he is wrapped up in this case cannot be imagined by anybody who does not see him. After he had gone back to his place his attitude in listening to the witnesses who followed him was one of utter absorption. Often his lips unconsciously formed the words that were being uttered by the men on the stand, while his foot taps punctuated for the witness's sentences.

When his old friend, Jacob Riis, was on the stand, defiantly proclaiming the Colonel's virtues in utter disregard of the protesting and gesticulating lawyers on the other side, the Colonel sat regarding him with glistening eyes and a proud smile that reminded one of an anxious mother watching her hopeful making a début as a school elocutionist.

Wehn Gilson Gardner, a witness whose manner had been calm and unemotional throughout, lost that calmness for a moment and answered in a voice vibrating with feeling a question that insinuated that the Colonel was a man of evil speech, Col. Roosevelt was so touched that he found great difficulty in hiding his emotion. He was still deeply moved about that sudden display of feeling long after court had adjourned, and could not talk of anything else for a time.

Whatever this trial may mean to others, then to the Colonel it is a matter of deadly seriousness.

At the opening of the court Mr. Pound made his opening speech, which was all torn to ribbons by the objections of Mr. Belden. To most of the objections the Judge merely tossed a casual, "You may note an exception," and Mr. Pound steamed ahead. But the moment he really transgressed the rules the Judge was down on him with a sharp, "Now, Mr. Pound, you are clearly outside your rights. You must confine yourself to a statement of what you expect to prove."

The Colonel took the stand when Mr. Pound finished, and there was a slight stir in the court room, but not much. He had been questioned only a few minutes when he fixed the date of some event as "after I was shot." Horace Andrews, who conducted the cross-examination, immediately asked to have it stricken out, and it was. From that time on there was a continued battle on the part of the defendant's counsel to keep out references to the attempetd assassination for fear of its influence on the jury.

The editorial on which the libel action is based was read, and the Colonel listened with a rigid face to the description of himself as a man who "gets drunk, and not infrequently curses and uses foul language." It was too sore a point with him for him to make even a pretense of listening unmoved, and the expression on his face was not pleasant to see.

Mr. Newett, the defendant, listened with his usual air of being in another world. No one would imagine he heard a word of what is being said except at rare intervals, when a quick smile flashes across his face and is instantly gone, or when he turns to Mr. Clancy and whispers some suggestion to his counsel. The moment after he is a man of stone again. He looks very much as Norman E. Mack used to before he shaved his mustache.

"I have never been drunk or in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor," was the way in which Mr. Roosevelt answered the question the courtroom was waiting for. Then, under the questioning of his counsel, he went on to give that history of his life which made up the rest of his testimony.

No Jesting on Mint Juleps.

"I have sometimes drunk mint juleps," he said with each word sharp cut and with a little pause after each that made them stand out. "In the White House there was a bed of mint, and I may have drunk half a dozen mint juleps a year, but certainly no more."

"Did you drink them all at one time or was it distributed?" asked Mr. Pound.

There was a laugh, but the Colonel's eyes did not change, and his face wore that same look of painful intentness. The Judge's black eyes flashed. He wheeled around and administered the first and last admonition that was needed that day. The Colonel said with much distinctness and in measured tones: "Mr. Pound, I never drank but one mint julep at a time. I doubt if I drank half a dozen in a year."

This was a fair example of the careful way in which the Colonel went into his record.

Mr. Andrews objected to his saying "when I was in Cuba," because he had said it before. "Repetitions sometimes become necessary because of interruptions," said the Judge dryly, and Mr. Andrews subsided.

Then came the description of a day in the White House, a day so full of action that there wasn't room for a drink, with Mr. Loeb always at his elbow. He filled his day so full that even when he was being shaved he was dictating letters or receiving visitors. When he went to wash up for dinner he dictated as he washed.

So he went on accounting for every hour of his day and for the first time the statue-like Newett was transformed into real interest. He withdrew his eyes from the ceiling, fastened them on the witness and watched him intently till he left this subject to take up another.

He told, too, of his ranch life when at first he kept a flask of whisky, but found he did not need one, and of his campaign trips, and was so precise that he even accounted for the number of minutes when he would lie in his berth reading a book by the electric light before going to sleep.

After a recess the cross-examination was begun, and Mr. Andrews began by asking if the Colonel's occupation was that of a politician. The Colonel said he was a writer and historian, and added:

"When I was Governor and President, of course political matters were my chief occupation."

"Haven't you a large acquaintance at Washington and Albany with men engaged in politics?" pursued Mr. Andrews.

"With many of them," said the Colonel, "and also with every historian and writer in the neighborhood of either city.

Politician and No Whisky?

Mr. Andrews has a seductive, purring voice, which is in contrast with Mr. Pound's rather slamwhaming way. He carries an inquiring forefinger, which weaves and crooks as if it were worming something out, and a trick of distorting his under lip so as to get the words out through the side of his mouth. It was with mild surprise, suggesting incredulity, that he inquired:

"And you never drink any whisky?"

"During the fifteen years I have described," replied the Colonel, "outside of the teaspoonful of brandy and the mint juleps, of which I have spoken, it would be probably an overstatement to say that I have drunk whisky a dozen times on the occasion of having fever or something like that, but I never drank a glass of whisky on these occasions. The doctor would give me a graduatcd glass."

When Mr. Andrews asked him if he had liquor in the White House, he started to say, "I did. I carried President McKinley's stock," whereupon Mr. Andrews lost his smoothness and angrily objected.

There was a hot wrangle between counsel, but the Judge finally ruled that it was permissible to show what the custom in the White House was. When Mr. Andrews wanted to know if he was not had two butlers at the White House to take care of the liquor and Mr. Roosevelt replied, "Not to take care of the liquor; they did that incidentally, as they did under previous Administrations," the custom of the White House was rubbed into the record and clamped down.

Physicians Testify for Him.

The Colonel was followed by his friend, Jacob Riis; Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, who is an authority on alcoholism and has written a book about it, and ex-Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, retired, who was his physician while he was President. The two doctors have been on journeys and hunt trips with him, and have known him socially as well as professionally. They testified that he could not have been a drinking man without their knowing it, and they swore that he was not one. They told of treating him professionally, and described the physical characteristics which are invariably found in men who drink, and were all absent in the Colonel.

Dr. Lambert went to Chicago to attend the Colonel after he was shot last year. Asked to what he attributed the Colonel's recovery, he replied:

"To his splendid and unpoisoned physique."

Later, in describing his examination of the Colonel after the shooting, he called it "the unpoisoned system of a man who was entirely free from alcohol."

Dr. Lambert is a close, personal friend of the Colonel, and used to meet him daily in the morning for a walk, visit his house, and frequently drop in on him at midnight for a chat. Never, in the twenty-two years he had known him, he testified, had the Colonel been under the influence of liquor. Dr. Rixey's duty required him to see the Colonel daily at the White House, and never in those seven and a half years, he swore, had he smelt liquor on the Colonel's breath.

Mr. Pound tried to get something from Dr. Rixey to show that Col. Roosevelt had shot big game with a steady hand, but the defense succeeded in keeping the testimony out. The Surgeon General succeeded, however, in getting it in after all just before he left the stand, when he was asked to describe the condition of the Colonel's nerves. He described them as being in perfect shape, and added:

"No man can shoot a rifle as straight as he does who hasn't good nerves."

Riis's testimony bore on the charge made in Newett's paper that "Roosevelt gets drunk, and not infrequently, and all his intimates know this." Riis qualified as an intimate all right and showed that the intimacy dated back to 1895. He has seen the Colonel at all hours of the day and night, and for days and nights together during these eighteen years of uninterrupted friendship, and he swore that the Colonel never drank anything except the light wine at meals and the occasional, but not invariable champagne, at public dinners to which the Colonel had already confessed.

Newspaper Man a Witness.

Gilson Gardner was summoned to testify as a newspaper correspondent who had known the Colonel at Washington, had gone to meet him in Africa and accompanied him on the journey through Europe which followed. He swore that he had never seen Roosevelt affected by liquor, and had never seem him drink anything except sometimes a glass of champagne at a public dinner.

The defense tried to get Gardner to admit that he had not observed the Colonel closely, but he replied that it was his professional duty to watch him. As to the Colonel's reputation among the men, who are thus obliged to watch him professionally, Gardner said:

"I doubt if I met a single newspaper man who seriously entertained the idea that Mr. Roosevelt was a drinking man."

This will be followed to-morrow by the testimony of men who were with the Colonel on campaign trips, and have knowledge of his condition and habits on such occasions.

In addition to the testimony of these four witnesses on the stand, the depositions were read of the surgeons who attended Mr. Roosevelt at the Mercy Hospital in Chicago immediately after the attempt to assassinate him in Milwaukee, Dr. John B. Murphy and his colleague, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, swore that from their examination of him at that time Col. Roosevelt could not be addicted to the use of liquor. While the Colonel was in the Mercy Hospital, Drs. Murphy and Bevan issued a bulletin, saying that his excellent physical condition was due to habitual abstemiousness from tobacco and liquor. After a contest between the lawyers most of this bulletin was ruled out.

Variety in Cross-Examination.

The cross-examination varied in policy, according to the witness. Mr. Andrews is said to have a reputation as one of the best cross-examiners in Ohio.

In the case of the Colonel himself, Mr. Andrews's questions were framed to find weak spots in Mr. Roosevelt's record of his own drinking customs. For instance, in the matter of the teaspoonful of brandy in the glass of milk, Mr. Andrews sought to get the Colonel to confess to drinking brandy and milk as a beverage, but only succeeded in emphasize more strongly that he never took it except just before retiring, when he was worn out, and then never took more than two glasses.

Mr. Andrews also sought to broaden the Colonel's history of his indulgence at dinners, but this brought from the witness the statement that it was by no means an invariable custom with him to drink a glass of champagne on such occasions, and that he never drank anything else there. He tackled the Colonel's assertion that he never drank whisky and demanded to know if the witness did not keep it at his house. The Colonel said he formerly kept both Scotch and rye, and offered his guests their choice, but did not drink it himself.

Mr. Andrews drew forth an admission that liquor was kept in the White House, and fought hard to prevent the plaintiff from showing that this was kept, not for personal use but for State dinners, but did not succeed.

With Riis he took a different tack. He tried to show that Riis was all wrapped up in the Colonel, and obtained all the testimony that he could possibly desire. In fact, Riis could not be confined within a limited number of words on that point. As the plaintiff had put Riis on the stand to testify, as one of the Colonel's intimates, Mr. Pound did not interpose a single objection, as was anticipated.

Mr. Andrews also sought to convey the idea that Riis was an unworldly idealist, and, therefore, the Colonel would not drink in his presence, anyway. After asking several questions tending to create this impression on the jury, Mr. Andrews, in the coaxing tone which is one of his best assets with hostile witnesses, remarked:

"You never drink yourself, Mr. Riis?"

"Oh, yes," said the ex-police reporter, in an off-hand way, "but I've given it up. I can't stand it any more."

The cross-examination of the two doctors was for the purpose of showing that their opportunities for observing the Colonel were not as good as they had asserted. They both repeated over and over again that they had had the Colonel constantly under their eyes, Rixey because that was part of his duty as Surgeon General and White House physician, and Lambert because he was an intimate friend as well as a physician. Rixey told of horseback rides of fifty and seventy miles taken by the Colonel, which could not have been taken by a man who had alcohol in his system.

Jury Watchful and Serious.

The jury listened to this testimony with a rapt interest that is not always found in juries. They sat with an intentness on their faces that never changed. Few of them took their eyes off the witnesses even for a moment, and during the Colonel's testimony, at any rate, few of them changed their position even so far as to snift a leg. Juror 11 chews gum furiously, and every few seconds he would get so interested that he would forget to chew. At the end of a sentence he would start again and before it was half way finished he would stop again.

Many of the jurors watched the Colonel when he was on the stand with narrowed eyelids and concentrated brows. If anything funny happened the courtroom might laugh, but there would always be twelve men who never so much as smiled.

The jury evidently regards this case as a mighty serious matter, and in this it reflects a state of mind that prevails in Marquette to an unusual degree.

Marquette, unlike most towns which are visited by a sensation, is firmly resolved on throttling sensationalism and strangling levity. It has gone to extraordinary lengths in its determination to treat this as a most serious matter and to prevent the appearance of any partisan feeling.

For example, although this is the great topic of the upper peninsula, the newspapers here have printed little about it in the news columns, that partisanship may not be stirred up, and nothing whatever in the editorial columns. Only now, when the trial is actually on, do they treat it as a news event of importance. This course of action was taken deliberately by the proprietors of the papers. In getting a jury, by agreement of counsel, not a question was asked bearing the remotest relation to the talesman's politics.

Dangerous to Laugh in Court.

Judge Flannigan notified the newspaper men last week that they must not make public the purport of any of the depositions. If they did they would go to jail.

It is dangerous to laugh in the courtroom. Every time there is a laugh the Judge wheels in his chair toward the offenders and says:

"This is not a laughing matter. If there is any more disorder the Sheriff will remove those responsible for it."

He never has to say it more than once to any crowd—the audience shifts from day to day, so that the offense is not committed by the same persons twice. Judge Flannigan has conveyed to everybody, stranger and natives alike, the impression that trifling with him would not come under the head of amusements.

There was only one occasion to-day when anybody braved the Judge's displeasure, and then it went by unrebuked. When with the idea of showing the condition of the Colonel's nerves his counsel asked him how many times he was under fire in Cuba, the Colonel replied: "I was under all the fire there was." Instantly a woman in the room burst into frantic clapping of her gloved hands. Then, realizing the enormity of her offense, she blushed and cowered. But the expected rebuke did not materialize; it was so plainly a case of couldn't-help-it.

Yesterday you couldn't throw a brick in the courtroom without hitting an ex-Cabinet officer, an ex-Governor, or somebody like that. To-day the witnesses were excluded so that they could not hear each other's testimony, and the common people had more room.

WHAT ROOSEVELT TOLD JURY.

Detailed Account of His Life—Almost a Count of Drinks.

MARQUETTE, Mich, May 27.—When Col. Roosevelt was called to the witness stand by Mr. Pound, his counsel, who had briefly outlined the plaintiff's case, the ex-President stepped briskly forward.

"Now tell the jury," instructed the lawyer, and Col. Roosevelt twisted his chair to face the jurors in their box and proceeded to "tell them" as directed. This was his statement, in substance, as brought out by his attorneys:

"I was born in New York, Oct. 27, 1858. Was graduated from Harvard in 1880. In the Fall of 1881 I was elected to the New York Legislature, where I served three terms. In 1886 I ran for Mayor of New York and was beaten. In 1889 I was appointed Civil Service Commissioner, and served six years.

"In 1895 I was appointed President of the Police Board of New York, and served two years. In 1897 I was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and served one year.

"In May, 1898, I resigned to take the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, commonly called the 'Rough Riders,' and served during the Spanish-American war. I was in the fighting around Santiago, where my regiment lost more than one-third of the officers and more than one-fifth of the men of the regiment, killed and wounded.

"I was promoted to Colonel of the regiment and made acting Brigadier General, returning finally to Montauk Point. The army was there disbanded in September.

"I was at once nominated Governor of New York and was elected. I served as Governor until the end of my term, but before it ended, in the Spring of 1900, I was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with William McKinley and elected. I served as Vice President from March, 1901, until Sept. 14, 1901, when President McKinley died from the effects of the bullet wound of the assassin Czolgosz. I served as President for the unexpired term of three years and a half, and was nominated and elected as President in the Fall of 1904.

"A little over a fortnight after leaving the Presidency on March 4, 1909, I went to Africa as head of the Smithsonian expedition. I came out at Khartoum on March 15, 1910, and after a short trip through Europe returned to the United States toward the end of June, 1910. Since then I have lived continuously at Oyster Bay and have been connected with The Outlook.

"From 1883 to 1896 I spent considerable time on my cattle ranch on the Little Missourl, in the present State of North Dakota.

Never Drank Cocktail or Highball.

"I have never drunk a cocktail or a highball in my life. With the exceptions hereafter noted, I never drank whisky or brandy except under the advice of a physician. I don't care for the taste of either.

"I don't smoke and I don't drink beer, because I dislike smoking and dislike the taste of beer.

"I never have drunk whisky or brandy except when the doctor prescribed it, or possibly on some occasion after great exposure, when I was chilled through. But it has been certainly fifteen or twenty years since I have drunk it because of being chilled through.

"I never have drunk beer, nor do I drink red wine. The only wines that I have drunk have been white wines—Madeira, champagne, or, very occasionally, a glass of sherry.

"At home I often at dinner will drink a wineglass or two wineglasses of Madeira. In Summer, instead of the Madeira, I will often drink a tall glass of white wine and Poland water, or 'poly' water.

"At public dinners I sometimes drink a glass of champagne, or perhaps two. I think that on the average this means that I will drink champagne about once a month.

"The only exceptions to what I have stated about drinking whisky and brandy are as follows:

"Mint juleps I very rarely drink. At the White House we had a mint bed, and I should think that on the average I may have drunk half a dozen mint juleps a year.

"Since I left the White House four years ago, to the best of my memory, I have drunk mint juleps twice—on one occasion at the Country Club at St. Louis, where I drank a part of a glass of mint julep, and on another occasion at a big luncheon given me at Little Rock, Ark., where they passed round the table a loving cup with the mint julep in it, and I drank when the cup was passed to me. The only other occasions on which I have drunk whisky have been when it has been prescribed by the doctor.

"During the last fourteen years I do not believe I have drunk whisky straight or with water more than half a dozen times.

Abstinence on African Trip.

"On the African trip the expedition took along a case of champagne, a case of whisky, and one bottle of brandy. The bottle of brandy was taken for me because I do not drink whisky. Some of the other members of the party drank whisky. The champagne was used medicinally for three members of the party who were down with fever and dysentery and for two or three travelers, hunters, and missionaries we met who were sick.

"I never touched either the whisky or the champagne. Out of the brandy bottle I drank exactly seven ounces, this being given me by Dr. Heatrns on two occasions when I had fever. The last time I told him I disliked it so that I did not think it did me any good, and, unless he objected, I would take tea. Accordingly, I took tea and turned the bottle and the rest of the brandy over to Mr. R. J. Cuninghame, who was managing the expedition.

"Eight months later, when we reached Khartoum, he asked me what he should do with it, saying that, from curiosity, he had measured it, and that I had drunk just seven ounces in eleven months.

"As for brandy, I never drink it any more than I do whisky when I am alone or at home, or on a hunting trip, or in a friend's house. But on very hard campaign trips, on the advice of Surgeon General Rixey, and recently of Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who attends to my throat in connection with these campaign trips, I have frequently, just before going to bed at night, drunk either one or two goblets of milk, with a teaspoonful of brandy to the goblet. If there is more than the teaspoonful, I dislike the taste and don't drink it. I frequently drink milk at some meal during the day, usually at luncheon.

"The brandy which was used in Africa was never in my own possession, and I only took it when given to me by the doctor. I do not even carry a flask of brandy or whisky with me. I used to carry it on my hunting trips, but found that I used it so rarely that it was a nuisance and might get broken, and it has been some twenty years since I carried one.

"On my ranch we never had any whisky. I never made a practice of drinking at a bar, and I don't believe that I have ever drunk at a bar for twenty-odd years. I do not believe I have been inside a saloon during that time. I do not drink between meals, or except as above described.

Habits on Campaign Trips.

"On campaign trips I drink nothing until, as said above, I go to bed, when I take a goblet, or perhaps two goblets, of milk with a teaspoonful of brandy to the goblet, finding it rests my throat and makes me sleep well. On almost every campaign trip there will be some occasion which I stop with a friend's house, when I will drink a glass of white wine or there will be some public dinner when I will drink either a glass of white wine or a glass of champagne.

"For example, in the Ohio campaign last year, during the nine days I touched nothing whatever on seven of the days (excepting at night, as mentioned, before going to bed, not drinking a drop of any kind until I was undressed. The other two days were the occasions when I spoke at Toledo, and the occasion when I spoke at Cleveland.

"At Toledo, after the speech, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Post, and I went to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppey, where we met Mayor and Mrs. Brand Whitlock, and we went into the dining room to take a little supper. There was some champagne, and I first took a glass of champagne, and I then found that there was a pitcher of milk and doughnuts, and I took the milk and doughnuts instead.

"On the afternoon of the day I went to Cleveland I stopped at Ravenna at the house of Mr. Hanna. There I had a pot of tea, and at dinner I believe, but am not certain, that I took a glass of champagne.

"After I returned to the car in the evening, having made various evening speeches, I am often thirsty and take a bottle of Apollinaris water or Poland water with a glass of cracked ice, but I drink no liquor of any kind, and never have drunk any liquor of any kind in the car, excepting as above described.

"For instance, take the day I spoke at Duluth last year. In the morning I reached Superior and spoke there. We went over to Duluth and took luncheon, there being no liquor at the luncheon. I then dictated the two speeches I intended to make at Oshkosh and Chicago, went for an automobile ride, and afterward took dinner.

"No liquor was served at dinner, and I did not drink a drop of wine or liquor of any kind during the day. I stopped and spoke a few sentences to a dinner of doctors at their earnest and repeated request. I then made two speeches in the evening. I went back to the car, got a bottle of Apollinaris water and a glass with ice in it, but without any liquor of any kind, and drank the Apollinaris water. When I went to bed I took two spoonfuls of brandy in milk, and that was the only liquor I touched that day. I was in Duluth only that day.

Customs at the White House.

"While at the White House I never touched brandy or whisky, excepting the mint juleps above mentioned, and possibly on two or three occasions when Dr. Rixey prescribed a drink of whisky—once, if I remember aright, for an acute attack of indigestion, and once when he and I had made a hundred-mile ride together and came in through a snowstorm, and he gave me some whisky, and I disliked it so that after taking a sip I would not take any more and got a cup of tea instead.

"Outside of these prescriptions of Dr. Rixey, we usually had at lunch some white wine, if there were guests. Unless there were guests, I drank nothing at lunch, and often I drank nothing, if there were guests. If we dined alone, I drank nothing. If we had guests, we usually had white wine, but sometimes Madeira, and at formal dinners we had champagne, of which I would drink a glass or two.

"While at Washington almost all the entertainments were at the White House itself, but each member of the Cabinet gave a dinner, and I believe there was always champagne at these dinners, and I drank a glass or two precisely as at the White House.

"I also on perhaps a half-dozen occasions went out, for instance, to the Gridiron Club dinner, or to the reception on Speaker Cannon's seventieth birthday, or to a dinner of the New York delegation in Congress. On these occasions I drank precisely as in the White House.

At Cannon's Reception.

"On the occasion of Mr. Cannon's evening reception, I went in company with Mr. Loeb and with James Sloane, a Secret Service man. The occasion was in the evening. We left the White House shortly after 9 and returned a little after 11, Mr. Loeb coming back with me and Sloane seeing me to the carriage when I left.

"On such occasions Mr. Loeb frequently stayed and we did some work in the study after our return to the White House. On all public occasions Mr. Loeb went with me and also two secret service men. On the Cannon occasion I remember that one of these men was Mr. Sloane. It was the duty of the secret service men to go with me and to see me safely back to the White House, but on this occasion, as Sloane was in Cannon's district and had a number of friends there, he did not come back with me, but said good-bye at the carriage and returned to the gathering. Mr. Loeb, however, returned to the White House. I was with Mr. Newberry, Mr. Cortelyou, and others while there.

"Neither on this occasion nor on any other occasion did I take a glass of whisky or brandy, or liquor in any form. On this occasion I took a sandwich and glass of champagne, which I drank standing up, proposing the health of the Speaker on his seventieth birthday.

Friend Wouldn't Offer Him Whisky.

"No man who knew me ever asked me to take any whisky, because they knew that under no circumstances did I take it, and no man on this occasion ever proposed to me to take whisky.

"Neither while in the White House or at any other time have I ever drank or taken any kind of liquor between meals, except as above described, and in the White House I not only did not drink whisky or brandy, but I did not know where any whisky or brandy was.

"Unless I shaved myself, I was always shaved by Delaney, in the room between my room and Mr. Loeb's, immediately before luncheon, and never on any occasion during the time that I was in the White House did I touch a drop of anything during the day prior to being shaved.

"The routine at the White House was as follows: We had breakfast at 8 or 8:30 o'clock, Mrs. Roosevelt, the children, and myself. After breakfast, if the weather was good, Mrs. Roosevelt and I walked around the White House grounds for twenty minutes or a half hour. I then came over to the White House office, often as soon as I reached there, Mr. Loeb came in with the mail and papers to sign.

"After about half an hour of this, the Senators and Congressmen would begin to arrive. If it was an ordinary day, they would generally continue to arrive until 12 or 1 o'clock, but if it was a Cabinet day, they would stop at 11 o'clock.

"At 11 o'clock when I went in to get shaved, I would usually get Mr. Loeb in and dictate to him, or he would take up with me the mail that had accumulated during the morning, and would receive directions about the various things that had arisen during the morning. I would also frequently see some member of the Cabinet or some man I knew intimately during that time, or some newspaper man would be allowed to come in to ask questions, Mr. Loeb generally sitting by and waiting until the answer had been given, and then resuming the work.

"Often Mr. Loeb would follow me out to the washroom and continue talking with me, and getting directions and laying matters before me, while I washed my hands. I would then go to lunch. Immediately after lunch I would return to the office, and then again work with Mr. Loeb for an hour, or some member of the Cabinet or other person with whom I had to talk over details of official business.

"I never in my life, while in the White House or anywhere else, have ever left a room for the purpose of getting a drink between meals—and it would have been a physical impossibility for me to have left the room for any such purpose at any period of my work in the White House.

Tells of Two Specific Dates.

"On the 17th and 18th of February last I was staying in New York with Mrs. Roosevelt and my daughter at the Marquis Hotel, 12 East Thirty-first Street. To the best of my knowledge and belief, there is no bar in the hotel.

"Mrs. Roosevelt and my daughter and I had breakfast served in our apartment at about 9. Immediately afterwards on both days I walked down Madison Avenue to Twenty-third Street, across to Fourth Avenue, and into The Outlook office, doing work and seeing various people until about 5:30 the first day and until 5 the next day, going out for a few minutes for lunch.

"When I left the office on Monday I walked up Fourth Avenue to Thirty-first Street and across to the Marquis Hotel, where I had tea with Mrs. Roosevelt. On Tuesday I left at 5 o'clock and took the 5:30 train from the Pennsylvania depot for Oyster Bay. On neither day did I touch a drop of anything at any time.

"When in town I usually, but not always, lunch with some members of The Outlook staff, and during the three years which I have on an average of once or twice a week lunched with them I do not recall an instance where I ever drank anything except milk, tea, or coffee.

"On these two days I never went up Fifth Avenue, nor above Thirty-second Street.

"I have not been in the Waldorf unless at a public dinner for certainly three years, and I was not in the Waldorf on either of those two days. On neither of those two days did I go into or come out of any building in Forty-second Street, and on neither of those two days did I go above Forty-first or Thirty-second Street on Fifth Avenue. Between 4 and 6 o'clock the avenue is densely crowded.

"For the last fifteen years I can give you in detail just about what I have drunk, and I have given it substantially above, and neither during those fifteen years or since I have been of age have I ever under any circumstances been in even the smallest degree under the influence of liquor.

"I do not remember within the last dozen years drinking even a part of a glass of beer except once. That was at the Deutscher Club, whenever I go to Milwaukee I try to go to the Deutscher Club for a call.

"At their request, I think in 1903, I drank a mouthful of beer. They offered me beer, and I asked if they could get me some white wine, saying I never drank beer. They asked me if I would not take a mouthful anyway, because they said it was the beer that made Milwaukee famous. So I took a mouthful, and then took white wine. Then they all sang songs, but there was only one song in which I could join.

"While I was Governor, and always, my habits in using wine and champagne have been precisely as stated."

Cross-Examination Brief and Mild.

The cross-examination of the Colonel occupied only twenty-five minutes, being conducted by Horace Andrews for the defendant, as follows:

Q.—You have never lived in the State of Michigan? A.—No.

Q.—Outside of a flying trip made through the State of Michigan you have never been in the State during the last years? A.—I have never been in the State of Michigan within the last eight or ten years except upon the flying trips I made.

Q.—So I would be correct in saying that you have not been within the State of Michigan within the last fifteen years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your acquaintance is somewhat limited in Michigan? A.—It is limited.

Q.—Do you know Mr. George Shiras? A.—I know Mr. Shiras.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Shiras is not a resident of Marquette? A.—I have heard that he does not live here regularly.

Q.—It was in Washington that you met Mr. Shiras? A.—Yes, when he was in Congress.

Q.—Since you came back from Africa you have been connected with The Outlook, at New York? A.—I have.

Q.—And connected some in politics? A.—And in politics also.

Q.—Now, your acquaintance while you were in the City of Washington and possibly at Albany was with political men? A.—Not many were political men. A great many were writers of history and naturalists.

Q.—You have many friends in Congress, have you not? A.—I have known almost every Senator.

Q.—You know also a great many Congressmen and received a great many Congressmen at the White House and they invited you to their residences? A.—I received a great many Congressmen, but they rarely invited me to their residences.

Corrects Counsel's 'Understanding.'

Q.—Did I understand you to say you have never taken anything in the way of intoxicating liquors? A.—You did not so understand me; you understood me to say that I did so only in small quantities.

Q.—The only spiritous or intoxicating liquors you took in general would be a little brandy with milk? A.—A teaspoonful in a tumblerful of milk.

Q.—You have never for fifteen years, taken more than a dozen glasses of whiskey? A.—I did not drink a dozen glasses of whiskey in fifteen years.

Q.—Now the wine you drink is light wine? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you mean by light wine? A.—I mean white wines, and sometimes it may be a little Madeira.

Q.—Any other kind of wine? A.—I may have drunk a little red wine and occasionally a little sherry.

Q.—Do you keep wine of any kind in your house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you keep brandy and wine in the White House?

Mr. Pound—I object to that.

The Court—You may note an exception.

Col. Roosevelt—I continued to keep wine as I found that my predecessor had done so.

Q.—Did you drink whisky or have you drunk whisky on your trips? A.—No, except as I have described, a teaspoonful in a glass of milk.

Q.—Did you carry a flask of whisky or brandy with you on your trips? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Wallace of Detroit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his business? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Had he anything to do with the beginning of this suit, if you know? A.—That I cannot tell.

Q.—Don't you know who began this important suit? A.—I was in Mercy Hospital, Chicago at the time.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Wallace had charge of it, and did you know that he had charge of employing counsel? A.—That I could not say.

Questioned as to Paying for Suit.

Q.—Had you met Mr. Pound up to that time? A.—I may have met him.

Q.—But have you any memory of it? A.—I don't remember whether I met him or not.

Q.—Was Mr. Pound employed by you, that is, employed by your personally? A.—No, he was not employed by me personally.

Q.—Do you know who paid for expense of taking testimony and all that? Did you stand that expense? A.—Yes.

Q.—And it has not been borne by any organization in the State of Michigan? A.—It has not.

Q.—Have you or any other person had charge of it? A.—Mr. Pound has had charge of it.

Mr. Andrews here remarked: "I think that is all."

Mr. Pound, on redirect examination, asked these questions:

Q.—As I understand it, you have no recollection of having seen Mr. Pound, in Michigan or Chicago, prior to the beginning of this suit, which was some time in the month of October. A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—As a matter of fact, you communicated with Mr. Pound by letter as soon as you were sufficiently able to do so? (Objected to as leading by Mr. Andrews.) A.—I assume complete responsibility. No organization has any responsibility excepting myself. I have it all.

Q.—You have hired your attorneys and stood all the expense in regard to this case?

(Mr. Andrews objected to question as leading.)

The court commented: "It seems to me the question is leading," and with this the examination ended.

FRIENDS TESTIFY FOR HIM

And Physicians Say His Physical Condition Belies Stories of Excess.

Special to The New York Times.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 27.—Jacob Riis, who followed the Colonel on the stand, was a joy as a witness. His devotion to his friend manifested itself in a determination to get before the jury everything to the Colonel's credit, germane or not, and in a short time he had reduced the defense's counsel to despair. They bombarded him with objections, which rolled off him like birdshot from the side of a house. Mr. Riis talks so fast, and his voice is so sharp, that his illegal interlineations in the record rose over and shot through the frantic objections that fell about him. Asked how he came to know the Colonel, he managed to let the jury know that it was because of their mutual interest in uplift work.

Asked to fix the time of some event Riis would begin, "We were approaching the big battle of the century," before the combined lawyers and the Judge could fall upon him with their united weight and overpower him. Explaining that Roosevelt as Police Commissioner was also Health Commissioner, he added, "He had a double cinch on the whole situation as it affected the poor people."

Finally the baffled barristers almost let him alone in their despair, and he told how he had seen his friend at all hours, from early morning till late at night, saw him off when he went to Cuba, and, in a shout of triumphant affection, said, "And when he came back and came ashore at Montauk Point, the first person he spoke to was me."

"During the eighteen years have you ever seen him under the influence of liquor in the slightest degree?"

"Lord, no," said Mr. Riis, contemptuously.

"Is he a blasphemous or foul-mouthed man?" asked Mr. Pound, this being one of the charges made in Mr. Newett's article.

"He is a gentleman," retorted Mr. Riis, "and during all his life I never heard him say anything more profane than 'by Godfrey.'"

The court sustained an objection that "the law presumed the plaintiff was a gentleman."

"Did you ever see Mr. Roosevelt drink mint juleps?" was the next important question.

"I never did and I don't believe he does. I have seen him drink champagne."

Dr. Lambert is Emphatic.

Dr. Alexander Lambert said he had known Col. Roosevelt since 1891 and had been on hunting trips with him in North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming and Louisiana.

"From your close personal experience with Mr. Roosevelt on hunting trips and in official life at Washington, what would you say; was he a man who drank to excess or not?" Dr. Lambert was asked.

"He was extremely temperate," replied the witness with emphasis.

Dr. Lambert treated Col. Roosevelt when he wat at Mercy Hospital at Chicago, suffering from the wound received from the bullet at Milwaukee.

During his hunting trips with the Colonel, he said, he had never observed Col. Roosevelt drink any whisky, except once, and that was when the Colonel was suffering from a slight fever he had contracted in the Cuban campaign.

"I gave him a teaspoonful of whisky to hasten the perspiration," added the witness. "That was all the whisky I ever gave him."

Q.—During your twenty-two years' acquaintance with him did you ever know of his being under the influence of liquor of any kind? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you ever observe the smell of alcohol on his breath? A.—Never.

Q.—If he had been a user of strong drink to excess, what would have been the result of his bullet wound? A.—Well, if he had drunk alcoholic drinks to excess, the wound would have resulted in his having delirium tremens. It very often does in cases of that kind.

When cross-examined, Dr. Lambert was asked whether there had not been a meeting of witnesses for the plaintiff in Col. Roosevelt's office in New York, and whether they had discussed what testimony should be given here. Dr. Lambert said he had been in Col. Roosevelt's office and had signed a statement, giving the substance of his testimony.

Q.—You know Mr. Roosevelt drinks wine at his meals, don't you—many of his meals? A.—No. I said I had seen him take light wines at his lunch.

Q.—Did you ever see him drink champagne? A.—Yes, I have seen him drink it at public dinners, but never more than a glassful. He drank it at a dinner given to his guides on the Colorado hunting trip.

Q.—On those hunting trips there was liquor in the camp? A.—Yes, I had some myself.

Never Drank to Excess, Says Rixey.

Dr. P. H. Rixey, former Surgeon General of the Navy, who was the official physician for President McKinley and Col. Roosevelt at the White House, spoke in so low a voice that Mr. Pound admonished him to "please speak up."

Dr. Rixey testified that he saw President Roosevelt practically every day and sometimes oftener. He kept an anxious eye on him owing to the heartiness of his appetite and his fondness for violent exercise, sitting at the foot of the table where he could watch him.

Q.—Did you ever in your life see him under the influence of liquor? A.—Never.

Q.—Is he a frequent drinker? A.—He was as moderate a drinker as a man could be who drank anything at all.

Q.—In the matter of wines and liquors, did the State dinners of McKinley and of Roosevelt differ? A.—Not in the slightest.

Q.—What were Col. Roosevelt's habits at his meals with regard to what he drank? A.—He confined his drinking to one kind of wine, usually a white wine. He never drank to excess, nor was he ever under the influence of liquor at table.

Q.—Did you ever smell liquor on his breath? A.—He had a remarkably sweet breath.

Dr. Rixey testified that the use of alcoholic drinks affected the heart and enlarged the liver. Both these organs in the case of the plaintiff were in robust condition.

On cross-examination he would not say that an alcoholic could not indulge in such violent exercise as Roosevelt did, but he said that such cases would be rare.

Mr. Andrews brought out the fact that he as well as Dr. Lambert were on the Louisiana hunting expedition with the President.

"He had plenty of doctors?" remarked the defense lawyer insinuatingly.

Witness gave further testimony of Col. Roosevelt's robust physique, and then Mr. Andrews asked:

"That was five years ago, wasn't it?"

"Three—no, five years—you're right—five years ago," was the reply.

"Some time, isn't it?" remarked the lawyer.

Referring to a hunting trip, Andrews, speaking of the presence of the doctor in the party, asked:

"You were there to see how much he drank?"

The witness wanted to elaborate his answer, but he was unable to do so clearly until Mr. Pound took him in hand, on re-direct examination. Then he explained that he watched what the Colonel ate and drank and everything pertaining to his

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WANTS BIGGER LAND TAX.

Business Men's Committee Starts Move for New Collection Methods.

The organization of a Business Men's Committee to work for a change in the present taxation system will be perfected at a meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Reform Club, 9 South William Street. The sponsors for the organization complain that industry is taxed at the same rates as land values, and will work for a reform in this regard.

The Executive Committee of the organization consists of Frederick L. Cranford, Charles Hartman, John J. Hopper and Charles T. Root. The results of the present system of taxation will be illustrated, and plans for the organization of business men of all boroughs to prevent discriminatory treatment by political parties will be perfected at the conference.

Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the State Factory Investigating Committee, will be present to answer questions as to the results of the factory legislation enacted at the session of the Legislature just closed.

In its call for the meeting the committee says that in this year's municipal budget business and industry pay in taxes about $106,000,000 while land pays in taxes less than $84,000,000.

FALL FROM ROOF KILLS.

Policeman Was Pursuing Collins, Who Had Attacked His Wife.

John Collins, the janitor of the apartment house at 69 and 71 West 108th Street, returned to his home in the basement yesterday afternoon in an angry mood. He had had a quarrel with his wife, Catherine, that morning. She had upbraided him for drinking and for his failure to support her and their three children. When he returned she served a summons on him, ordering him to appear in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court to answer a charge of assault. Collins became furious with rage. He ordered the children to go to the street and closed the door after them. Then, taking a hatchet, he attacked his wife, striking her over the right temple. The screaming woman ran from the kitchen to the front room, and then back to the kitchen, with her husband pursuing her. Several more blows made the woman fall insensible to the floor.

The cries of Mrs. Collins attracted a large crowd. Patrolman Albert Gleason of the West 100th Street Police Station entered the janitor's apartment, gave a glance at the woman, and started after Collins. Collins meanwhile, on seeing his wife fall, had started up the back stairs. Up the five flights he rushed until he reached the roof. What happened then is not known. He was found badly mangled in the courtyard several minutes later, and Dr. Nordeillo, who came from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, said that he was dead. It is a question whether he committed suicide or met death by accident.

Mrs. Collins was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, suffering from wounds on the scalp, internal injuries, and a possible fracture of the skull. The children, Catherine, 6, Elizabeth, 4, and Helen, 2, will be cared for by neighbors.

Going Away

OVER

Memorial Day?

Of course! It is the vestibule of summer, and suggests the rest, the fun and frolic of vacation days. It affords a three-day holiday making a joyous break in the bondage of the week's work.

It is also a fine opportunity for recuperation among the infinite fascinations of the great out-of-doors.

It is also a fine opportunity to look around for a spot for the summer home or the later vacation outing. The Pennsylvania Railroad offers many attractive places. All the resorts of the upper coast of New Jersey, including Long Branch, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, the Barnegats and the intermediate places, are in easy reach of New York.

Atlantic City is three hours away by through trains. Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Stone Harbor, Wildwood and Cape May should be better known by New Yorkers, and this is an excellent time to get acquainted.

Train service is good to all these points, and it is always amplified to meet the holiday increase.

Ask any Ticket Agent about rates and trains.

Pennsylvania R.R.

MURPHY IS NEUTRAL IN COHALAN ATTACK

"It's Between the Two of Them," His Comment on the Charges.

JUSTICE REMAINS SILENT

His Friends Think That He Is Waiting to Learn the Whole Scope of the Accusations.

Because the latest batch of charges brought against Supreme Court Justice Daniel F Cohalan by John A. Connolly brought in the name of Charles F. Murphy, the political leader was sought out yesterday by the reporters at Tammany Hall and asked to say something about the matter. According to the story published yesterday, which Justice Cohalan refused again to discuss, Connolly became so worked up over the $3,940.55 which he says he had paid to Mr. Cohalan as commissions on city work obtained for the Victor Heating Company, that he told one of his friends, Patrick Gallagher.

Mr. Gallagher proceeded to organize a committee of six, who called on Mr. Murphy at his home on March 8, 1909, and laid the story before him. Mr. Murphy, according to the story, became very indignant over the allegations against Mr. Cohalan, and termed it 'an Irish row,' in which he did not wish to interfere, and proceeded to show the committee out. Nevertheless, Mr. Connolly says, it was Mr. Murphy who gave Mr. Cohalan the order to return the money. It was about this that the reporters called yesterday upon Mr. Murphy.

"We've come to ask you about the Cohalan story," they said.

"I have no comment to make. It's between the two of them," he replied.

"You've seen the story?"

"I've heard part of it."

"Your name was mentioned."

"It usually is, isn't it?"

"It has been said that there is a split between you and Justice Cohalan."

"Did he say so?" asked Mr. Murphy.

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission is said to have supplanted Justice Cohalan in your favor."

"I'm not talking this morning."

That was all Mr. Murphy had to say, and when Peter J. McNulty, whose account of the Murphy interview was quoted, was seen a little later he, too, refused to comment on the published story. Yet it was remarkable enough.

In the beginning of 1907 Mr. Connolly is represented as saying things were going pretty badly with him, and the Victor Heating Company, of which he was the head. Mr. Cohalan, he says, was asking him for the payment of another $1,500, and he found that whenever he applied for a political job, and had even the personal assurance of Mr. Murphy, somehow or other he did not get it. This he ascribed to the opposition of Mr. Cohalan. All through 1908 the same state of affairs continued, and at last, on Jan. 1, 1909, he decided that he must make his peace with Mr. Cohalan. He went to his office at 2 Rector Street and sent in his card. This answer, he says, came back through Mr. Cohalan's uncle:

"Mr. Cohalan cannot see Mr. Connolly now or at any other time."

In desperation Mr. Connolly said he went over to the office of Alfred B. Cruikshank of Atwater & Cruikshank and took his advice. This resulted in the rendering of an account in the name of the Victor Heating Company to Mr. Cohalan for $3,940 55, which was followed by the threat of suit. Mr. Cohalan replied, says Connolly, by expressing surprise at such a claim.

Connolly than took further advice on the political side with Patrick Gallagher, a contractor, and Gallagher called in McNulty. They, according to Connolly, were "horrified," and spoke to Mr. Murphy about it. Mr. Murphy, Connolly says, suggested that he come and see him, and when he did call by appointment advised him to go down at once and see Mr. Cohalan.

Then followed, according to Connolly's story, a correspondence between Mr. Cruikshank and Mr. Cohalan, which resulted in an interview between the President of the Victor Heating Company and his former friend. This took place on March 1, 1909, and in it Connolly says Mr. Cohalan refused absolutely to pay him anything.

Then it was, according to the story, that the commitee of six waited on Mr. Murphy. Besides Mr. Gallagher and Mr. McNulty it was made up of Peter Brennan, John Treacy, Tom Kelly, and Peter Lennon. They were all high in the councils of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and McNulty suggests that the leader of Tammany Hall probably thought that they had nothing more serious to say to him than to invite him to lead their annual parade.

McNulty is quoted as telling about the interview, and he represents Mr. Murphy, as he heard the charge against Mr. Cohalan, shouting an expression of his disbelief, and then arguing that Cohalan was entitled to a commission for his services as a lawyer.

"It's an Irish row!" shouted Murphy, according to McNulty's story, thumping the arm of the chair with his fist. "It's only an Irish row, and I don't want to mix in it."

The committee replied that it was not an "Irish row," but that it affected the very life of the organization, and then Mr. Murphy cooled down, according to the story, and said that Mr. Cohalan was an upright, honest fellow.

An allusion, however, to the hollow tile and the Building Code aroused Mr. Murphy's indignation again, and the committee decided it was time to retire. As they were going out, however, Mr. Murphy is represented as saying that Connolly should have gone down to Mr. Cohalan's office and licked him. When he was again reminded that this was no "Irish row," but a serious matter, he objected to having a committee brought to see him about it.

The day after this interview, according to the story, Connolly once more went to Tammany Hall and there he says that Mr. Murphy said to him:

"John, I wouldn't admit anything before those six men last night. But I'm going to see that you get your money back. I've instructed Dan to settle with you."

As a matter of fact, Connolly says, that then and there Mr. Murphy telephoned to Mr. Cohalan, and then, after a series of negotiations and the amendment of the complaint in Connolly's suit to satisfy Mr. Cohalan, which are detailed at length, Mr. Cohalan paid over to Mr. Cruikshank the $3,940.55 on May 27, 1909.

Friends of Justice Cohalan said yesterday that as soon as the last of the charges had been published, the Justice would be able to give a full explanation of the matter, and that he was holding back in order to learn the whole scope of the charges.

VOTE FOR MINE INQUIRY.

Senate to Investigate Alleged Violations in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate late this afternoon, without a roll call, passed the Kern resolution calling for an investigation into the recent coal strike in West Virginia, its causes, and results. The investigation, which is to be conducted by a sub-committee of three members of the Committee on Education and Labor, is believed to be almost without precedent in the history of the Government in that a branch of the National Legislature avowedly sets out to inquire into the official acts of a State and the conduct of justice by its Governor and courts.

This feature of the resolution caused the most bitter debate in the discussion which preceded its adoption. While carefully worded, the section in question directed an inquiry into the arrest and imprisonment of citizens in violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States. The reference was to the military tribunal, which, since the proclamation of martial law in the Paint Creek District, has sentenced persons to terms of from one to five years.

Senator Bacon of Georgia led in a sharp attack upon this supposed infringement of State rights. But even he admitted that he disapproved entirely of the military court. Only ten Senators followed his lead in voting to strike the section from the resolution. The others, under the leadership of Senator Borah of Idaho, the original author of the resolution; Senator Sutherland of Utah, and Senator Root of New York, voted solidly for the resolution as it stood.

The acts of the officials of the State of West Virgina," said Mr. Root, "have been challenged on so high authority and with such an array of facts that the Senate owes it to the country to make an investigation as provided in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The question rises above the interests of the people of the State of West Virginia. It is a question of the great guarantees of liberty under the Constitution. There have been furnished in West Virginia grounds upon which we may well consider whether we shall not enact legislation to draw limitations around the officers of the State. We may have to define the circumstances under which there shall be a suspension of the Constitutional guarantees and impose upon the Department of Justice or the Executive the duty on its own initiative to investigate conditions, so that the weak citizen shall be protected in the fundamental rights which have come down to us from Magna Charta, the observance of which has been imposed upon the State with the duty on us to see that they are carried out."

Under the authority of the resolution, the Senate, through the Education and Labor Committee, will look into charges of peonage in West Virginia, of violation of the immigration laws, of interference with the mails and Post Offices, and of violation of the constitutional laws of the United States in the trial of citizens by a military tribunal. It will examine reported combinations among operators in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act and alleged discrimination by immigration authorities at ports of entry and determine whether arms and explosives were imported into Paint Creek for improper use.

The terms of the authorization are so broad that the committee will be able to inquire into anything and everything which figured in the troubles between the miners and the operators. The investigation will be the second in the history of the Nation, so far as Senators have shown in debate, to be made of the acts of a State by a legislative branch of the Federal Government. The strike in the Coeur d'Alene mining region in Idaho was investigated by a House committee in 1900.

DUFFY NEXT TO BE TRIED.

Ex-Inspector Sweeney's Agent Will Be Called Before Goff on June 4.

Justice Seabury, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday denied a motion of Abraham Levy, counsel for Police Sergeant Peter J. Duffy, indicted for bribery, for a bill of particulars. Mr. Levy had asked that the dates of the alleged acts of bribery, with the amounts of money involved and the names of persons involved, be supplied to him by the District Attorney. Duffy's trial was set for next Wednesday before Justice Goff.

There are six indictments against Duffy, all charging bribery. He was known as one of ex-Police Inspector Sweeney's "graft collectors." Mr. Whitman said yesterday that he had elected to try him on the indictment charging him with collecting $50 a month from Julius Roth, proprietor of a Harlem poker room. It is believed that the trial will not take longer than three days.

MRS. TURK CONVICTED.

Sent to Workhouse for 3 Months for Taking Opium to the Tombs.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Turk of 54 Tenth Avenue was sentenced to three months in the workhouse yesterday after she had been convicted in Special Sessions of carrying opium into the Tombs.

Mrs. Turk is the second woman to be convicted of smuggling drugs into the Tombs since Deputy Commissioner of Correction William Wright began his efforts a month ago to stop the use of drugs in the City Prison. Mrs. Turk was charged with bringing opium to her husband, Robert Turk, who is awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny. The woman's defense was that she was a victim of the drug and that she was carrying it for her own use.

Parted on Wedding Day; Divorced.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., May 27.—Lucy Fried, reported here to be the daughter of Julius Warschauer, a wealthy manufacturer of paints and oils in New York, got a divorce decree to-day from Samuel E. Fried, employed by the Western Union. She alleged cruelty and desertion. The two went to Jersey City in November, 1911, and were married by a Justice of the Peace. They had a dispute on the way home and separated, the bride returning to her parents' home. Fried, according to the testimony, demanded the return of the wedding ring. His wife refused to surrender it. In the following week he appeared at her home, she related, choked her, and compelled her to give up the ring. The two have not met since.

TAXICAB ORDINANCE PASSES BY 65 TO 1

Aldermen Finally Adopt Measure Which Has Been Hanging Fire for Months.

GRAFT SCANDAL'S EFFECT

Grand Jury to Continue Its Inquiry —State Hopes to Get Vendig as a Witness.

The Aldermen passed yesterday the taxicab ordinance which was framed by the committee of which Alderman Grimm is Chairman. The vote was 65 in favor of the ordinance to 1 against, Alderman McCann, Tammany, opposing it. The ordinance is practically the same as that advocated by the Mayor. It abolishes private hack stands, whereby certain clubs and hotels collected large rentals yearly from the taxicab companies.

The rates fixed for taxicabs are 50 cents for the first mile, and 40 cents for each additional mile, for not more than two passengers, and 70 cents for the first mile and 60 cents for each mile thereafter for three or more passengers. It is left with the Mayor to designate parts of streets for public hack stands to take the place of the private stands. The ordinance will become effective sixty days after it is signed by the Mayor, and it was said yesterday that the Mayor would sign it at once.

Several of the Aldermen objected to the ordinance being passed until the Grand Jury had completed its investigation into taxicab graft. They said that to pass it would be to confess "moral cowardice." Alderman Mulligan of the Bronx offered a resolution to this effect, asserting that the ordinance could wait until it was found whether any member of the committee was in danger of indictment.

"If you do not pass it now," said Alderman Courtlandt Nichol, "it will be said that the Board of Aldermen is not for real reform. It should be passed to-day, regardless of any action by the Grand Jury or the District Attorney."

Alderman Mulligan again urged that the measure be put over, saying:

"If we vote for this ordinance to-day it will be said that we were forced to do it. I refuse to be forced into voting for the report on this ordinance at the request of the hypocritical Mayor with whom I agree only in his statement that there are a lot of 'dirty newspapers' in this town."

Alderman Samuel Marks said that it would be "puerile and childish" not to pass the ordinance; that there was nothing to fear from any investigation, and that the board would certainly be further criticised if the matter was longer delayed. Alderman Walsh also spoke in favor of immediate action, and when the vote was taken Alderman Mulligan changed his opinion and voted in favor of the measure.

It was conceded generally yesterday that the District Attorney's office, rather than the Taxicab Legislation Committee of the Board of Aldermen, deserved credit for the hurried passing of the ordinance. Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier, who has had charge of the Grand Jury investigation of the taxicab scandal, was one of those who expressed his pleasure over the board's action. He pointed out that the investigation so far had concerned only the Yellow Taxicab Company, and that a delving into the books of other companies would follow. The safe in Mr. Du Vivier's office is stocked with the records of at least three companies other than the Yellow Company.

The only man indicted as a result of the investigation is "Circular Joe" Vendig, the confidential "outside man" of the Yellow Company, who had the privilege of distributing free passes. He will plead to the indictment charging perjury this morning before Justice Seabury. If Vendig should become a State's witness, it was said, further indictments would certainly result. Every effort is being made to get Vendig to give the necessary corroborative testimony. He could be sent to Sing Sing for ten years on conviction of the charge against him. The Grand Jury investigation will be resumed to-day.

Voiceless Speech to Fans To-day.

The Women's Political Union and its specially licensed chauffeur, Miss Eleanor Erving, in a green auto, will visit the ball grounds this afternoon to give the voiceless speech which the rain prevented yesterday.

REPUBLICANS MOVE FOR LOBBY INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

legitimate reasons in efforts to modify the bill.

"It is stated only this morning from the highest possible source that it is the greatest lobby ever seen, employing more illegitimate means than ever before to get changes in the Tariff bill. The public will be led to believe, if any change is made, that it is made at the instance of the lobyists. I don't attempt to define the word 'lobbyist,' but if it means what I think it does I abhor him as much as any.

"But the country has a right to know what influences are about us. If there are men here who ought not to be here—and it may be true; I don't deny it—the country ought to know. And in spite of what is called the absurdity of the thing we ought to be anxious to give the country information about it. Not only ought whatever we do be right, but the country ought to know that it is right, and from the highest motives."

As Mr. Gallinger, with a smile, withdrew his objection he said:

"I'll try to recall the 200 or 300 persons who have approached me."

The severest criticism of the President came from Mr. Lippitt, Republican, of Rhode Island.

"Before the Tariff bill was even introduced," said Mr. Lippitt, "it was said openly that whoever came down here representing the interests and tried to change the bill would be hanged as high as Haman. Afterward there was talk of a $1,000,000 fund to investigate the antecedents of those who came. And now, no later than this morning, in the daily papers we see one in high place applying opprobrious terms to the experts who are giving to Senators the information which they alone possess. It seems almost like an organized effort to stifle and suppress information proper for the guidance of the Senate."

Senator Thornton, a Democrat from Louisiana, who opposes the President's free sugar programme, commenting upon steps that Louisiana sugar interests had taken to secure certain information which he presented to the Senate, said:

"I suppose this is what some people would call 'insidious lobbying,' but it is what we consider an earnest and legitimate effort to try to save a large part of our State from this impending blow."

Resolution in the House, Too.

While the first skirmish of what promises to be a lively fight was going on in the Senate, a measure somewhat similar to the Cummins resolution was introduced in the House, but apparently with an entirely different motive. Mr. Tavenner of Illinois, a Democrat, presented a resolution calling for an investigation by a committee of five Representatives into the existence of a lobby, its source of funds and the purpose to which the alleged funds were devoted. It appears that Mr. Tavenner intended merely to give force to the President's statement and not to call on him for specifications.

It was said at the White House to-day that many telegrams had come to the President congratulating him on his statement denouncing the tariff "lobby." One of the President's callers was Senator Kenyon of Iowa, a Progressive Republican, who came to tell Mr. Wilson of his gratification over the statement and to obtain any ideas that the President might have for strengthening the Kenyon bill to require that persons who appear before committees or intercede with Senators or Representatives in behalf of legislation shall be registered as lobbyists. One provision of the bill forbids the employment of any former member of Congress as the representative of persons having an interest in legislation before the Senate or the House.

"Former members of Congress are among the most insidious of lobbyists," said Senator Kenyon. "They are capitalizing their former position and their right to admission to the floor of the two houses. The thing is outrageous."

END TO TARIFF HEARINGS.

Investment Bankers Urge Income Tax Changes—Foreign Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Hearings on the tariff bill before the various subcommittees of the majority of the Committee on Finance came to an end late to-night, and the full majority membership will begin to-morrow the work of recasting the recommendations of the sub-committees into a harmonious whole for the consideration of the Democratic caucus. Members of the committee said probably it would be a full week before the bill was ready for the caucus.

To offset the criticism that hearings had been denied to affected interests, some of the sub-committees decided to keep their rooms open practically all night, so that late comers might all have a chance. Many amendments will be recommended by the sub-committees, perhaps 300.

The last day of the hearings was important chiefly in showing that the subcommittee headed by Senator John Sharp Williams probably would recommend important changes in the administrative clauses of the income tax section of the bill.

Several amendments were proposed by Robert B. Reed of New York, as counsel for the Investment Bankers' Association of America, and by L. W. Smith, Vice President of Harris Forbes & Co., a banking house of New York. Mr. Reed explained to the sub-committee that he consulted as to the amendments last night with Representative Cordele Hull of Tennessee, author of the income tax section, and that Mr. Hull had shown friendliness to the proposed modifications. The sub-committee decided late to consult with Mr. Hull on details.

One of Mr. Reed's suggestions, which seemed to meet the approval of the subcommittee, was an amendment whereby corporations would make complete returns of all interest on coupon bonds and pay the tax direct on all such interest, except when it was shown to the satisfaction of the local collector that the holder of the bond was exempt. The tax thus paid by the corporation would be deducted from the interest, except in cases in which the corporation had agreed that the bond should be free of tax. This change, it was argued, would work a great saving in the collection of the tax and would also enable corporations to perform existing contracts and, if they desired, to offer to prospective takers of their bonds, as an inducement, exemption from the tax.

Another proposal made by the Investment Bankers extends the exemption now in the bill as to interest on the indebtedness of a corporation. The bill, as it stands, limits this exemption to indebtedness not exceeding the capital stock of the corporation. This provision, it is understood, was aimed at the permanent bonded indebtedness of a corporation. The proposed change would include in the exemption all the current liabilities of a corporation intended to run for only a short time.

The proposal of Harris Forbes & Co. modified the bill so that the tax would be levied on dividends on preferred stock just as on other dividends. It was pointed out that the present provision for the payment of the tax at the source probably would work out in such a way that the tax on preferred dividends, as paid by the corporation simply would fall as an added burden on the common stockholders, while the preferred stockholders, or the only class favored by the bill, would go free. This exemption is thought to have been unintentional, and probably will be corrected.

There is also reason to believe that the sub-committee favors some modification of the $4,000 exemption limit. An effort has been made to change the language so that incomes below that amount would be literally exempt, and that all incomes above that amount would pay a tax without any deduction whatsoever. The sub-committee does not go as far as that, but there is a possibility that the limit of deduction will be lowered in the case of a single man, while a $500 addition deduction will be made for each additional person dependent on the head of the house.

Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee, will call at the State Department to-morrow to discuss with Secretary Bryan the perplexing problems which have arisen because of foreign protests to administrative features of the bill. Practically the entire time of to-day's Cabinet meeting was devoted by President Wilson and his advisers to this phase of the tariff situation.

Senator Simmons, after arranging to-day for a conference with the Secretary of State, admitted that numerous protests had been filed with the Committee from Germany, France, Great Britain and other foreign countries and stated that before the Committee took any action relating to them the whole question would be thoroughly discussed with Mr. Bryan and John Bassett Moore, the Counsellor of the State Department. Mr. Moore sat at the Cabinet table to-day in the absence of Secretary Bryan, who is expected to return to-morrow.

Complaints have been made that certain clauses of the Underwood bill would abrogate treaties with foreign countries. Senator Simmons was informed to-day that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who recently went to Berlin to confer with German tariff experts, was about to sail for America with a supplemental protest to the Underwood bill.

It was reported that the Ambassador would bring with him a protest against the provision which would grant a 5 per cent. discount in the tariff on imports in American owned or controlled vessels. There have been intimations that President Wilson would not object to an elimination of this provision, which is said to be held by Germany to be a violation of the commerce and navigation treaty of 1828.

Usher's Whisky

GREEN STRIPE

Messrs. ANDREW USHER & CO. have been appointed Purveyors of Whisky to His Majesty King George V.

G. S. NICHOLAS & CO. NEW YORK. Sole Agents.

WOOD AND ATTEAUX PROVE QUASI ALIBI

At Strike Conference on Night They Are Accused of Plotting Dynamite 'Plant,' It Is Sworn.

SOUGHT TO END TROUBLE

State Fails in Effort to Prove Defendants Talked Over 'Phone Before Explosive Was Placed.

BOSTON, May 27.—The defense in the dynamite conspiracy trial succeeded today in introducing evidence that on the night of Jan. 19, 1912, during the hours when, the Government alleged, President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company and Frederick E. Atteaux were furthering a conspiracy to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence, both defendants were attending a conference of mill agents, at which meeting an appeal to the strikers to return to work was agreed upon.

Since the beginning of the trial the prosecution has sought to prove that Wood, Atteaux, and Dennis J. Collins conspired with John J. Breen and Ernest W. Pitman to prejudice public opinion against the strike of textile operatives at Lawrence by hiding dynamite on premises occupied by the strikers.

The evidence regarding the conference was brought out during the cross-examination of Walter M. Lamont, agent of the Wood mill, one of the American Woolen Company's plants at Lawrence. The witness said that on the night of Jan. 19 he saw Wood and Atteaux at a conference at Wood's home participated in by agents and other officials of the American Woolen Company.

General strike conditions were discussed, Lamont testified, and two letters were read, revised, and approved. One of the letters, over the signature of President Wood, advised the striking employes to return to their machines. The other was from Wood to Father Milanese, pastor of an Italian Catholic Church at Lawrence, and gave the company's side of the labor controversy.

The letter to the operatives was prepared for publication in the Lawrence newspapers or the following morning, the witness said. The defense introduced a clipping from a Lawrence morning paper of Jan. 20, 1912, in which the communication appeared. A copy of the letter to Father Milanese was also introduced, and both were read to the jury.

District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier objected to the introduction of the clipping as evidence, but Judge Crosby held that it should be admitted as showing what was done at a time when it was alleged that an illegal agreement was being entered into.

Earlier in the day Judge Crosby, ruling on objections entered by the defense yestedlay, refused to allow the introduction of a record of telephone toll calls made by the switchboard operator in the office of the woolen company. By this record the State hoped to show that Wood and Atteaux were in communication a day or two before the explosive was placed.

Mr. Pelletier then endeavored to show by the testimony of officials and employees of the American Woolen Company that Wood and Atteaux had talked over the telephone a day or two before the discovery of the dynamite on Jan. 19. All these witnesses testified that they could not recall any such conversation.

Questions regarding his activities during the Lawrence strike were asked of James R. Bailey, Jr., manager of the American Machinery Exchange of Lowell, a concern owned by the American Woolen Company. The witness said that he was at Lawrence during the time of the trouble. He told of a conversation with Mr. Wood about the dynamite "plant." Wood said he was sorry to hear that rlumors had been circulated in Lawrence that Bailey was connected with the "plant." The witness said he told Wood that the reports were false and that any person who said anything about him being in a conspiracy to "plant" dynamite was a liar

Loving Cup for Mr. Toch.

Maxir.ilian Toch, President of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Far Rockaway, N. Y., was presented with a silver loving cup at a dinner given in his honor by the Board of Directors of the sanitarium at the Progress Club last evening. Mr. Toch sails for Europe for a three months' vacation on the Lapland on May 31.

RECEIVERS NAMED FOR FRISCO ROAD

Continued from Page 1.

some of the largest holders. The Berliner Handelsgeselischaft, which originally issued these bonds in Germany, at the time J. & W. Seligman issued them in this country, will co-operate with the New York bankers.

For the Chicago & Eastern Illinois stock trust certificates a committee was organized by the Equitable Trust Company, consisting of Alvin W. Krech, President of the trust company; H. H. Porter, and H. A. Vernet. For the Chicago & Eastern Illinois bonds a committee consisting of John W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; J. C. Brady, and others was in process of formation yesterday. It is expected that William Salomon & Co. will announce a committee to look after the first mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, guaranteed by the 'Frisco.

A reflection of the situation in which the 'Frisco found itself has been seen in the price of the company's securities in the last two weeks. From 19¾, the price on Jan. 11, the common stock has declined to 5. The second preferred sold at 29 on Jan. 11, and at 8¾ yesterday, while the first preferred dropped from 59 to 24¾. The refunding 4s have declined from 76¾ to 65¾, and the general lien 5s from 82¾ to 58. The $3,000,000 of the 5s recently sold in Paris were put out at 79.

The 'Frisco, a system of 7,520 miles, was a reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, which passed through a receivership in 1896. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois was acquired six years later. In 1903 the Moore-Reid interests obtained possession of practically all of the $29,000,000 of common stock and merged the 'Frisco with the Rock Island, B. F. Yoakum continuing in charge of the 'Frisco part of the system.

There was more or less friction between the two companies, but there was no effort to separate them until the latter part of 1909. Then the Rock Island received a direct intimation that unless a separation were effected voluntarily the Department of Justice would bring a dissolution suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The Moore-Reid interests were advised by lawyers that the merger was not likely to stand the test of a suit, and arrangements were quickly made for a sale of the 'Frisco stock to a syndicate embracing the late Edwin Hawley, B. F. Yoakum, Thomas H. West, W. K. Bixby of Boston, James Campbell of St. Louis, and other Western capitalists. Although the Moore-Reid group took a loss on its stock, it received $37.50 for the shares, which were quoted at $5 yesterday.

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Men's Blue Serges at $17.50 to $35

¶ For a man to make up his mind that he wants a blue serge and to buy it in the first shop he comes to, is as though he should make up his mind to get married and propose to the first female acquaintance he meets.

¶ A wife should be selected not because she is the first woman you meet, but because she is the first of all the women you have ever met—and a blue serge should be selected not merely because it is a blue serge, but because it has more style than the generality of blue serges.

¶ There are at this time we don't know how many hundred thousands of blue serges awaiting your consideration, but somewhere in this vast collection of blue there is a distinguished company of red letter blues—blue serges that have acquired style and individuality in the making—and we have them.

Saks blue serges are the trimmest, handiest, cleverest, most capably tailored and artistically finished blue serges in town today!

¶ Designed by men who give to every model some new creative touch—cut by men who are superior to their scissors—tailored by the best craftsmen that money can buy—and finished with a precision that surveys with a microscopic eye the geography of every single button.

¶ In regulation models, yet with a style that is too Saks-like to be quite regulation, and in easy English effects that are so to the mortal born, Nature might have had a hand in it!

Sharp reductions in Trunks, Bags & Suit Cases

¶ A little journey to the Saks Travel Shop will be unusually profitable today. We have selected about three hundred trunks and about two hundred bags and suit cases from regular stock and cut deep into the regular prices. Every article is the product of one of the best makers in America, and every article carries the unqualified guarantee of the biggest travel shop in America, meaning ourselves. Entire Basement Floor

Wardrobe Trunks

Regularly $27.50.....reduced to $18.75
Regularly $40.....reduced to $29.50
Regularly $50.....reduced to $39.50

Dress, Steamer and Hat Trunks

Regularly $13.50.....reduced to $9.75
Regularly $17.....reduced to $12.75
Regularly $20.....reduced to $15.00
Regularly $22 to $26....reduced to $18.50
Regularly $28 & $30....reduced to $23.00
Regularly $33 to $37....reduced to $28.50

Suit Cases and Bags, in black, brown and tan

Regularly $13, $14 & $15..reduced to $9.50
Regularly $6.00 & $7.00..reduced to $4.95

Men's $2 & $2.50 Negligee Shirts, today & tomorrow, $1.45

¶ Only a scant company of gentlemen can wear medals next Friday, but all men can wear new shirts. And a Decoration Day would seem to be particularly appropriate for it. New apparel always helps make even an eventful day more eventful.

¶ These shirts are made of mercerized and imported Madras, in white, and plain colors, as well as in Russian cords and silk striped cloths. Both plain and pleated bosom models, with soft and starched cuffs, and an assortment of colorings and patterns which will afford you a selection of the best designs in smart shirt styles. Sizes 14 to 18 and all sleeve lengths.

Men's $4 & $4.50 Low Shoes today and tomorrow at $2.95

¶ This sale was first announced Monday, and the choosing has since been pretty brisk, but if necessary we shall draw still further on our regular stock in order to keep the sizes unbroken up to tomorrow evening. Nevertheless, an early selection is advisable, as a run on any particular leather or model may result in putting a limitation on your choice. They are our regular $4 and $4.50 shoes, and embrace all the new Spring and Summer models in our regular stock. The leathers are patent leather, gun metal, vici kid and tan Russia calf, in Blucher and straight lace styles. And at $2.95 per pair they are too good a value to be trifled with.

Items of Interest for Summer Motorists of Both Sexes

Men's Auto Dusters, in natural shrunk linen and dark gray mohair. Double breasted models, with button-to-neck collar, and with or without belt. Made very full in the skirt, and made very well all through. 52 and 54 inches long. usually $10 elsewhere.....our price $7.50

Men's Auto Caps, to match above dusters.....$1.50 to $2.50

Women's Auto Dust Coats, in single breasted models, with button-to-neck collar.....$6.50

Women's Auto Hats, of fancy weave straw, silk lined, and with draw string of ribbon. All the new shades..$2.50

WM. S. WHITE SHIRTMAKER

Decoration Day Special—

80 dozen shirts of high grade woven madras—corded effects and mercerized stripes in rich designs that are only used as a rule in custom garments.

French and starched cuffs. Exceptional values and no more at the price when these are gone. $1.65

MEN'S SHIRTS & STANDARD FURNISHINGS EXCLUSIVELY.

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Broadway, cor. 26th St. Wall St., cor. Broadway. Nassau, near Liberty St.
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Golf Shirts 2

An especially fine lot made of corded mercerized madras with self jacquard figures. Plain colors.

Separate Collars to match, 25c. Each.

These shirts cannot be adequately described—you must see them to appreciate the wonderful care that has been given to even the smallest details—in fact, such workmanship is rare even in Shirts at $2.50 or $3. Buttons of finest pearl; even, accurate stitching, nothing lacking to make them marvels of value.

Also these same materials in regular models with French cuffs.

$2, four for $7.50

William G. White

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Every Outing Requisite for Decoration Day

Fibergrass Suit Cases, lightest weight 1.00 to 3.00
Rattan Suit Cases..... 2.25 to 7.50
Sole Leather Suit Cases..... 4.75 to 12.00
Leather Travelling Bags..... 4.50 to 32.95

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Let us give you a miniature cake!

Try at our expense what this delightful soap will do for your complexion and hair. Dept. 12-F, Resinol, Baltimore.

Chicago & Return $33

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Any one who buys, sells, or owns bonds or stocks will lose money by not reading THE ANNALIST—because its information may influence in the purchase or sale of securities.

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THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

ENGLISH MARCONI DIRECTORS SUED

Plaintiffs Assert That American Shares Were Bought for the British Company.

CHESTERTON TRIAL BEGUN

Editor of Eye Witness Accused of Criminally Libeling Godfrey Isaacs, Head of Marconi Co.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 27.—A suit involving £1,000,000, ($5,000,000,) has been begun by Oliver Locker-Lampson, M. P., and Peter Wright, both shareholders in the English Marconi Company, against Godfrey Isaacs, the managing Director, and the other Directors of the company. The writ has been taken out in respect to the 500,000 American Marconi shares which Godfrey Isaacs undertook to place in England and the sale of some of which to the Attorney General, Sir Rufus Isaacs; Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George, and the Master of Elibank, produced such a crop of scandal-mongering.

It is understood that the action is to decide whether Godfrey Isaacs acquired the shares on his own account or for the English company. It will be remembered that he stated to the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry that he sold them at varying prices and that the profit made was handed to the English company.

According to information obtained from one of the Directors of the Marconi Company, the object desired by the plaintiffs is not unconnected with the trial of Cecil Chesterton on a charge of criminally libeling Godfrey Isaacs, which began at the Old Bailey to-day. Messrs. Locker-Lampson and Wright have been backing Mr. Chesterton's campaign. Their position as shareholders of the Marconi Company is not important now, each holding only one or two shares, acquired within the past fortnight.

The first day's proceedings in the Chesterton criminal libel case were occupied with the speech of the prosecutor's counsel, Sir Edward Carson, who recalled the fact that the defendant in successive numbers of his paper, The Eye Witness, called Godfrey Isaacs "a vile conspirator," "a corrupt man," "a thief," and "a knave."

The Parliamentary Select Committee on the Marconi contract will meet to-morrow to consider the Chairman's draft report on that part of the inquiry concerning the accusations against Ministers. The Times will say to-morrow:

"It is understood that, while certain things are said in it regarding errors of judgment on the part of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd-George, the draft report exonerates them of any charges of corruption.

"It is stated that it is a document of some length, which gives a recital of the facts which the committee ascertained respecting the action of the Ministers, and which also incidentally justifies the course which the inquiry has taken."

LONDON, May 27.—The Central Criminal Court was packed with distinguished persons of the political and literary worlds to-day when the trial for criminal libel began of Cecil Chesterton, a brother of G. K. Chesterton, the author. The prosecution arose out of articles written by the accused, who is editor of The Eye Witness, in which he charged Godfrey Isaacs with corruption in connection with the British Government's wireless contract.

The whole Marconi affair, which is now one of the foremost issues in British politics, is likely to be reviewed in the course of the trial.

Among the witnesses called are Sir Rufus Isaacs, and Mr. Lloyd-George. Sir Edward Charson, the militant Irish Unionist leader and ex-Solicitor General for Ireland, is the prosecuting attorney.

In the case of Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Unionist member of Parliament for Salisbury, and Peter Wright, who have issued a writ against Godfrey Isaacs and the other Directors and the brokers of the Marconi Company, the plaintiffs claim that the defendants are liable to make good the difference between the par value of the 500,000 American shares and another 100,000 shares which passed direct from the English company to the defendant, Percy Heyburn, and the highest market price at which the shares were disposed of. The plaintiffs express the belief that they will be able to prove that the shares were sold as high as 3⅞ or 4.

STRAUSS OPERA DREARY.

"Ariadne in Naxos," Produced in London, a Disappointment.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 27.—Richard Strauss's "Ariadne in Naxos" was produced to-night at His Majesty's Theatre.

It is polite to say that Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Thomas Beecham, who were jointly responsible for the importation, have made Londoners their debtors, but it is somewhat unlikely that the general public will meet the bill. This hugely advertised work, in plain language, is as dreary a performance as could well be imagined.

Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" was emasculated for the sake of Strauss's music, and the composer's time, labor, and talent might have been employed to more artistic purpose than in this burlesque of opera. Strauss's humor is too Teutonic to raise a laugh, except perhaps in Germany.

W. Somerset Maugham has written the English version of that portion of Molière's comedy which is utilized by Hoffmanstahl as the theme for the Strauss musical skit. This is even drearier than the operatic part of the production.

Owing to the huge royalties that Strauss demands and obtains for the performance of his works, the prices at His Majesty's have been more than doubled for the eight occasions on which "Ariadne in Naxos" is to be given here. Even with this, it is doubtful if Sir Herbert Tree and Mr. Beecham will cover their expenditure.

FOURTH BORWICK SUIT ON.

New York Woman Establishes a Record for British Litigation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 27.—When Mrs. Mary Mason Borwick arrives from New York in the course of the next few days she will find herself a celebrity here as having established a record for litigation in the High Courts of Justice.

One more has just been added to her remarkable list of legal actions already cabled. The fourth developed to-day. It will be heard before the Court of Chancery. It is entered on the list simply as Borwick versus Robb and Borwick; there is no indication of the nature of the action. Mr. Robb, the defendant first named, is the London solicitor against whom Mrs. Borwick recently brought a sensational libel action in connection with the early proceedings which her husband instituted regarding her suit for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The action concerns the incidents following the closing of Mr. and Mrs. Borwick's London house, prior to her going to New York, and the disposition of certain of its contents. An intimation is given that the suit will be defended.

ENGLISH CRITICISM OF AMERICAN POLO

Individual Play Is Brilliant, Driving Is Powerful and Accurate

BUT THERE'S NO TEAM PLAY

London Times Critic Disappointed in Milburn's "Backing"—English Lack Strong Opponents in Practice.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 27.—Describing the play of the American polo team last Sunday at Westbury, Long Island, Lionel James, the special polo correspondent of The London Times, says:

"In my opinion this great trial is not polo at all, but the finest exhibition of hard riding, individual loose play, and powerful driving I have ever seen. The men were eight beautifully mounted, accurate ball hitters, riding well on fast ground with no discipline and combination, the latter work being accidental when it occurred.

"Of the individual brilliance there was enough to fill columns. One might give a description of strokes which were as masterrul as they were unexpected, and as well executed as any that have ever astonished English players on Indian grounds, but there was none of that solidity of side which is so necessary when all of the units in the game are nearly equal and which means success.

"Devereux Milburn at back was a joy to watch, but his play was not what I expected to witness in his position at back and because of his reputation. It seemed as though Whitney at No. 3 was most of the time doing the back's legitimate duty in order to allow Milburn to make those wonderful dashes forward, which, while they make those in the stands stretch their necks and warrant applause from the spectators, are not scientific polo plays when they become the rule instead of the exception. After Sunday's great trial, one's sympathies must go out to the Selection Committee in their endeavors to read the lessons this wonderful game's score shows. The 'big four' weakened toward the end, and yet who weakened it, and who is to be supplanted, or who promoted, is the question."

In another dispatch in The London Times, the correspondent complains of the difficulty the Englishmen have had in getting opponents who were sufficiently strong enough to help them put an edge on through their practice play, but he recognizes that Whitney's stable obviously cannot supply ponies enough to speed up those arrayed against their English opponents.

GREY WELCOMES PAGE.

New Ambassador Received Very Cordially by Foreign Secretary.

LONDON, May 27.—Walter Hines Page, the new American Ambassador to this country, was received with great cordiality by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, at the Foreign Office this afternoon. The Ambassador is to be received by King George on Friday.

Mr. Page has accepted an invitation to unveil the Pilgrim Fathers' Memorial at Southampton, which, it is expected, will be completed by August.

$3,150 FOR HOECHST GROUP.

Good Prices for Old European Porcelain Obtained at Christie's.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 27.—A sale of fine porcelain belonging to Lord Lucas and Dingwall, the Duke of Marlborough, Capt. A. H. Thistlethwayte, Capt. H. H. Spender-Clay, and Mrs. W. H. Gatliff, began at Christie's to-day and will be concluded to-morrow.

Excellent prices were obtained. One of Capt. Spender-Clay's pieces brought $2,625. It is a Frankenthal group, seven inches high, commemorative of the Signing of Peace after the Seven Years' War. Frederick the Great and Count von Daun are shaking hands, standing outside a tent, within which are a table with refreshments and two drums, the whole supported by a lake and gold pedestal of open scroll design, with cannon and cannon-balls at the base.

A Höchst group from the collection of Mrs. Gatliff, representing a youth binding a nymph to a tree, ten and one-half inches high, was sold for $3,150, the highest price of the sale.

Another fine specimen from the same collection fetched $2,100. It is a 13-inch Ludswigsburg group of Diana and Actaeon. Diana is in the act of bathing in a stream, with an attendant nymph at one side, while Actaeon appears from behind a tree at the back.

Three thousand and forty-five dollars was realized for another piece from the Gatliff collection, a Chelsea group, "The Music Lesson." It represents a youth teaching a girl to play the flute, with a flowering pink maytree at the back. The girl is festooned with flowers and has a lamb upon her knees, while at the feet of the figures are two sheep and a dog. The figures were modelled by Roubilliac.

SOON TO BE SOVEREIGNS.

Kaiser's Daughter and Her Husband to be Rulers of Brunswick.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 27.—The Kaiser's only daughter, who married Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland last Saturday, will become a reigning Duchess next Nov. 1, according to statements published in to-day's newspapers.

It is stated that the Federal Council of the Empire has decided to end the regency of Brunswick, under which Prussia has governed the conquered Hanoverian province since 1866, on Oct. 31 of this year, and that Prince Ernest Augustus, son of the Duke of Cumberland, and his bride will make their formal entry into the capital, Brunswick, as reigning Duke and Duchess of an independent Federal State the next day.

The Kaiser in toasting the bridal couple at the wedding banquet indicated that they would "soon" be called upon to assume the duties of sovereigns.

FATAL IMITATION OF TELL.

German Student Shoots a Comrade in a Beer Garden Frolic.

HALLE, Germany, May 27.—A fatal imitation of William Tell's arrow shot at the apple on his son's head was given by two university students here last evening. A student named Krusskopf who was with some of his comrades in a beer garden placed a beer mug on his head and a fellow-student shot at it with a revolver.

The bullet struck Krusskopf in the centre of the forehead, killing him instantly.

SEEK TO IMPOUND WIRELESS SHARES

Stockholders of Old United Company Want a Part of the $1,500,000 Payment.

SAY COURT WAS IMPOSED ON

Not Told That Assets Were to be Resold to Marconi Company of America for Marketable Stock.

Trial of an action to impress a trust upon 150,000 shares of the stock of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, valued at $1,500,000, was begun yesterday afternoon before Justice Scudder in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Joseph V. Witherbee, who named the reorganization committee of the United Wireless Telegraph Company and the Wireless Liquidating Company as defendants in the suit. Mr. Witherbee owns fifty shares of the stock of the United Wireless Company, which was declared a bankrupt in the Fall of 1911. He is acting, he says, in behalf of himself and other shareholders in that company.

In his complaint Mr. Witherbee asserts that the United Wireless Company is not now, and for some time past has not been, insolvent. There are, he says, about 1,200,000 shares of stock outstanding of the par value of $12,000,000. He also asserts that the assets of the company are worth upward of $2,000,000, while its debts amount to not more than $200,000.

Mr. Witherbee says that a plan of reorganization was decided upon by the reorganization committee, and that a preliminary agreement was made with the trustees in bankruptcy concerning the assets of the bankrupt. The committee sent a circular letter to each of the stockholders, inclosing a proposed subscription form, which was dated Feb. 1, 1912. Because of litigation having to do with apparatus in use by the bankrupt, which, it was alleged, infringed patents owned by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, the proposed agreement for the distribution of the assets of the bankrupt was changed. It was presented, in its new form, to the court by a petition of the trustees in bankruptcy in March, 1912. Notification was given to the creditors and they met to pass upon the plan.

In the following month the Trustees obtained from the court an order permitting the sale of the assets of the bankrupt to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, an English corporation, and to the defendants. It is alleged by the plaintiff that this sale was unnecessary, as the assets in the hands of the Trustees were sufficient to cover all outstanding proved claims against the company, amounting to $40,000. According to the plaintiff's allegations, the Trustees received a bid of from $700,000 to $750,000, which they did not accept, "for the reason," the plaintiff asserts, "that the defendants persuaded them not to do so, but requested said Trustees to allow them to buy the property and make a resale thereof to the Marconi Company of America."

"In acting upon the defendants' representations," the plaintiff's complaint continues, "the Trustees believed that the defendants represented the entire body of stockholders, and not only a part thereof. At that time the bankrupt corporation was not itself represented, and as a consequence of the acts of the said defendants in connection with said sale, they thereby became Trustees of the property and of the proceeds of the sale thereof for the benefit of the entire body of stockholders."

The court, the plaintiff asserts, was not told that the Reorganization Committee was to make a resale of the assets sold to it by the Trustees to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America "for stock having an immediate market value of approximately $1,500,000." According to the plaintiff, the committee, in April, 1912, notified the stockholders of the bankrupt that they would have to make a deposit of 50 cents a share if they wished to participate in the advantages of the Marconi contract. Stockholders turned in about 650,000 shares and also paid to the committee about $325,000. Many stockholders, the plaintiff says, either could not be found or were without funds, and in their cases the conditions were not complied with.

The plaintiff believes that the shares of Marconi stock turned over to the Reorganization Committee in payment for the assets of the United Wireless Company should be distributed pro rata among the stockholders of the bankrupt.

In their answer to the complaint the defendants say that Mr. Witherbee and the stockholders he represents, since they did not comply with the conditions laid down by the Reorganization Committee, are entitled to no consideration.

The case will be continued to-day. John C. Wallis of Denver, Col., and Howard H. Williams of Manhattan are the plaintiff's counsel in the action, while Selden Bacon and Saul S. Myers of Manhattan represent the defendants.

FRENCH CABINET UPHELD.

Chamber Passes Tax Proposals for Increased Army Expenditure.

PARIS, May 27.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted by a vote of 386 against 165 the proposals of the Government for raising the $88,000,000 necessary to keep the time-expired soldiers for another year with the active army.

Charles Dumont, the Minister of Finance, explained that the Government proposed an issue of twenty-year 3 per cent. loans, and also proposed to impose an income tax on incomes of $2,000 and over, which would, it was expected, produce $34,000,000. The Minister promised to assist those families which had been placed in distitution by the men being kept for three years in the army instead of two.

A strong attack on the Government was made by the Socialist Deputies.

Premier Barthou appealed to the patriotism of the Chamber in a speech which was greatly applauded by the members of the Centre and the Right.

Lady Spring-Rice on Her Way Here.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 27.—Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States; their daughter Betty, their son Anthony, and Viscount Campden, an attaché of the embassy at Washington, sailed from Liverpool for Boston to-day on the liner Franconia.

Fly from Milan to Rome in 6 Hours.

ROME, May 27.—A flight from Milan to Rome, a distance of 410 miles, was made in a monoplane this morning in six hours and seven minutes by the Italian aviators Deroy and Cevasco. When they were passing near Pisa the King and Queen and the royal princes saw the aviators from their hunting lodge at San Rossore and followed their flight with field glasses.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL FOR WOMEN, MILLINERY MISSES and JUNIORS FURS

Offer, This Day,

Women's Tailleur Suits At $38 and $68

Values $65 to $85. Values $85 to $125

Adaptations from late French models, in the season's most desirable silk and wool textures.

Charge purchases will be billed July 1st.

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Notice to Charge Customers.—Purchases made during the remainder of this month will be regarded as if made in June, and bill will be rendered on July 1.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $3.50 to $5 All-Silk Shirts today at $1.95

Silk and linen shirts and silk-striped madras shirts also in the wonderful assortments. (*All with turnover cuffs.*)

FAIR WARNING—only 350 all-silk shirts in the lot—these will be snapped up quickly. COME EARLY.

Now, honestly, gentlemen, could any store possibly have arranged a greater sale of high-class shirts than this one which begins here, this morning?

We think not. And when you see what perfect beauties these shirts are, how fine the materials are, how splendidly they are made, you will agree with us that this is a shirt sale the like of which you have never seen before.

The Price ($1.95) in a Great Many Instances Does Not Pay For the Material Alone.

Ultra-fashionable colors; most exclusive patterns featured by leading haberdashers this year. Every shirt perfect-fitting, and every shirt an amazing bargain at $1.95. All sizes in this sale, but PLEASE COME EARLY.

(Main Floor, MAIN Building.)

MAIN BUILDING

Finest $25 and $30 Suits, $20

For Men and Youths---Reduced

This is about as near as any man or youth will come to finding $5 to $10, today. The values are standard, and for clothing of such high character the price is really sensationally low.

Just cast your eye over this list:

THE FINEST "R. B. FASHION CLOTHES" NORFOLK SUITS (Made by the famous house of Rosenberg Bros. & Co.)

OUR FINEST SILK-LINED BLUE SERGE SUITS
SILK-LINED FANCY WORSTED SUITS
HUNDREDS OF THE VERY FINEST FANCY WORSTED, VELOUR, CASSIMERE AND SERGE SUITS, ETC.

The youth, the young man, the conservative business man, may be fitted in every size and in every style.

This sale will MAKE A STIR. It is one that no man can afford to disregard, because, for the modest price named, YOU CANNOT DO BETTER IN NEW YORK.

Come as early as you can, today, and pick out your suit for $20.

"Kingly" Trousers—values $7 and $8; today, at..... $3.90

Fine striped worsteds, blue serges and outing trousers.

$5 Automobile Dusters at..... $3.50

The well-known "Kenyon" guaranteed dusters; pure linen and mercerized fabrics.

Other lines of "Kenyon" dusters specially priced at $1.25 and up to $6.

(Second Floor, MAIN Building.)

Other Great Sales For Today

MAIN BUILDING

Clearance of Women's Dresses and Coats—values to $14.75; at..... $5

Women's $2.50 to $3 Mousquetaire Gloves—(reserved goods); at..... $1

Women's $1 Paris Point Emb'd. Silk Gloves, at.. 69c

Misses' Lingerie Dresses—values to $8.95; at.... $3.95

Women's $3.50 & $4 White Canvas Pumps, Colonials & Button Shoes—at..... $1.75

Women's Daintiest Blouses—$2 styles, at..... $1

$3 styles, at $1.98

Shadow Lace, Net and Crepe de Chine Blouses also Specially Priced.

Great and Timely Sales of Trimmed and Ready-to-wear Millinery.

"Battleship Gray" Baby Carriages at Heavy Reductions.

Groceries, Wines and Liquors at Special Prices Today.

GREENHUT BUILDING

A "Sample" Line of Very Fine Extension Tables Purchased from the New York Furniture Exchange Will Be Offered Today at 25 per Cent Less than Regular Prices.

Reduced Prices on Guaranteed Refrigerators.

$2.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains—at..... $1.25

Japanese and Chinese Straw Mattings Under Price.

Whatever you need for Decoration Day—Wearing Apparel, Sporting Goods, Table Supplies, Home Outfittings, Garden Implements—Everything Is Here and Specially Priced.

The Big Store — A City in Itself

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Why Smith Gray

The Largest Retail Clothiers in New York

CAN SELL CLOTHES

Of a type offered in other stores at $25 and $35

For $15 - $20 - $25

1. We carry *No Old Stock.*
2. We bought, during the recent Tariff Agitation, the best Woolens on the Market at the *Lowest Prices.*
3. We manufacture our own clothing *In Our Own Shops* on the Efficiency Plan.

These are the reasons why we are delivering

$25 and $35 VALUE SUMMER SUITS at $15-$20-$25

In all, a wonderful showing of summer clothes for particular men.

Smith Gray suits in blue serge, fancy woolens and Tweeds, with or without patch pockets, Norfolks, etc.

MEMORIAL DAY WEEK SPECIALS

Athletic Underwear, of the sort sold elsewhere for 50 cents. At our stores **35 cents** a garment. Three for a dollar.

Straw Hats in great variety, - - $2 to $5.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.
5th AVENUE NEAR 27th ST.

FOUR STORES

BROOKLYN
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV

FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FOUNDED 1827

For Over-the-Holiday Parties, Motoring & Outdoor Sports

An Entirely New Note
Tailored Suits of French Crepe Just Received

Until quite recently a tailored suit for summer wear meant silk, linen or pongee. No other materials were considered appropriate until the resourceful Parisian Couturier directed his creative genius to the weaving of new fabrics which should have all the smartness of silk, the simplicity of linen and the serviceableness of serge.

Conspicuous among the latest products of foreign looms is the French crepe, in white and colors.

Stunning models of this new material have just been received, and among those shown for the first time today are the following:

$50.00 would be a small price for a suit so dependable and correct for countless occasions as this smart model in tan, which we offer at.....**38.50**

The skirt is draped and slightly slashed; bands of heavy embroidery in beautiful shades of tan and brown trim the coat, which is cut with deep peplum.

White Crepe Suits That Paris Is Talking About

Of French Crepe in white, and especially appropriate for wear in the country at smart functions, is a suit cut on very simple lines, but decidedly chic. The skirt is plain, and the short, straight coat is bordered by a six-inch band of heavy embroidery in silk.

Large embroidered buttons joined with silk cord close the front. Of special value at.....**42.50**

Another white suit of distinction is made of Eponge in the beautiful new "basket" weave. A broad belt and overlaid cuff of the same material in copper color give unusual contrast in color.....**30.00**

Matelasse Is Another of the Newest Materials

so admirable for the fashionable white suit.

AT **$40.00** and worth considerably more is a desirable model with draped skirt and high line coat, in which a collar of soft black satin supplies a sharp contrast in color.

Also at $40.00 and cut on similar lines is a smart and practical suit of old blue eponge, with revers and collar of black satin, overlaid with white moire.

A Semi-Tailored Suit of Gray Crepe

AT **$55.00**, and appropriate for the more formal occasions, is a semi-tailored suit in gray crepe, resembling tussah. The cleverly cut skirt conforms in appearance to the fashionable width, but the double cluster of inverted plaits at the side give an added width and freedom of motion as unexpected as desirable. The coat has the French peplum, with collar of soft yellow embroidered in the quieter Bulgarian colors.

Moire velour in corn flower blue is another notable example of these adaptable suits. Draped skirt and graceful coat, with low set wide sleeves and collar and cuffs of cream French embroidery, $57.50.

Paris Inspired Gowns to Wear Under Motor Coats

for luncheon or tea at the fashionable restaurants. Gowns that are Parisian in every detail except price, which is less than half that in the rue de la Paix.

Of unusual originality of design and contrasting color is an afternoon gown of midnight blue crepe charmeuse, with tucked over skirt of chiffon crepe. The bodice has a yoke of shadow lace and odd slashed vest of silk eponge in dull magenta; tiny fancy buttons and touches of hand embroidery in Bulgarian colors, with sash of chiffon.....**55.00**

AT **$42.50** crepe de chine in chestnut brown is charmingly combined with silk eponge of deeper tone in another frock of distinction. The skirt has the tunic effect, and in the bodice French embroidery in cream, with cravat of rose picot-edge ribbon, supplies the decoration.

A practical gown of charmeuse IN BLUE AND BLACK AT **$24.50**. Panier skirt, with velvet girdle, turnover collar, white hemstitched crepe de chine net yoke and jabot shadow lace.

Motor Veilings and Veils

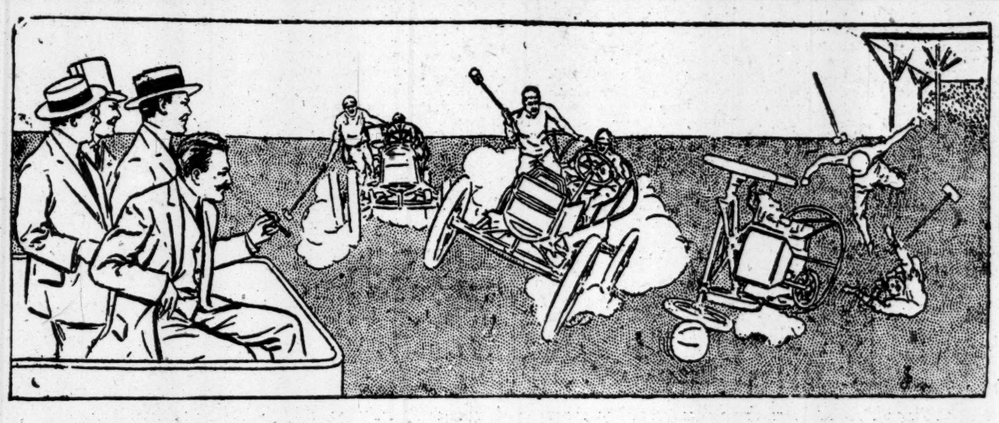
The best kind to protect you against wind or dust and hold the hat securely while motoring.

HAND-LOOM MOTOR VEILINGS—
Made exclusively for A., C. & Co.....**1.35** yard

QUICK-CATCH CHIFFON VEILS—
Extra large size.....**2.95** each

Double Ombre Chiffon Veils in combinations of the newest colorings. Regularly $2.95.....**1.95** each

Marquisette Motor Veils — Rain and dust proof. Regularly $2.25 and $3.75.....**1.75, 2.95**



"Snap and Go" Personified in These Furnishings

FOR MEN OF THE HOUR

Another Collection of Highest Grade Silk Shirts and Furnishings Just Unpacked

TO GO OUT UNDER THE IMPETUS OF MOST UNUSUAL PRICE CONCESSIONS

Last week's week-end offering thronged our men's section for two days—establishing a new record for the department.

This pre-holiday sale, opening today, presents entirely new groups of the finest merchandise possible to gather together at price concessions not hitherto surpassed. To men who appreciate such qualities we can promise a rare treat today and tomorrow.

Friday being Decoration Day the store will remain closed.

Pure Silk Shirts—Custom Materials—Ready to Wear
Pleated or Plain, Real $7.50 to $9.00 Values at $4.65

Newest pure silk shirtings of the most handsome colorings and patterns shown this season. Hair line and neat stripes with jacquarded scroll and all-over designs on light and tinted grounds.

On account of their exclusiveness we can only quote custom shirt prices for comparison, which range from $7.50 to $9.00. Ready to wear and equal in style and workmanship to the best special order shirts, at.....**4.65**

$5.00, $5.50 and $6.00 Values at $3.45

Pure Silk Shirts—New styles of high grade and heavy satin striped shirtings added to our already excellent assorted styles. Almost every style of a silk shirt can be found in this lot. Pleated and tucked white for dress or day wear. Fancy colored stripes on light, medium or dark grounds. Finest workmanship throughout.
All regular values, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, at.....**3.45**

All Regular $4.00 Value at $2.95

Pure Silk Shirts—Plain pongee silks—Neat white grounds, with hair line stripes—All over stripes of neat or striking colors. Tub silks and genuine imported Japanese Habutai assorted in the lot.
All $4.00 value, at.....**2.95**

Silk Mixed Shirts—Well known and popular Summer shirtings. All exceptionally well made and desirable patterns. Some very fine, high grade mercerized shirts assorted in the lot.
Value $2.00, $2.50, at.....**1.50**

All Regular $3.50 Value at $2.25

Sheer Silk Mull Shirts—Best of all light weight and sheer Summer shirtings—All the most desirable plain shades, including white. Made with 10 pleats to every front and all silk stitched.
Exclusive with us. Value $3.50, at.....**2.25**

Pleated Madras Shirts—New and very special patterns. Full pleated fronts, without the break at waist band. Woven and printed materials. Made especially for us, and perfect fitting. Laundered cuffs attached. Value $2.00, at.....**1.50**

Men's Summer Neckwear

Plain Colored Four-in-Hands—New moire silks—Lustrous repp silks, fine poplins, crepe de chines—All made in special flowing end shapes for Summer wear. Many striking and novel fancy effects included. Value 65c, 85c, $1.00.....**50c**

Silk Polka Dot Hose and Summer Four-in-Hand to match.....**50c** each

Silk Knitted Underwear—The new French weave accordeon four-in-hands, in neat and multi-colored stripes. Value $1.50, $2.00.....**75c**

Newest Bat Wing Bow Ties—Plain colors, shepherd plaids, bias and cross stripes. Bordered ends. Polka dots and figures. All the staple and novelty effects.....Special **50c**

Underwear and Hosiery

Lisle Thread Union Suits—White athletic knee lengths only. All specials reduced from our regular stock. Value $1.00.....**65c**

Men's Crepe Underwear—Light weight, white athletic knee drawers and sleeveless coat shirts. Unusually well made. Special.....**50c**

Pure Silk Underwear—Made from white Habutai silk, in athletic knee drawers and sleeveless coat shirts. Value $3.00.....**2.50**

Sheer Lisle Half Hose—Plain black, with spliced foot, toe and heel—
From our regular 50c line.....**25c** pair

Summer Pajamas

Pure Silk Pajamas—White and fancy stripes of a light weight, but serviceable Habutai silk. Value $7.50...**4.50**

Fine Mercerized Pajamas—Pebble crepe weave, in plain white and self colors. Silk frog trimmings. Value $2.50.....**1.50**

Smart Coats for Motoring Just Received from London

Stunning models, but not expensive.

A particularly desirable coat, warm, but not heavy, is made of soft woolen; half-inch checks in black and white. Lined throughout with Nell rose satin; the deep collar is cut on new lines and has a cheerful touch of color in cloth of the same color as the lining.....**70.00**

A serviceable coat suitable for long motor trips and cut comfortably large, is made of Porter's mixture in tones of brown, with belted back and deep cuffs.....**45.00**

Black and white striped woolen coat of unusual design has deep revers and cuffs of black satin and is lined throughout with gray satin. Of special value at.....**40.00**

MOTOR CAPE, WITH HOOD—Made of shower-proof Scotch tweed imported by us especially for this garment, which is fashioned after our own design.
An extremely serviceable wrap.....**12.75**

Other shower-proof coats, full length, at $20.00, are of gloria, in jasper, blue and black, beautifully cut and tailored. Another of cravenette is cut on the same lines.

The newest model in pongee is cut in three-quarter length, with kimono sleeves, deep facings and cuffs of moire; hand-made ornaments and large buttons of pongee. Nothing could be smarter for wearing with handsome summer frocks. Special value at.....**20.00**

More New Blouses

OF IMPORTED WHITE HABUTAI SILK—
Fine as a handkerchief and equally easily laundered.

Copies of the very newest French models, of equally fine material, at only a third of the price.

TWO LOVELY MODELS AT **$4.50**—Corded yoke and vest; deep flare cuff, hemstitched and trimmed with pearl buttons. Collar edged with Valenciennes lace in points, V neck and tie of moire in blue, pink or black. "Trotteur" model, with black tie, hemstitched and corded yoke, front and cuffs.

AT **$7.50**, and also of Habutai silk, elaborately embroidered by hand; hemstitched cuffs and collar, with corded yoke; crystal buttons.

AT **$10.00**, lately received, is a model of net, accordeon plaited, with stitching in colors. Medici collar, with tie of black tulle, tucked sleeves and cuffs with plaited frill.

Hand-Made French Blouse for 12.50

There is a note of charming simplicity in this very new blouse of accordeon plaited, sheer white Organdy.

The neck is surplice, with deep fichu, edged with Organdy frill.

Hemstitched yoke, long sleeves with frill. Bows of picot-edged ribbon in Nell Rose or blue.

Flowers for Corsage and Millinery

American Beauty and La France Roses.
Regularly 50c; at.....**35c**

Graceful sprays of Lilies of the Valley.....**25c**

Clusters of Sweet Peas in exquisite colors.....**40c**

In equal favor for the corsage are the Poiret bouquets of tiny red velvet balls, resembling bayberries, with green setting; especially effective for dark tailored suits.....**40c**

Those who appreciate the beauty and value of Orchids for evening wear will recognize exceptional value in our cluster of three large flowers at.....**40c**

Gloves for Motoring

Chamois lisle, in biscuit color and white, elbow and one-button lengths.....**1.00**

Desirable for the Cool Days

Biarritz Gloves of dogskin, in tan.....**2.50**

Doeskin, 1 clasp, white only. Value $1.25 per pair. **95c**

Simple and Effective Guimpes

A large variety of guimpes—in shadow lace, plain and fancy net and chiffon.

One style especially good with foulard gowns is made of plain net, with long sleeves and high, well-fitting collar. Regularly priced at $1.25.....**45c**

For the Tailored Suit

Practical for traveling and motor wear are sets of eponge in white and colors. Deep cuffs and low turnover collar finished with four-in-hand tie, ball trimmed ends.
Regularly priced $1.75.....**1.45**

Ostrich Feather Boas in black, white and colors, just received, 22 inches long, finished with velvet ribbon bow and ends. Regularly priced $11.50.....**9.50**

Broadway & 19th Street.

KING WILLIAM IV. V·O·P SCOTCH WHISKY

Quality Never Varies

You may not care how long it takes to get a suit of clothes if it's right when you get it; the trouble is, the suit you wait two weeks for isn't any more likely to be right than the one you buy ready and wear home; or get the next day. Then there do come times, occasionally, when you need a suit or overcoat quickly; time-saving is important then.

This advantage in time required is only one of the reasons for buying ready clothes instead of made-to-measure; another advantage is that for $25 you'll get as good value as the average made-to-measure at $40 or more. The reasons for buying ours, of all the ready clothes you *could* buy, are that in style; in tailoring; in all-wool fabrics, you know you're going to get the right thing before you start.

We make suits as low as $18 and up to $50. Our mark in a garment is a sure sign of satisfaction; guaranteed. It's a small thing to look for, but a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

These good clothes for sale in New York by

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St.
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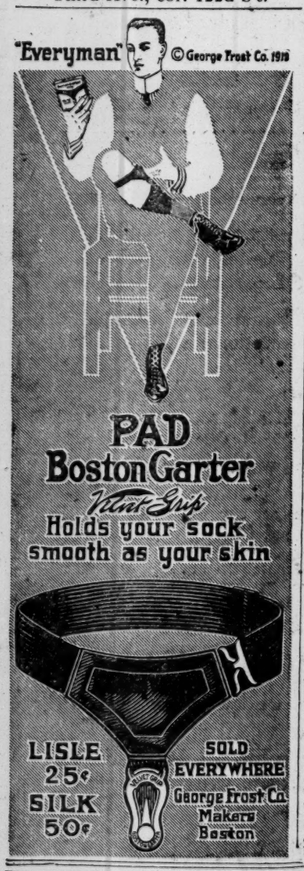

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

ASSURES JAPAN WAR TALK IS FALSE

State Department Authorizes Tokio Embassy to Deny Rumors.

JOHNSON PRAISES LAND LAW

Says It Is Among the Most Drastic Ever Introduced, and Challenges a Referendum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The State Department has received from Mr. Bailly-Blanchard, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy at Tokio, by cable, copies of dispatches from the United States in Tokio papers, giving excited accounts of preparations in this country for war with Japan. The greater number of these dispatches were sent from San Francisco, and consisted of details of the movements of United States troops to the Philippines and Hawaii. Secretary Bryan to-day authorized Mr. Bailly-Blanchard to deny the statements made in these dispatches emphatically. This formal statement was issued:

"The State Department has authorized the American Embassy at Tokio to deny a San Francisco telegram which appeared in Japanese papers to the effect that preparations were being made for war. The report was to the effect that troops of artillery were being sent to Hawaii, and that the Philippine garrison was to be increased.

"A few artillerymen have been sent to Hawaii in pursuance of plans adopted before this Administration began, but no increase is contemplated in the Philippine garrison. The changes that have taken place are only the customary exchange of regiments.

"The department regrets that any newspaper or newspaper representative should send so misleading a telegram from the United States."

At the War Department Secretary Garrison and Major Gen. Wood, Chief of the Army General Staff, emphasized the denial of the misleading reports, and deplored the fact that any one should send such statements, the obvious effect of which must be to feed and stimulate war feeling in Japan.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 27.—In a letter received to-day by Walter G. Mathewson, Secretary of the San José Labor Council, Gov. Hiram W. Johnson says that the anti-alien law enacted recently is "one of the most drastic laws upon the subject that has ever been introduced in the California Legislature," and asserts that "any man who claims to favor an alien land law that will sign a referendum against this law is either an idiot or is bought."

"Every other bill that has been before the Legislature for the last eight years," says the Governor's letter, "provided in one fashion or another for leasing, and the only two bills that were seriously discussed, during Mr. Bryan's stay here provided not only for leasing of land but for the right to purchase and hold for a limited period as well."

Commenting upon labor opposition to the alien land law because it was regarded as less drastic than desired, the Governor says:

"I have been shocked and horrified at the attitude of some of the labor people of San Francisco, but I am proud to say that those labor leaders whom we respect have taken the same position that your people in Santa Clara County have taken. We have done the big thing in this alien land legislation. We have laid the ghost that has been with us for so many years, and we have gone ahead and legislated on a subject that it was our legal and moral right to legislate upon."

KEEPS OUT OF JAP ROW.

C. M. Schwab Praises Accomplishments, So Far, of Wilson.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. was Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. He said he was going to Germany on business, but did not want to discuss his plans. With regard to the prospect of the United States going to war with Japan, Mr. Schwab said:

"If I say that the best way for the nations to make for peace is always to be prepared for war I will be accused of selfish interest. It is true that my company manufactures armor plate and that right now we are building two of the biggest dreadnoughts in the world for the Argentine Republic, but we don't manufacture armor plate exclusively and I may still be presumed to have some humantarian sentiments outside my business."

He added that the business conditions here had been good under the new administration and the only element to fear was agitation that might destroy confidence.

Max Guggenheimer of Cincinnati sailed on the same liner for Germany, taking with him Henry Bouchert, a former bellboy at the Hotel Astor. He saw the boy first three years ago in Frankfort, Germany, with his mother, and met him afterward at the Astor, where the merchant noticed Bouchert's polite manners and obliging disposition.

MORE KILLED ON RAILWAYS.

2,967 Dead and 51,323 Hurt In Last Three Months of 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Advance information from the Inter-State Commerce Commission on its latest railway accident bulletin, soon to be issued, shows that 2,967 persons were killed and 51,323 injured on American steam railroads during the three months ended Jan. 1, 1913. This represents an increase as compared both with the preceding quarter and the corresponding three months in 1911. The increase over the quarter of the preceding year was 163 deaths and 9,733 injured.

During the three months there were 1,859 collisions and 2,135 derailments, of which 229 were collisions and 194 derailments involving passenger trains only. The money damage of these accidents was $3,408,953. This represents damage only sustained by rolling stock and railway property. At this rate the railroads would sustain about $14,000,000 annually through accidents, damage suits not included. There were 527 more train accidents, 433 more collisions, and 253 more derailments during the three months ended on Jan. 1 than during the same period of the previous year.

Broken rails and wheels were responsible for much of the damage. Seventy-one per cent. of all the derailments were caused by defective roadway and equipment, and 23.8 per cent. of the derailments due to the defective roadway were caused by broken rails, while 26.5 per cent. of the derailments due to bad equipment were caused by broken wheels.

SEES A CIVIL SERVICE RAID.

Senator Bristow Says Democrats Plan It In Postal Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27. — That the plan proposed by Democratic Senators to remove certain Federal employes from the classified list is a deliberate attempt to evade and break down the civil service system was charged by Senator Bristow of Kansas in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day. The Kansas Senator is expected to lead the fight in the Senate against the resolution offered by Senator Overman of North Carolina, through which fourth-class Postmasters and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue would be exempt from civil service rules.

"The whole tendency for the last twenty-five years has been toward enlargement and establishment of the civil service system," said Senator Bristow. "Now it is proposed to go back to the old spoils system. One of the best things Col. Roosevelt did while President was to extend the civil service to a certain number of fourth-class Postmasters, about one-fourth of the country being affected by his order, I believe. This action was followed by an order from President Taft including all Postmasters of that class under civil service regulations.

"The order issued by President Wilson requires that all of these Postmasters shall be compelled to take an examination for the purpose of determining their fitness. Thus for the first time in the history of the civil service system employes of the Government who are discharging the duties of their offices properly and with efficiency must stand an examination. This order evidently was not what the Democratic politicians had expected from the President. They would have him issue an executive order revoking the civil service orders of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. Failing to induce him to do this, they now propose to accomplish the same thing by legislation. I do not believe Congress will agree to such a reactionary proposition. There will never again be a backward step in the work of the civil service. Instead of its operations being curtailed, they will be enlarged.

"The argument of the Democrats that Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue should be exempted because such officers handle money is not sound. A similar argument can be applied with equal force to any other subordinate in the Treasury Department."

NEW LAND COMMISSION HEAD

Wilson Nominates Clay Tallman—Jones for Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—President Wilson to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

First Assistant Secretary of the Interior—Andrieus A. Jones of Las Vegas, N. M.

Commissioner of the General Land Office—Clay Talman of Nevada.

Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office—Charles M. Bruce of Arizona.

Mr. Tallman has long been a practicing lawyer in Nevada. Beginning in 1909 he was a member of the State Senate for four years, being President pro tempore during his last session. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Nevada and his party's candidate for Congress in 1912.

Mr. Bruce is a Virginian by birth and for many years has lived in Virginia. For some time he lived in Arizona, and during Mr. Cleveland's second term as President he was Secretary of the Territory of Arizona and for one year Acting Governor. His nomination will be so changed as to accredit him to Virginia.

LONE PLAN FOR PACIFICS.

Lovett to Submit One to McReynolds Without Southern's Consent.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Chairman Lovett of the Union Pacific has advised Attorney General McReynolds that he would submit within a few days a plan for the dissolution of the two roads which would represent the views of the Union Pacific Officers. No agreement had been reached with Southern Pacific officials, he said.

Mr. McReynolds in a tentative way has contended that any plan must contain a provision for the Southern Pacific to relinquish its control of the Central Pacific railroad.

WOMEN AMBASSADORS' DINE

They Sail for Europe To-day to Plead the Cause of Peace.

The twenty women "ambassadors" sent by the Women's Republic to carry a peace message to Europe took supper last night, on the eve of their departure, at Bretton Hall. Their message is that war is a relic of barbarism that causes as much suffering for woman as for man, and settles nothing except the question of who is the stronger.

The party will sail to-day on the steamship Pretoria of the Hamburg-American Line. They will land at Hamburg and visit Berlin, afterward going to Vienna, where they will be received by the Peace Association of the city. Their objective point is Budapest, where they will deliver their peace message to the International Suffrage Congress, which will be in session June 15. They will invite the women of the world to join the Women's Republic, without distinction of nationality or creed, and do away with war by settling all international difficulties at The Hague Court. They expect to spend two months in Europe, and will return by way of Montreal.

The "ambassadors" are Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the dean of the party, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mildred S. McFadden, Missouri; the Rev. Edith Booker, Oregon; Mrs. Katherine H. Peck, Mrs. Edith L. Peck, Mrs. Annie G. Scott, Mrs. Edith L. Davis, Michigan; Mrs. Robert E. Morris, Washington; Dr. Clara C. Austin, Massachusetts; Mrs. Zana Goodin, Dr. Emma W. Thompson, Mrs. William Grant Brown, and Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, New York; Mrs. Alice B. Schneider, Tennessee; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ridley, Maine; Mrs. Ida Bernart, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Minnie E. Neal, Florida; Mrs. Ida L. Frint, Illinois; Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, California, and Mrs. Mabel Lewis, the President.

WISHES PRESIDENT TO LEAD CONGRESS

Ex-Secretary Stimson Says It Would Be Chief Law-making Tonic.

WOULD EXTEND VETO POWER

Thinks Cabinet Officers Should Discuss Legislation from Floors of Senate and House.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Government by Congress committee was condemned to-night by Henry L. Stimson, who was Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet, as a wretched and impossible system, handicapping efficiency and patriotism and promoting selfishness and corruption. First aid corrective methods, Mr. Stimson asserted in an address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia, might be divided into two classes, fiscal and general legislation, somewhat as follows:

Fiscal Legislation—A law should be enacted giving the President the right to introduce into Congress a budget of expenses for the coming year, as well as proposals of new legislation, if any, through which necessary revenue might be obtained; to Cabinet officers should be given a statutory right to defend from the floor of the House and the Senate the parts of such a budget coming within their respective departments; both houses should be forbidden by law to add items to such a budget, except with the President's concurrence—or the President should be permitted to veto individual items in the appropriation bill.

General Legislation—The President should be permitted to introduce bills into Congress; to those bills should be given preference on the calendar over all other bills except appropriation bills, and amendments to them should be permitted only on the floor of the House; to Cabinet officers should be given the right to appear on the floor of either house and discuss bills of general legislation so far as they might affect their respective departments.

Of those proposals Mr. Stimson said:

"No one of them would require constitutional amendment, with the possible exception of the proposal to give the President the veto power over items in the appropriation bills, and even for the existence of this power there can be made a strong argument from the Constitution. Such power exists to-day in the State Constitution of New York."

Mr. Stimson asserted that President Wilson by reading his message in the House of Representatives had vindicated finely the theory of co-operation between the legislative and executive departments of Government, "and made a return to the sound precedent of Washington," adding, "but in order to make the reform permanent and effective there is needed the careful construction of machinery by which cooperation will become normal and natural, and not dramatic and extraordinary."

The former Secretary dissented from two ideas commonly suggested for remedying the present legislative system. One was, "We don't get good enough men to go to Congress"; the other was the referendum as a normal and everyday method of legislation. Mr. Stimson announced his belief that members of Congress and the State Legislatures were, on the average, fairly representative of the character of American business life about them, and that the moral standards which they maintained were rather higher than those of the world about them.

The principal National tonic of lawmaking had been discarded by the United States, he said, in barring the Executive from participation in the introduction and discussion of proposed legislation.

"We have produced a system of committee government, under which a part of this selective process ostensibly is done by certain standing committees of the House and Senate," he continued. "The first characteristic of this development that we notice is that tremendous powers are exercised in secret and by men who, neither as committeemen nor as Congressmen, are responsible to the country at large. Congress is at the mercy of any individual or private interest which can get before any of these committees and on an ex parte hearing impress the committeemen with the desirability of an appropriation. Such legislative methods simply invite demands for improper favors."

J. E. DAVIES TAKES OFFICE.

New Commissioner of Corporations Will Make a Survey of Monopolies.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Joseph E. Davies of Madison, Wis., whose nomination to be Commissioner of Corporations was withdrawn from the Senate by President Wilson when he learned that action by the Senate was not necessary, to-day took the oath of office. Whether Mr. Davies will resign as Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, his continuation in which office was the cause of objection to his nomination, was not indicated to-day.

Preparatory to constructive work in legislation and to the announcement by the Administration of a definite programme in regard to "big business," the Bureau of Corporations, it was learned to-day, will make a careful survey of the data already amassed and will collect more, with a view to determining scientifically whether monopolistic or competitive business is the more efficient, and whether trusts reach their limit of efficiency at a certain point.

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To Work At Liberal Pay.
Transplant that savings bank account into Guaranteed First Mortgages, which pay Interest of 5% without risk of Principal.
Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

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BEFORE MOVING
Great Reduction in Trunks and Leather Goods.
A Five-Year Guaranteed Double Hanging Arrangement
WARDROBE TRUNK
Former Price $38.50. NOW $20.00 Special
Guaranteed Cowhide DRESS SUIT CASE—Steel frame, durable, inside shirt-fold pocket; formr price $10.00; NOW..... $5.00
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Guaranteed English Pigskin
SUIT CASE or TRAVELING BAG
Hand Sewn, Durable and Smart Looking.
Former Price $25. NOW $12.50
We cordially invite your inspection of any of these specials.
No Mail or Telephone Orders on These Items.

CHISOLM ESTATE IN TRUST.

Various Funds Established for the Benefit of Relatives.

The will of Mrs. Mary Ann Chisolm, who died at the age of 86, in her home at 62 West Twelfth Street, Manhattan, on Wednesday of last week, was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate of Queens County in Jamaica. Mrs. Chisolm was the widow of William Edings Chisolm, who died about ten years ago, and her estate is estimated to be worth several millions. The Chisolms were among the early settlers of College Point, which derived its name from a famous school established there by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, who was Mrs. Chisolm's uncle. The Chisolm homestead, which overlooked the Sound at College Point, was one of the finest country homes along the North Shore of Long Island.

The will was executed on Feb. 6, 1904, and contained a codicil dated April 24, 1907. To her son George E. Chisolm of Morristown, N. J., was left one-half interest in the College Point homestead and a contingent remainder in one-half of the residuary estate after the life of Benjamin Ogden Chisolm; to Benjamin Ogden Chisolm, a son, residing in 16 East Fifty-third Street, Manhattan, one-half interest in the College Point homestead, and the income of trust for life of one-half of the residuary estate; to Mrs. Mary F. Schieffelin, a daughter, of Marion Road, East Southsea, England, the income of a trust of $550,000 for life; to Louis G. Hamersley of 1,030 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, the income of a trust of $250,000 for life; to Katharine I. Hamersley, also of 1,030 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, the income of a trust of $250,000; to Frederick A. M. Schieffelin of West Nyack, N. Y., the income from a trust of $50,000 for life; to Julia R. Small and Helen L. Herbert, grandchildren, income from trusts of $50,000 each; to Helen L. Herbert, residing in England, income of a trust of $50,000. All of these heirs have contingent interests in the trusts established.

The executors named in the will are George E. Chisolm and John M. Bowers, and a nominal value of $10,000 personal and $10,000 in real property is placed on the estate.

POOR GIRL LOSES HOARD.

Woman Who Kept $140 for Her Says She Was Robbed.

John Dendig, a railroad worker, walked into his apartment on the second floor of 1,116 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, at about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and found his wife on the bed, tied hand and foot with ropes and with the end of a pillow in her mouth.

"I've been robbed! Call the police!" she cried after the gag had been removed.

First a surgeon from the Williamsburg Hospital treated her for hysteria, and then Mrs. Dendig, who is 20 years old and weighs about 140 pounds, told her story to Detectives Wenderberg and Judge of the Greenpoint Station. A strange man had entered her apartment at about 5 o'clock, while she was sewing in the front room, she asserted. He had overpowered her after a struggle and had taken a knotted handkerchief, contalning $180 in bills, out of her stocking. He had made his escape, leaving her unable to move or utter a scream. She could not remember how this man looked, she said, because she was too excited.

While the detectives talked to Mrs. Dendig and her husband in their apartment Jennie Waltzger, 18 years old, a worker in a sweater factory and a boarder in the Dendig home, walked in. She was informed that there had been a robbery, and Mrs. Dendig showed where the ropes had cut her wrists.

"Where's the $140 I gave you to keep for me?" asked the boarder.

"That was a part of the $180 which the man took," came the reply.

Jennie Waltzger began to cry. She told the police that the $140 represented four years' savings, and that Mrs. Dendig had been good enough to keep her treasure for her.

"But I asked her for it a week ago," said she. "I wanted to put it in the bank. She promised to give it to me on Saturday. But she didn't, nor Sunday. On Monday night she went to a dance and stayed out late. I waited up for her, and she again refused to give me the money, saying she would pay me to-day. Now she's been robbed, and I've lost everything I had in the world."

Court Sets Sapphire Bearings Duty.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Customs Court has decided that sapphire bearings for electrical meters are dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "articles of earthy or mineral substances" within the meaning of the Tariff act, overruling the contention of the General Electric Company for 10 per cent. duty as "semi-precious stones, cut but not set."

CITY PENSIONS FAULTY.

Examiners Recommend a Commission to Reform the System.

Commissioners of Accounts Jeremiah T. Mahoney and Harry M. Rice, who have been examining into the pension system of the city at the direction of Mayor Gaynor, reported to the Mayor yesterday in favor of having a commission appointed to make a scientific study of the subject. They reported that the present system had many faults and that actuary experts should be employed before any definite policy was decided upon. It was suggested that the commission, if appointed, consider these subjects:

Legislative enactments to secure the creation of a permanent pension board.

Uniform assessments of employes in departments operating under the pension system.

Reversion of pension funds to a properly constituted pension board to be administered impartially for the benefit of all pensioners.

Uniformity in the provisions relating to the age of retirement, the number of years of service before retirement, and the specific provisions regarding disablement in service, and the amounts to be allowed dependents for support, with a view to providing uniform justice to all.

Legislative enactment prohibiting a retired city employe from obtaining employment with the city or State.

It was further suggested that the commission should include representatives from each of the departments which have pension provisions, together with representatives from the public at large and certain civic associations, such as the Civil Service Reform Association, the Merchants' Association, and the Bureau of Municipal Research.

NOTORIOUS SWINDLER'S END

Report That Gourdain Died in an Insane Asylum Is Confirmed.

LONDON, May 27.—Investigation confirms the report that Louis A. Gourdain, the notorious American swindler, died on May 19 at the Broadmoor Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Crowthorne, Berkshire. The Superintendent of the institution is authority for the announcement.

Gourdain was convicted at the London Sessions in March, 1900, for petty larceny. The man who had taken millions from his victims was adjudged guilty of stealing an overcoat. He was certified as insane, however, and committed to the Broadmoor Asylum.

None of the American colony or officials here knew him, and Scotland Yard had not been informed of his whereabouts.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A "PEACH" FROM PARIS

So, too, is a beautiful filmy blouse that our Paris branch has sent us, and that is grouped with hundreds of other effective styles in the Bloomingdale Blouse Shop. Equally important to know is the fact that they are priced in strict accordance with the Bloomingdale moderate price policy. The variety is large enough to make choosing a thorough delight.

FREE, Corsage of 6 Killarney Roses. Present this adv. at our cut flower shop, main floor.—T. 28.

From our Paris office come, too, as soon as they make their appearance, the latest novelties in handbags, neckwear, laces, perfumes and other summer dress accessories.

BLOOMINGDALES
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

STERN BROTHERS

will continue To-day, their Special Offering of

Men's Spring and Summer Suits

Hand Tailored, of Serges, Soft Flannels, Worsteds and Cassimeres, conservative or English models, in two or three button styles, one-half silk or mohair lined, sizes 34 to 46 inch regular and 38 to 46 for men of stout proportions,

at $21.75

Youths' and Small Men's Suits

English Sack or Norfolk Models, of navy serge, pencil stripes or checks and neat mixtures, 32 to 38 inch chest or 16 to 20 yrs.

at $15.00

Also their Extraordinary Sale of high grade

Men's Furnishings and Hosiery

And will feature Specially To-day

Men's Pure Silk Shirts, with satin stripes, French cuffs, satin finish, Regular Prices $5.00 and 6.00 — at $3.45

Men's Negligee Shirts, of Mercerized Madras, Russian Cords, Etc., Actual Values from $1.50 to 2.00 — at 1.10

Men's Neckwear, of Imported and the best American Silks, Regular Prices $1.25 to 2.00 — at 58c

Men's Pure Silk Knitted Scarfs, Formerly from $1.00 to 2.00 — at 85c

Men's Silk Mixed Pajamas, with low cut neck for Summer wear, — at 2.25

Men's Pure Thread Silk Half Hose

in plain colors and novelty effects, guaranteed first quality, Heretofore 50c Pair, 27c Six Pairs $1.50

West 23d and 22d Streets

B. Altman & Co.

have greatly enlarged their stock of

Women's and Misses' Summer Riding Habits

and are showing a very complete assortment, which includes a number at much less than the usual prices.

The Women's Knit Underwear Dep't

has ready for the Summer season a very complete assortment of Women's Bathing Tights, Combination Suits and Bloomers, in the most desirable styles and in fabrics of superior qualities of silk, wool, silk mixtures and cotton. Included in the stock are Combination Suits with attached stockings, for Natatorium wear; also Equestrian Tights and Bloomers which may be used either for riding or mountain climbing.

B. Altman & Co.

will continue this day (Wednesday)

A Special Sale of Men's Furnishings

consisting of Blue Serge Outing Coats, Flannel and Serge Outing Trousers, Negligee Shirts and Belts, at the following exceptional prices:

Men's Blue Serge Outing Coats, in single-breasted or Norfolk style, regular prices $15.00 & 16.50 . . at $11.00

Men's Outing Trousers, of Flannel or Serge, regular prices $5.00 & 6.00 $3.75

Men's Negligee Shirts, of Madras or Mercerized Materials, regular prices $2.00 & 2.50 . . . . at $1.35

Men's Leather Belts, regular price $1.00, at . . . . . 55c.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

ARE YOU GOING AWAY?

Have The New York Times mailed to you every day

Before leaving the city you will have many arrangements to make before reaching your country address. One of the most important, if you desire to keep in touch with all the important happenings of the day, will be to place an order with your newsdealer to have the Daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times sent to you.

DOMESTIC RATES.	Daily.	Daily and Sunday.
1 week	12c	17c
2 weeks	24c	34c
1 month	50c	75c
2 months	$1.00	$1.50
3 "	$1.50	$2.15
6 "	$3.00	$4.25
1 year	$6.00	$8.50

CANADIAN RATES.	Daily.	Daily and Sunday.
1 week	12c	17c
2 weeks	24c	34c
1 month	50c	75c
2 months	$1.00	$1.50
3 "	$1.50	$2.15
6 "	$3.00	$4.25
1 year	$6.00	$8.50

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Mail The Times {Daily / Sunday} for...month... to the following address.

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Carlton Terrace

100TH ST. AND BROADWAY

The little

Summer Garden

is open now, and when you see it you'll say it's a dream. It's a perfect little wonderland and we want you to enjoy it. Come up at dinner time; we can seat 1,000 guests. Nowhere else can you have such a dinner for the price.

Then there's a cabaret. The programme is made up for those who discriminate.

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS
89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London, Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

People are so satisfied with their money that they want a lot more just like it. The same is true of CROSS Goods.

CROSS Cordeliere Handbag and Novelties

Flat Style Bag of Beautiful Soft Morocco with Heavy Moire Silk Lining, Supplied with Silk Covered Change Purse. Was $10.75. Now..... $7.50

NEEDLE CASES—From..... $2.75

FOLDING PHOTO FRAMES—From..... $2.00

HANDKERCHIEF CASES—From..... $2.25

VEIL AND GLOVE CASES—From..... $5.50

MOURNING STATIONERY—All Borders—5 Quires—Paper and Envelopes—Note Size—Was $3.75; Now..... $1.90

LETTER SIZE..... $2.25

Catalogue Sent Upon Request

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
210 Fifth Avenue 258 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street

The sign of tire satisfaction—seen at all leading garages.

LEE Puncture Proof Pneumatic Tires

Extra mileage, too.

Lee Tire & Rubber Co., 835 Seventh Ave.

ACTIVE MEN WANTED.

One of the largest corporations in the city wishes to increase its sales force, and offers an exceptional opportunity to men capable of earning from $2,500 to $3,000 per year by devoting all or part of their time to a proposition where hustling ability is of more importance than selling experience. Permanent positions guaranteed to those who qualify. This is a most attractive proposition and will especially appeal to those who are at present employed and can devote a few hours during the day or evening to this work. Call between 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. or write room 601, 35 West 32d St., or 'phone 5068—Madison Square.

Important to Advertisers

General advertisements for The New York Times should be in The Times Building before 6 P. M. day previous to publication, and for Sunday's Times at noon Friday.

DOWS'S JURY PLEA HEARD IN COURT

Reporter Johnston's Assailant Avers That Revenge Is Prosecuting Motive.

STILL INSISTS ON THE 'JOKE'

"Why Show a Special Favor to a Rich Man?" the District Attorney Asks.

As counsel for David Dows, James R. Ely went before Judge Swann in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday to argue for the transfer of the case against Dows from the jurisdiction of Special Sessions, where it has been on the calendar awaiting trial for several weeks. Mr. Dows is to be tried for assaulting Alva Johnston, the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who, on the night of March 22, went to the Dows home in East Seventieth Street to interview him, at his invitation, on his attempt to ride the trick mule at the circus in Madison Square Garden. At the house Mr. Johnston was set upon by two men, who threw a blanket over his head, pinioned his arms, and carried him to the rear courtyard, where, mistaken by the neighborhood for a burglar, he remained imprisoned at that early hour of Sunday morning until released from his danger by two private patrolmen.

Held for Special Sessions by Magistrate Murphy, Mr. Dows has since tried to shift the case to a court where he might have a jury trial, and it was in support of his brief in this respect that Mr. Ely made his oral argument yesterday. The motion was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Delehanty, who said:

"This case is purely one of assault in the third degree, a charge never triable by jury as a matter of right. I feel sure that Your Honor would not wish to establish the proposition that a rich man, under such a charge could have privileges in the matter of trial that would not be accorded to a poor man."

Mr. Ely devoted most of his speech to insisting that Mr. Johnston was not the real complaining witness, but that he was "merely a pawn" representing the "revengeful" NEW YORK TIMES. He also tried to make the court see that his client had simply been playing a little joke on the reporter by way of retaliation for the amusement which he thought other reporters had had at his expense. He tried to show that Mr. Johnston had seen the episode in the same light by quoting his parting remark: "I am sorry to have put you to so much trouble." Mr. Johnston maintained that he said this in a tone that made quite obvious the irony of its intent. As to his conclusion from the premises that THE NEW YORK TIMES was the real complaining witness, Mr. Ely said:

"It is easier for the courts, where the complainant is a newspaper, to leave the questions of fact to a jury."

"After it was over," he went on, "THE TIMES printed a hysterical account of the affair and eminent counsel was retained."

This last was a reference to Mr. Ely's former chief, William Travers Jerome. He went on to insist that had Mr. Johnston been left to follow his own course the matter would have been dropped long ago.

"But the real complainant," he argued, as he produced a clipping from the column headed "Topics of the Times," was actuated by a spirit of revenge. The animus of the whole matter is apparent in the editorial comment which I shall read to the court. The desire for revenge came because this newspaper thought, forsooth, that its dignity had been stepped upon. The entire editorial shows that they were moved by a desire for revenge, and that the whole thing would have been dropped if it had been carried out by them."

Mr. Ely mentioned several times that his client had written a letter of apology "shortly after the occurrence," but did not explain in more detail that it was not sent until eight days after the assault and after criminal proceedings had been instituted.

"Everything was done that could be done," Mr. Ely said, "but the case has gone on and assumed such proportions that we now ask for a jury trial."

While Mr. Ely then submitted a bundle of papers, Mr. Delehanty was content to rest the People's side of the motion upon the record of the case.

"I have listened in vain," he said, "for any statement that would show why this case could not or should not be tried in Special Sessions. Mr. Ely has said it was all a joke. Well, if that is so, I fancy that any three Justices of the Court of Special Sessions have as keen a sense of humor as the average jury.

"I would call your Honor's attention to the fact that our calendar is now 202 cases worse off than it was this time a year ago. There are 101 prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial and I think the Court should not add this case to the already clogged calendar without seeing very clearly some good reason why it ought not be left to the jurisdiction of Special Sessions."

Mr. Ely put in here that analogous to the occasional transference of liquor dealers' cases because of the large property interest involved, this case should be transferred because "it is only a preliminary to a suit for damages." He did not say how he knew this.

Judge Swann reserved decision.

WILL HELP AUTO MEN.

A Campaign to Improve Conditions on Upper Broadway.

The Broadway Association, at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon in the association's offices, in the Hotel McAlpin, appointed a committee representing automobile interests to look after that part of Broadway extending north from Times Square. The association is to conduct a campaign, whose object will be to improve upper Broadway in the interest of the automobile trade. F. B. Porter, in addressing the meeting, said that the automobile industry was affected by more ordinances and by more legislation generally than any other sort of business. Mr. Porter suggested that the elevated road pillars at the intersection of Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue be removed.

OFFERS COPY OF A WILL.

Original Executed by His Father Was Lost, Says Brothers.

Application was made by William F. Brothers of 588 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday to Surrogate Ketcham to have a copy of his father's will probated. William Brothers, the testator, died on September 12 last in Delaware. He owned property in that State and Pennsylvania which, it is said, is valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

The original will was lost in Canada several months before the testator died. In the copy of the document, which was filed in the Surrogate's Office, Brooklyn, yesterday, William F. Brothers, the son, was named as the chief beneficiary.

Money Needed for July 4.

Herman Ridder, President of Mayor Gaynor's Committee for a Safe and Sane Fourth of July, has issued an appeal for contributions to help pay the expenses of the celebration. The appeal has its humanitarian side in that the same method of celebration has saved, in three years, 416 lives and prevented 9,991 serious injuries, compared with the record of 1909. Historical exercises and instructive pageants will be provided with music and illuminations. Checks should be made payable to Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer, and sent to Edward H. Hall, secretary, 154 Nassau Street.

COASTER BRAKE TRUST FINES

Defendants Saved from Imprisonment by Plea of Guilty.

ROCHESTER, May 27.—Fines aggregating $81,500 were imposed to-night in the United States District Court by Judge John R. Hazel of Buffalo in the cases of six corporation and eleven individual defendants in the Government's action against the Coaster Brake Trust for violation of the Sherman law. Six corporations and eight individuals pleaded guilty this afternoon to two counts of the indictment—conspiring to restrain trade and attempting to monopolize domestic and foreign trade. Four individuals pleaded nolle contendere. Three of the four were among the eleven defendants fined. Six additional cases were discontinued.

The corporations and their fines were:

New Departure Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Conn., $1,000; Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn., $10,000; Eclipse Machine Company, Elmira, $10,000; Miami Cycle and Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Ohio, $10,000; Buffalo Metal Goods Company, Buffalo, $2,000; Aurora Automatic Machinery Company, Chicago, $2,000.

The individuals fined were:

Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., arbitrator for the combination, $3,500; Frederick R. Huntington, arbitrator, $5,000; Albert F. Rockwell, New Departure Company, $5,000; De Witt Page, New Departure Company, $5,000; Charles P. Treadway, New Departure Company, $1,000; William A. Graham, New Departure Company, $2,000; Gales P. Moore, patent attorney for combination, $1,000; Charles Glover, Corbin Screw Corporation, $4,000; Clarence A. Earl, Corbin Corporation, $4,000; Kelly R. Jacoby, Miami Company, $4,000, and Ralph D. Webster, Eclipse Company, $3,000.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Emmet H. Jackson because he was a Miami employe, and was held not to be liable. Beside Emmet H. Jackson, the three to plead to nolle contendere were E. C. Jackson, Jr., J. C. Treadway, and J. P. Moore.

The following cases were discontinued:

David L. Whittier, Leonard S. Whittier, and Edward J. Dunn, of the Eclipse Company; Simon Fiorsheln and John D. Hurley, Aurora Company, and James P. Droullard, Miami Company.

In imposing fines, Judge Hazel addressed the individual defendants.

"The evidence shows," said the court, "that the Sherman act was discussed among you, and it would seem that efforts were made to get around it. Eight of your number pleaded guilty on two counts, avoiding an expensive trial for the Government, and are willing to concur in the dissolution proceedings. For that reason, I shall show leniency in leaving imprisonment out of your sentences, and also in the amounts of your fines."

The maximum penalty in the several cases was a year's imprisonment and $5,000 fine on each count.

The following decree was agreed to and was signed by Judge Hazel:

That the combination and association entered into by the defendants herein in or about the month of July, 1908, in relation to the manufacture, sale, and shipment in inter-State and foreign commerce of bicycle and motor-cycle coasters brakes and each and all of the constitutional parts of the mechanism thereof, front and rear hubs, sprockets, and built-up wheels, constituted and is a combination in restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize such trade in the several States and with foreign nations in violation of Section I of said Trust Act, and said combination and association is hereby declared illegal and void, and each and all of said defendants are hereby jointly and severally perpetually enjoined, restrained, and forbidden from further engaging in or attempting to carry out in any respect the affairs and purposes of said combination and association.

The decree does not prohibit the New Departure Company from licensing other firms to use its patents.

Last of Free Luncheons.

The business girls who have been having free luncheons at the State Woman Suffrage Headquarters, 180 Madison Avenue, daily for several months, are to have a special luncheon to-day, as it is the last day that it will be served this season. In the afternoon a card party will be given for the benefit of the caravan party which starts up State on June 1.

Bar Memorial Meeting Postponed.

The meeting of the Bar in honor of the late Judge Addison Brown, which was to have been held to-day in the Federal courts, has been postponed till 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday next.

HOTEL TROTTING BAD, SAYS GRAND JURY

Asks That Liquor Licenses Be Taken from Establishments That Permit It.

PRESENTMENT AFTER STUDY

Judge Swann Coincides with the Conclusions Reached and Talks on the Fall of Rome.

Aroused by many cases presented to it asking that it indict young men for wronging girls the Grand Jury yesterday handed up to Judge Edward Swann in General Sessions a presentment condemning the turkey trot and kindred dances and laying particular stress upon the fact that the hotels and cafés allow such dances in their establishments.

The presentment was found after the Grand Jurors had found indictments against four youths under 21, and is based upon their own observations in the White Light district. In its presentment the Grand Jury says:

"We, the members of the Grand Jury for the May Term, respectfully present as follows: During our present session there have been presented to us several charges involving offenses against girls under 18 years of age. Our investigation of these charges has shown to us that in several instances the downfall of these girls resulted from their frequenting places where dances of an indecent nature were allowed and liquor was sold.

"In others it also has been brought to our attention that within the last few months the amount of suggestive dancing in hotels and restaurants where the sale of liquor is allowed has greatly increased within the city, and we believe with deplorable results to the morals of the young, many of whom are able, without the knowledge of the parents, to frequent such places, owing to the fact that dancing therein is no longer confined to the evening hours, but takes place during the afternoon as well.

"It appears to us that the remedies available to the authorities who are attempting to repress this condition of affairs are inadequate, and we respectfully present this matter to the court, with the suggestion that, in our opinion, the statutes should be amended so that liquor tax certificates shall be summarily forfeited in the case of all premises in which dances of an immoral nature are allowed."

The presentment was signed by A. H. Eppstein, foreman of the Grand Jury, and Henry C. Bernheim, Secretary. Before handing up the presentment Mr. Eppstein consulted with Judge Swann about the dances. Judge Swann said that he agreed with the Grand Jury, and suggested that a presentment be handed up. In speaking of the presentment yesterday, Judge Swann said:

"I am in hearty accord with the findings of the Grand Jurors, as my observations during the past month have led me to believe as they do. These dances are all right when restricted or modified, but when they are given the free rein as they are at present it is going too far. Rome's downfall was due to the degenerate nature of its dances, and I only hope that we will not suffer the same result. It has come to such a point now that our best hotels and cafés allow dancing such as the Grand Jury complains of, and even the moving pictures show these dances in their most exaggerated forms."

It was also learned that one of the best-known restaurants in the city was visited by members of the Grand Jury, who reported on the dances they witnessed there.

Waltham Watches for Boys and Girls

Do not let the Waltham reputation for beauty and mechanical excellence frighten you into thinking that all Waltham Watches are too expensive for boys and girls.

There are Waltham Watches especially suitable for this very purpose, strong and splendidly adapted to strenuous use. We can furnish a Waltham Watch for as little as $12 and our sincere recommendation goes with it.

We particularly like to sell Waltham Watches for the young because when they grow up they are pretty sure to come back to us for more.

Reed & Barton
5th Avenue at Thirty-second Street

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE
THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY

FRANK MORA
C. H. ULRICH
LARRY EMRICH
Representatives
16 William St.
New York, N.Y.

COLUMBIA STUDENT MISSING

B. C. Gibson, 42, Married, Feared He Wouldn't Pass, but He Did.

Ben Chatham Gibson, a student at Teachers College at Columbia University, has been strangely missing since last Saturday morning, it was reported at Columbia yesterday afternoon. He had been worrying over his final examination.

The police have been trying to trace him, but with no success. As a final resort the university decided to reveal all the facts in the hope that when Gibson, wherever he is, learns that he successfully passed all of his examinations he will return to his home at 42 West 121st Street.

Gibson is 42 years old, and was living with his wife. He was taking a course at Teachers College in elemental supervision. He was a hard worker, and spent a great deal of his time at his studies. He had his examinations last week, and was melancholy in the belief that he had failed in some of the more important subjects. He left his home on Saturday morning, and told his wife that he was going to the college to see about his courses for next year. He was last seen on the steps of the college at 120th Street and Broadway about 10 o'clock by one of the students.

Like many other students at Teachers College, Gibson was finishing an education that he had partially neglected in his youth. His home was in Owensboro, Ky., and he had been a student in the Kentucky State College and the Kentucky State Normal School. He taught school for a number of years in Kentucky, and last Fall decided to come to New York for a course here.

Gibson weighs about 190 pounds, is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, of ruddy complexion, has gray-green eyes, and a dark, stubby mustache. When last seen he wore a light suit, and it is believed that he did not have more than about $10 in his pockets.

The missing man's wife is in a state of nervous collapse.

DIX SUCCEEDS HOFFMAN.

Elected Trustee and Treasurer of the General Theological Seminary.

The Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, at their annual meeting yesterday voted to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Right Rev. William F. Weeks of its class of 1884, who has just been consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Vermont. They also elected the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Hatch, at present Adjunct, to be full Professor of the Language and Literature of the New Testament.

Samuel V. Hoffman, for many years Trustee and Treasurer, has resigned, and the Trustees yesterday elected John A. Dix, a son of the late Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, as his successor.

The Associate Alumni of the seminary held their annual meeting yesterday and elected officers. The alumni essay for the year was read by the Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester of Boston, the head of the so-called Emmanuel movement in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The graduation exercises of the seminary will be held to-day. There are thirty-nine members of the graduating class.

Staten Island Folk Dances.

The girls' branch of the Public Schools Athletic League's festival of folk dances and games which was to have been held on Borough President Cromwell's estate on Staten Island yesterday was postponed until to-morrow on account of the inclement weather.

MAGISTRATES' CASES SHOWN IN DIAGRAMS

Work of Police Courts Presented in a Novel Way in the Annual Report.

SUMMARIES BY McADOO

Treatment of Women's Offenses and of Intoxication Charges—Majority of Male Offenders Young.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo, in his report for 1912, uses diagrams to show the disposition of all cases in the Magistrates' courts, and to classify offenders according to ages and records for previous violations of the law. One of the purposes of this it to place responsibility on individual Magistrates for their treatment of cases. So far as can be done by charts, diagrams, and statistics, the report lays before the public just what goes on in the Magistrates' courts.

Mr. McAdoo suggests that a central statistical bureau be established to bring into harmony all the records of the courts and the Police Department.

The report shows that in 1912 there were 3,728 convictions of women arrested on the streets, or in raids on disorderly resorts. Of this number, 2,282 women had been convicted previously of the same offense. Several hundreds had been convicted six or more times within the last two years. It has been only in the last two years that fingerprint records have been kept in these cases.

A table, giving in detail the disposition of this class of cases, shows which Magistrate heard each case, and whether the result was a workhouse sentence, a fine, probation, or a term in the Bedford Reformatory. Fines are regarded as worse than useless in these cases and are imposed seldom. The Chief Magistrate has declared bitterly against the fine, calling it "blood money."

One of the diagrams shows that there was a decided drop in the number of convictions of this kind in June, 1911. In this month, clause 79, providing for a physical examination of such prisoners, was enforced. This provision was annulled later by a decision of the Court of Appeals.

One diagram shows that 54 per cent. of the prisoners charged with intoxication are not punished in the Magistrates' courts. But prisoners arrested for violations of the sanitary law, which involves spitting on the sidewalk and like cases, are nearly certain to be convicted. Not more than 10 per cent. of the defendants in such cases have been able to convince the courts of their innocence. In cruelty to animals cases 92 per cent. are convicted.

Nearly half of those convicted of drunkenness are fined $5. In cases of cruelty to animals the fine is usually $5 or more.

One diagram classifies offenders according to age. About one-third of the men arrested for disorderly conduct are under 21 years of age, and two-thirds are under 30. Less than 20 per cent. of the men arrested for intoxication are under 30.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

BAGGAGE SALE

TRUNKS, *Bags and Suit Cases* in vast variety and at prices to suit every pocketbook, and in models to meet every need—and, above all, at

Prices One-fifth to One-third Lower Than Elsewhere

in Macy's new and very much improved and enlarged Baggage Department now occupying more than double its former space on the Fifth Floor, Centre.

Traveling Trunks

Complete assortments from *$4.13* up to the Special "Macy" Trunks at *$41.29* (similar quality elsewhere $55.00).

"Macy" Traveling Trunks
Sizes 34 in., 36 in., 38 in. and 40 in., and priced from *$14.39* to *$17.11*. Save $2.00 to $3.25.

"Macy" Special Trunks
Sizes 32 in., 34 in., 36 in., 38 in. and 40 in., and priced *$10.89* to *$13.14*. Save $2.50 to $3.25.

"Featherweight" Trunks
Sizes 32 in., 34 in., 36 in., 38 in. and 40 in., and priced *$9.74* to *$11.24*. Save $1.75 to $3.00.

"Boston" Traveling Trunks
Sizes 32 in., 34 in., 36 in., 38 in. and 40 in., and priced *$8.94* to *$10.89*. Save $2.00 to $2.75.

Cabin Trunks

Every desirable and well-appointed durable kind, from *$3.38* up to *$27.75* for a "Macy Special" (elsewhere $40.00).

"Macy" Cabin Trunks
Sizes 34 in., 36 in., 38 in., 40 in. and 42 in., and priced *$11.07* to *$13.73*. Save $3.00 to $4.00.

"Oceanic" Cabin Trunks
Sizes 32 in., 34 in., 36 in., 38 in. and 40 in., and priced from *$9.38* to *$11.63*. Save $1.75 to $2.25.

"Featherweight" Trunks
Sizes 32 in., 34 in., 36 in., 38 in. and 40 in., and priced *$7.88* to *$9.38*. Save $2.75 to $3.00.

"Paris" Cabin Trunks
Sizes 32 in., 34 in., 36 in., 38 in. and 40 in., and priced *$5.94* to *$7.49*. Save $2.00 to $2.75.

Wardrobe Trunks

Every well-designed kind in full variety as to size and price. Typical examples only are mentioned here in detail.

The "Macy" Wardrobe Trunk, Special at $24.74
Similar quality elsewhere, $35.00.
The inside equipped with a complete set of "book-fold" hangers adapted to any style of garment. The bureau section has three large drawers for underwear and a large hat box. The capacity is from 15 to 18 garments, and the size is the regulation 45 in. x 24 in. x 22 in.

Correct Weight Steamer Wardrobe Trunks, $14.89
Similar quality elsewhere, $20.00.
Keratol covered over the best three-ply veneer basswood and fibre bound. Locks and clamps of brass. The wardrobe tray will hold five men's suits or seven women's garments. The bottom of the trunk is arranged for hats, shoes and underwear. Regulation size 43 in. x 14 in.

Bags and Suit Cases of Leather, Reed & Rattan

$3.96 $9.94 $5.94 $5.94

Bags, starting at *$1.24*, and running up to *$21.74*, in plain, and *$75.00* in fitted bags.

Suit Cases, beginning at *89c*, and running up to *$31.25*, in plain, and *$129.00* in fitted cases. A few typical values out of many dozens are listed here:

$14.75 Oxford Bags,	$9.94	$15.00 Cowhide Suitcases,	$9.94
$8.50 Oxford Bags,	$5.94	$8.00 Cowhide Suitcases,	$5.94
$6.00 Oxford Bags,	$4.24	$6.00 Cowhide Suitcases,	$3.96
$1.50 Reed Bags,	$1.24	$5.50 Rattan Suitcases,	$3.96

Side Step Substitutes

WHEN asking for Inter woven Socks look for the identifying marks shown below.

They are never on substitutes falsely stated to be "Inter woven."

The haberdasher who sells genuine Inter wovens will tell you they are the only cool, transparently thin, filmy socks made that *really wear*. He tells the truth and deserves your trade.

No equal for wear if they 're genuine

INTER WOVEN
SOCKS

Look for name "INTER WOVEN" stamped on the toe.

Look for name "INTER WOVEN" on the top ticket.

ORGANIZED IN 1887

A MILE of titles is an unusual order, but that is what the auction sale of the Morris Park Estate calls for.

The sale is to be held with the approval of the Banking Department of the State of New York, and starts Saturday, May 31st—the property, assessed at over $3,000,000.00, will be sold in 3,019 lots, AND THE LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO INSURE THE TITLE OF EACH LOT SOLD.

This is the most striking recognition of the importance of Title Insurance, and the most convincing proof of its necessity to realty purchasers and owners.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL & SURPLUS 9,500,000
160 Broadway, New York - 188 Montague St., Brooklyn
BRANCH OFFICES
1425 St. Nicholas Ave., New York - 383 East 149th St., Bronx,
1354 Broadway, Brooklyn - 367 Fulton St., Jamaica,
110 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N.Y.

A Literary Mystery Solved at Last

It concerns the peculiar talent of deduction Edgar Allan Poe had and which he applied to Barnaby Rudge.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Minerals Found on Broadway

Topaz, garnet, beryl, tourmaline, and other things are discovered along the Great White Way—not in shops, but in the ground.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

New Light on Civil War Heroes

Gen. Meade's letters, just published, reveal Grant, Sheridan, and others without their halos.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

The Hierophants of American Government

Wilbur Larremore, editor of The New York Law Journal, writes on this important theme

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

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DAREDEVIL JACK AT THE RESERVOIR GATE

Surely, 'Twas Dangerous, but Then Dempsey Pumped the Air Down to Ferguson.

SHIELD STOPS PRESSURE

Perilous Job in Central Park Not So Risky After Precautions—The Gate Is Out of Its Groove.

John Ferguson, diver, who has to earn a living "the same as us," as Kipling might say, sank into the depths of one of the wells in the gatehouse of Central Park reservoir yesterday afternoon, and in exactly thirty-four bubbling minutes earned about $35, meantime discovering that a gate which has been out of kilter for sixteen years was just jammed. Mr. Ferguson did not deny that the undertaking bristled with all sorts of perils, so the Water Department took every precaution against accident.

When Ferguson came up for air at the end of two diving intervals, spectators marveled that any one could breathe so hard. He stands high in his profession, which means that he has done a lot of hard work, but he never has had a chance to be a hero. Things looked promising yesterday until the adoption of safety measures made the job about as difficult as playing chop-sticks on the piano. Some of the evening newspapers describing Ferguson's preliminary work on Monday called him "Daredevil Jack" for short, and sent their wordpicture brigade and camera squads to the scene yesterday. Daredevil Jack lay on his back, smoking a cuddy pipe, while he told them his diving apparatus and himself, when all laced up, weighed about 500 pounds. Moreover, 12,000,000 gallons of water rush through the crippled gate every twenty-four hours. Also, the pressure against the gate is sixteen pounds to the square inch.

Bearing these statistics in mind, picture to yourself Daredevil Jack as he poses a moment at the top of a ladder which has been inserted in the well. Bingo! the flashlights flare. The photographers wave their thanks to John Dempsey, Daredevil Jack's brother-in-law, who minds the air line and the signal line, and the diver waddles southward. His weighted feet hit the water with a splash; he sinks to his hips; now only the grotesque helmet can be seen; that disappears, and the bubbles begin to bubble on the murky surface of the water. It is 3:40 P. M. Silence reigns in the chilly gatehouse except for the rhythmic throbbing of the air pump. Dempsey pays out the lines. A kink develops in the lifeline, and a Water Department engineer shouts:

"Any help needed?"

"Naw," growls Dempsey, tucking into his mouth a stogey which he dry-smokes through the ordeal. Three minutes, five minutes, pass before a faint rapping is heard. Spectators look from one to the other to discover who is knocking. It isn't any of the evening bunch. Dan O'Connell, who has tended the gate wheel these many years, lays his cheek against the rim.

"He sure is walloping the gear down below," whispers Dan, as he straightened up from his listening posture. The rappings, traversing the wheel stem which serves as a sound conductor, become more distinct. The lifeline in Dempsey's hand is seen to twitch.

"Go easy on the air," Dempsey orders, and the man at the pump changes his time to allegro moderato. There is a slight diminution in the number of bubbles on the water. More minutes pass, until stop watches record twenty. Again the life line twitches, Dempsey shifts his stogey and takes in slack like a good fellow. Presently the helmet appears. Then Daredevil Jack emerges. He mounts the ladder. He bends over the top. It's no cinch standing at attention with some 350 pounds of cold lead distributed where it will do a diver the most good. Dempsey gives the helmet a quick twist, and lifts it with greatest care. Divers have had their noses snubbed ere this by coarse work in lifting a helmet.

Daredevil Jack fills his lungs with good Central Park air before he speaks.

"You done the trick with the suction," he says to Capt. J. S. Sager, keeper of the reservoir, referring to a shield which had been lowered across a gate to check the rush of water. "The pressure ain't a third of what it was yesterday."

A brief conference ensues, during which Daredevil Jack reveals that the offending gate is out of its groove on one side and that the wheel stem is covered with incrustation. He prepares to descend a second time. The pump begins to wheeze, the ladder creaks with its descending burden, and the waters inclose Daredevil Jack once more. Spectators breathe more easily this time, because the job don't look so perilous, after all. He is gone fourteen minutes before reappearing.

"That'll be about all for to-day," he announces after being uncorked. He will dive again to-day, and maybe to-morrow, too. It's a contract job, so the city needn't care how long it takes.

WASHINGTON LETTER SOLD.

Told of Recognition by France and Brought Only $26.

Books and autographs, mainly from two private collections, brought a total of $2,500 at a sale by the Merwin Company yesterday. An important letter, signed but not written by George Washington and dated Valley Forge, April 30, 1778, was obtained by Edgar Van Deusen for only $26, owing to its damaged condition.

It is addressed to Brig. Gen. William Smallwood, and announces the recognition of the American Colonies as free and independent States by the Court of France. Washington writes that he is informed by "the American Envoys at the Court of Versailles that Britain is in a greater ferment than she ever was since the Revolution, and that all Europe is getting into a flame." He adds: "This fortunate event, I presume, will be announced by Congress."

A fine copy of the "Liber Scriptorium," the first book of the Authors' Club, New York, 1893, sold for $50. This handsome souvenir volume is printed on hand-made paper. The issue was limited to 250 copies. The contents comprise original poems, prose sketches, &c., by members of the club, including Edmund C. Stedman, Mark Twain, John Hay, W. D. Howells, Brander Matthews, and Theodore Roosevelt.

S. P. Hildreth's scarce "Pioneer History," Cincinnati, 1848, sold for $8.50. The rare "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," by T. L. McKinny and James Hall, Philadelphia, 1838-44, brought $56.

An autograph indorsement of Abraham Lincoln on the back of a letter of Secretary W. H. Seward, Oct. 10, 1863, went for $27. A first edition of "The Wind Among the Reeds," by W. B. Yeats, brought $8.

PARK TURTLE A BREEDER.

Surprises Head Keeper Snyder by Laying Fourteen Eggs.

Policeman Fred Lohmeyer, stationed at the Central Park menagerie, became deeply interested yesterday when he saw the giant snapping turtle industriously boring with front flippers into the soil surrounding the alligator pool. He became convinced that the big turtle was trying to dig a tunnel under the wire fence in order to make a break for liberty. Head Keeper Snyder was called in. He could not at first understand the reason for the sudden burst of activity on the part of the turtle, which had hardly shifted its position since being placed in the cage after being caught at Swan Lake, early in the Spring.

The turtle had been showing life in other respects during the last two or three days, practicing snapping more than usual. As a general thing the big shelled reptile was too lazy to snap, except on considerable provocation, but yesterday and the day before the turtle brought its jaws together like a steel trap whenever any onlooker showed too much curiosity.

The big turtle, apparently, was discontented with the first excavation, and dug another. Then Lohmeyer, looking closely, saw four round white things in the second hollow. He hurried away to tell Head Keeper Snyder, and when they got back they found that the turtle had laid fourteen eggs, most of which were carefully concealed under the earth where the turtle had been digging.

This was the first egg producer among the turtles in the menagerie, and the discovery, according to Head Keeper Snyder, accounted for the change in the turtle's disposition. The continual snapping, he said, showed resentment at the public, which the turtle thought was taking too much interest in her private life.

Woman Suffrage Cabarets.

A woman suffrage cabaret was given at the house of Mrs. Cornelius Poillon, 125 East Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon. It was arranged by Miss Mabel Poillon, Miss Katharine Dudley, and Miss Zabriskie for the benefit of the Woman's Political Union. Ruth St. Denis was one of the special features. Young ladies serving refreshments were Miss Alice Einstein, Miss Josephine Well, Miss Andrews, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Miss Alice Hall, Miss Katherine Dodd, and Miss Christine Fosdick.

SAYS BISHOP SIGNED HOTEL REGISTER

W. J. Kinsley Gives Testimony to Help Mrs. Bishop in Divorce Action.

GREAT ARRAY OF LAWYERS

Treasurer of Hotel Astor Called as Witness—Justice Goff to Hasten the Case.

Justice Goff, in the Supreme Court, began the trial yesterday afternoon without a jury of Mrs. Abigail Hancock Bishop's divorce suit against her husband, James Cunningham Bishop, the banker. Mrs. Bishop is receiving $10,000 a year temporary alimony pending the outcome of the trial of the suit.

William Travers Jerome, former District Attorney, was in charge of Mrs. Bishop's case. He was assisted in court by Harland B. Tibbetts and a number of clerks from the offices of Jerome, Rand & Kresel, by James W. Osborne, formerly Assistant District Attorney, and clerks from the office of Osborne, Lamb & Garvan; by Miss Inez Milholland, the suffragist, who is also a lawyer; by Arthur Johns, personal counsel for Mrs. Bishop, and a number of other lawyers.

George Gordon Battle appeared for Mrs. Lelia Haines Gwathmey, named by Mrs. Bishop as co-respondent. He was assisted by Harold A. Content and lawyers from the office of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver.

Henry W. Taft, brother of ex-President William Howard Taft, and other members of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, appeared for Mr. Bishop.

Justice Goff's determination to try the case speedily was apparent from his action in holding court late into the evening, far beyond the usual hour of the court's adjournment.

The first day's struggle among the lawyers centred about the attempts of Mr. Jerome to prove that Mr. Bishop had registered some twenty-seven times at the Hotel Astor, on Times Square, with a woman, as yet unidentified, under the names of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Baer of Philadelphia.

William J. Kinsley, a handwriting expert, of 261 Broadway, testified that all the signatures on the hotel register of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Baer were in the handwriting of Mr. Bishop. Mr. Taft spent two hours in cross-examining Mr. Kinsley yesterday, and will continue his cross-examination to-day.

Mr. Jerome called Mr. Bishop to get admissions that he had written various exhibits used by Mr. Kinsley as standards of his handwriting, to be used for purposes of comparison with the disputed signatures on the hotel register. Mr. Bishop identified all the specimens of handwriting as his own.

Mr. Bishop said that he had married Abigail Hancock in Chicago in 1891, and they had five children, Mary, aged 20 years; Augusta, aged 19; Natalie, aged 15; Muriel, aged 11, and Abigail, aged 7 years.

Eugene B. Miller, Treasurer of the Hotel Astor, was called as a witness to identify various registers of the Hotel Astor, in which the names "Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Baer, Philadelphia," appeared.

Mr. Kinsley said that he judged from his examination of the signatures on the hotel registers that there had been no attempt to disguise the handwriting. He said the signatures had been written rapidly and smoothly, and "informally."

When he was asked to compare the signatures on the hotel register with the standard specimens of handwriting which Mr. Bishop had admitted were his own, Mr. Kinsley said they corresponded, and that all had been written by the same hand. He gave as items of similarity the slant, alignment, and design of the letters. He submitted an album in which not only were the hotel register pages and the specimens reproduced, but in which there were parallel columns of selected letters and combinations of letters enlarged.

The dates of the hotel registers in question ranged from June 11, 1912, to Dec. 28, 1912.

Mr. Taft required Mr. Kinsley to identify each of several specimens of the enlarged handwriting in the various exhibits from which the enlargements had been made. He asked the expert to say whether he could identify one specimen, the word "dollars," as having been made photographically from the same original though of different sizes, if it were found without an original. Mr. Kinsley said it would be possible to identify any single specimen in this way by photographing two reproductions to the same scale and super-imposing them to see if they coincided.

This process, he said, would enable him to differentiate between any two specimens of the same word written by the same individual. There were many tilts between Mr. Taft and Mr. Kinsley on the cross-examination, some of which provoked laughter in the courtroom, which Justice Goff did not check.

DRAKE GOES TO LONDON.

He Expects to be In Time for Part of Huth Sale.

James F. Drake, an active and successful bidder at the Robert Hoe and other notable sales, will leave for London on the steamer Minnewaska this Saturday. He will be accompanied by his wife. It is his intention to remain abroad several months.

He will arrive in London in time to attend the closing days of the third part of the Henry Huth library sale at Sotheby's. He fancies some of the beautifully illuminated "Hours of the Virgin Mary," which are among the Huth rarities, and hopes to be able to obtain one or more of them.

HONOR PATRICK F. McGOWAN

Washington Irving High School Pupils Celebrate Founder's Anniversary

The Washington Irving High School was decorated yesterday with daisies. Both pupils and teachers wore the flowers, which were also massed on the platform in front of a large portrait of the late Patrick F. McGowan, "father" of the school, to whom the girls owe their new building and whose memory they were celebrating on his birthday anniversary.

At the back of the stage was the school flag, green and white with a corner of gowans; another gowan flag was hung at the side of the stage with an American flag and festoons of green and white were carried from the back of the stage to the balcony, where more American flags were held with big bunches of daisies.

One of the gowan flags was to have been presented to Mr. McGowan yesterday at his request. Upon his death it draped his coffin at the funeral.

The most impressive part of the memorial meeting yesterday came at the close when a dozen of the W. I. H. S. girls, dressed in white, marched down the aisle, each carrying a large cluster of daisies. The 1,500 girls who filled the body of the big assembly hall and the balcony sang softly the "McGowan Song," written in 1908 when Mr. McGowan's birthday was celebrated at Cooper Union by the school. All the pupils sang:

Bloom, bloom, thou gowan flower, fresh and new.
Hail, hail, thou man of the hour, tried and true;
Sing a song of the flower bright, sing a song of the man upright,
Gowan, McGowan, here's to you.

The girls with the daisies mounted the platform and one by one scattered the gowans in front of the portrait.

There was music by the girl's orchestra. Mr. McGowan's favorite songs, "Lead Kindly Light," "The Lord is My Shepherd," and "Abide With Me," were sung.

Mgr. Macmahon made an address eulogistic of Father McGowan. President of the Board of Education Thomas W. Churchill told of Father McGowan's efforts in getting the site and then the big new Washington Irving School building, and Celentha Smokler and Jennie Moskowitz told of his connection with the school and of his liking extravagant praise for it and his pleasure in being called the father of the school.

"They call me the father of the school which made Washington Irving famous," he would say.

Vice President John Greene of the Board of Education and Mrs. Greene were among those on the platform, and also Father John Roach, an old friend of Mr. McGowan; Edward McGowan, Dr. Louis Houpt, Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Bardwell, Joseph Cosgrove, Andrew E. Edson, Superintendent of the school, William McAndrew and Mrs. McAndrew, and Miss Grace Strachan.

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GUARANTEED FOR AGE, QUALITY and FLAVOR

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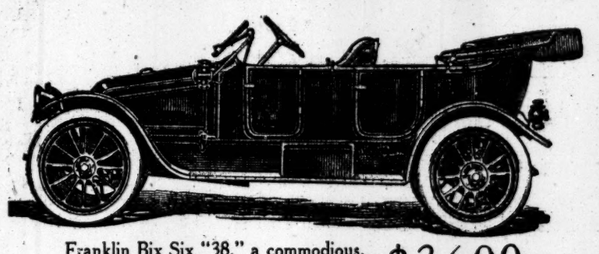

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FACTS—hard, cold, irrefutable facts back up the Franklin Car

Balanced Construction This is the first big Franklin fact of superiority. Every part of the Franklin is designed and built with one objective—Weight to balance Power, Power to balance Weight; Power and Weight to balance Speed, Comfort, Durability. The immediate results are vital Savings:

Increased tire mileage.
Increased mileage per gallon of gasoline.
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Balanced Construction has produced a stronger, lighter car. We have saved 1000 to 1200 pounds net weight, compared with cars of equal power and speed. This has netted 100 per cent. more mileage per set of tires, as proven by Franklin owners.

One horse can trot around with a runabout all day on a ration of six quarts of oats. Two work horses on a coal wagon will each consume four quarts of oats three times a day. The Franklin Car will average at least 100 per cent. more miles per gallon of gasoline than any other car of its class.

The Franklin Laminated Wood Frame—costlier than the finest steel—reduces Franklin weight and, equipped with Franklin full-elliptic springs, reduces vibrations to a point unbelievable until you ride in a Franklin.

Suppose you drop in and see us and let us go into this matter fact by fact and prove to you that Franklin Balanced Construction means decreased up-keep cost, greater comfort and greater motoring pleasure.

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Franklin Six "38"	$3600
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Equipment—Warner speedometer, top, horn, 5 lamps, electric lighting throughout, Entz self-starter on all Six-Cylinder Cars.

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A Significant Analysis

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Twenty representative newsdealers in Greater New York—East and West Side Manhattan, Brooklyn, Mount Vernon, and Montclair, N. J.—sold 14,498 morning newspapers.

Of this number THE TIMES sold 38%, or 5,545 copies.

Of the 5,545 copies, 4,467 were DELIVERED INTO THE HOMES.

The newspaper second, in total, sold 2,356 copies, 1,539 delivered.

The newspaper third, in total, sold 2,195 copies, 1,181 delivered.

THE TIMES was received in 3,318 homes exclusively.

The second newspaper reached, exclusively, 1,276 homes.

The third newspaper reached, exclusively, 1,176 homes.

THE TIMES was bought in 43% of the homes reached by only one paper—3,318 homes.

Five other morning newspapers COMBINED delivered only 2,741.

The five combined delivered 1,726 copies less than THE TIMES.

MOST OF THE BEST:

THE TIMES was delivered to 25% of the homes reached by the two other morning newspapers popularly classed with THE TIMES as to quality of circulation.

THE TIMES has a net paid daily sale in the Metropolitan District far more than DOUBLE the COMBINED net paid daily metropolitan sale of the two other morning newspapers most frequently compared with THE TIMES as to quality of circulation. It reahces one out of four of the readers of both these newspapers.

Advertisers in THE NEW YORK TIMES reach, THROUGH ITS COLUMNS, ALONE, MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE DAILY READERS of high-class New York newspapers.

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Four cylinder **Inter-State** Six cylinder

Judge the Inter-State on the basis of performance. You seek first of all Power—to carry you safely, speedily, surely; then Endurance—the inbuilt quality that makes a car stand up to its work, day in and day out, under all conditions of travel. Then Comfort—easy riding qualities; then Economy—maximum mileage from minimum expense for fuel and oil. And finally—Simplicity of Operation; Beauty in Design and Finish and Complete Equipment.

And when we tell you that in no other car at anywhere near the price do you get this same complete Quality—we are quite willing to let the car prove itself.

Let Us Show You the Inter-State—and Let the Car Prove Itself.

Electrically Started and Lighted
Four cylinder, 5 passenger, $2,400
Six cylinder, 5 passenger, $2,750
Six cylinder, 7 passenger, $2,800

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Free Repairs for One Year

Arrange for YOUR demonstration NOW.

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Some Good Dealers' Territory Open in Metropolitan District.

ASK FEDERAL WATCH ON FRIEDMANN CURE

Dr. Rambaud Prepares to Supply Exact Data of All Cases at the Institute.

SAYS HE HAS A FREE REIN

Enters Upon the Work, He Says, with an Open Mind—Gets Encouraging Cable from Germany.

As the newly appointed director of the Friedmann Institute in West End Avenue, Dr. George G. Rambaud, the head of the Pasteur Institute, wrote last night to Surgeon General Blue in Washington, announcing his appointment, and setting forth his willingness and his eagerness to have the work of the institute watched and even supervised by the Federal authorities. He assured the Surgeon General that the physicians of the Public Health Service would have as free access to the institute cases as they could have had to any hospital case in the country.

Dr. Rambaud explained that, while his own interest in the matter was purely scientific, he preferred to have his observations checked up by an authority whose impartiality could not be subject to the slighest question.

In taking charge of the institute, Dr. Rambaud has exacted as a condition that he shall have free rein in all the scientific side of the work. In his determination to see that all cases shall supply exact data for future judgment, he installed yesterday an X-ray apparatus and will have plates made of every case treated before every injection. Such plates, he said, would make an invaluable record of the progress or recession of the disease in the joint cases, and be of considerable value in the pulmonary cases, as well.

Before taking charge Dr. Rambaud cabled to Prof. Schleich of the University of Berlin, the physician who has had charge of the Friedmann patients there since the young doctor's departure for these shores. Here was his cable:

"I am asked to take direction of Friedmann Institute here. Please cable me your opinion of treatment and results."

Yesterday he received this cablegram, signed by Prof. Schleich:

"Nach bester ueberzeugund Rathe annahme ohne Besinnen. Meine Resultate durch drei Monate glaenzend; an der Specificitaet des Heilwerthes kein Zweifel moeglich bei exacter Preufung."

He translated this to read;

"After the most convincing deliberation I accepted without any hesitation. My results after three months, brilliant. As to the specificity of the curative power, no possible doubt after exact proof."

Dr. Rambaud, according to the explanations he has given to his friends, is entering the Friedmann Institute as a man with an open mind, who thinks it may have great possibilities, and who prefers to watch it from the inside rather than from the outside. He considers himself a sort of observer of the Friedmann "cure" stationed at the institute to insure its cleanness from the point of view of professional ethics, and to gather data to submit authoritatively to the medical world. But he says such study will take a year, and that, by implication, is his answer to the Health Department investigators who have reported that the Friedmann vaccine seems to accelerate rather than to halt or to reverse the progress of the disease, and to Dr. J. J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, who has urged that no time should be lost in stopping the sale of the vaccine until such time as the health authorities could be satisfied of its innocuous character.

Dr. Rambaud believes that investigators in this country have not had time enough to arrive at any just conclusion one way or the other. He was besieged yesterday with comments on his step made by other physicians. He expected criticism and he got it.

"I hesitated long," he told a friend yesterday, "knowing that in the eyes of some I would suffer in reputation by association with Dr. Friedmann. It took courage to accept the Directorship, and I have done so thinking that I ought to give a thing of such great hope to so many people the best help I knew how to give."

Physicians here who had made up their mind pretty definitely about the Friedmann Institute learned of Dr. Rambaud's step with something like a shock. Said one physician whose word is weighty in medical circles:

"I always had the deepest respect for Dr. Rambaud until to-day."

Others, it is believed, were inclined to give the "cure" a new consideration with the knowledge that he was in charge, and as for the more material members of the Friedmann camp, they were frankly exultant in the belief that the arrival of the new member of the forces was the happiest event in the American history of the "cure."

Action of some sort on the part of the health authorities, however, is imminent. The physicians of the Advisory Board of the Health Department will confer this afternoon and take action of an advisory nature on the Friedmann Institute. A special meeting of the Health Board, where Dr. O'Connell as one of the three members is sure to urge an immediate suspension of the sale and administration of the vaccine, may be held late to-day, and if not will probably be held to-morrow. He asks only that the general and commercial use of the vaccine be halted until a month or two devoted entirely to experiment can satisfy the authorities whether the injected material is harmful.

Meanwhile the physicians at the institute are distressed by the fact that the discouraging reports as to the value of the Friedmann remedy have served to keep away the second stage cases which the exponents of the "cure" say are the only class of cases where treatment will yield adequate data for a final scientific verdict on its merits. Only the hopeless third-class cases have come in great numbers, and the Friedmann forces do not pretend to hold out hope to the very advanced cases.

Dr. Friedmann left yesterday morning for Providence, R. I., where a Friedmann Institute will be opened to-day.

FLOOD FUND SUFFICIENT.

Red Cross Says That No More Contributions Are Needed.

In reference to contributions for the relief of flood sufferers a formal public statement was issued yesterday at the headquarters of the American Red Cross in this city. It was as follows:

In the present state of advancement of relief operations in the entire flooded district, and in view of the fact that the flood in the lower Mississippi is now receding, the Red Cross believes that the funds now in its custody and in the custody of local relief agencies will be sufficient to complete the work of relief and rehabilitation as at present planned.

This does not mean, of course, that the money available is all that could be used to advantage, nor does it mean that the flood sufferers will be reimbursed for their entire losses. The fund is believed to be sufficient to assist the flood sufferers back to a normal life, and the Red Cross therefore wishes to make public announcement that no further contributions are requested.

FOURTH WITH NO FIREWORKS

Committee Wants $50,000 for an Electrical Display.

The Fourth of July Committee, which is arranging a safe and sane celebration for 1913, will appeal this week to the Board of Estimate for $50,000. The Aldermen refused to grant the money and referred the committee to the Board of Estimate.

The committee has discovered that there was a fund of $50,000 in the hands of the Board of Estimate which was originally appropriated for something else, and it will ask that this fund be transferred for the purpose of carrying out the celebration.

The committee is planning to have electrical illumination entirely displace fireworks this year.

WANTS CONVICTS ON ROADS.

New Prison Head Will Seek to Thus Employ Nearly 1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 27.—Judge John B. Riley, the new Superintendent of Prisons, to-day announced that he would apply to the Prison Commission for power to employ prisoners upon State highway construction. Mr. Riley thinks that nearly a thousand men could be used each year to advantage in road construction.

The new Superintendent plans to send out only those prisoners whose terms are about to expire. This policy, he thinks, will not only lessen the number of escapes, but will build up the men long confined in cells, so that when they are finally released they will be in good physical condition and able immediately to take up manual labor.

The plan of employing convicts was tried by Joseph F. Scott when Superintendent, and in his annual report it was strongly urged as a means of bettering the condition of the men.

Supt. Riley to-day received and accepted the resignation of Dr. John Gerin as physician at Auburn Prison. Dr. Gerin's administration was criticised by George W. Blake of New York in a recent report to Gov. Sulzer.

Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn sent this telegram to Gov. Sulzer:

"Congratulations and thanks, both personally and on behalf of all good Democrats of Cayuga County, for your action in prison matter. You have started a new era in the history of penal institutions and opened the way for honesty and intelligence to replace graft and stupidity. It will strengthen your fight for direct primaries in all this part of the State."

SULZER TO SPEAK IN QUEENS

Cassidy and Phillips Will Try to Get a Big Crowd.

Gov. Sulzer will visit Queens to-morrow night in his direct primary campaign. A meeting will be held in Flaherty's Jackson Avenue Park, in Long Island City. In order to give the Governor a reception, the old John M. Phillips Association has been revived. Phillips and Joseph Cassidy are to be in charge of the arrangements for the meeting. They will do their utmost to get a big crowd. Because of his personal qualities, Phillips has many friends in the borough, who will help him to make the Sulzer meeting a success. Phillips is at odds with the present administration, or regular Democratic forces. At the last primary he supported the Cassidy faction. He now holds the office of Purchasing Agent in the State Institutions, which office was given to him by Gov. Sulzer.

The Sulzer meeting, it is thought in Queens, will serve to bring Phillips again into public notice. Cassidy, a recent convert to the Sulzer cause, will make a speech.

STATE WIDE OPEN TO CUBANS

Sulzer Tells Bryan Visiting Troops May Walk Right In.

ALBANY, May 27.—William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, telegraphed Gov. Sulzer to-day that the Cuban cruiser Cuba had sailed for New York City conveying 100 troops of infantry and a military band to participate in the unveiling of the Maine monument in New York on Memorial Day.

"I beg to express the hope," said Secretary Bryan, "that the landing of the band and troops in uniform and under arms for the purpose of participating in the parade on that day will be agreeable to the State authorities."

The Governor wired Secretary Bryan: "New York will be glad to welcome these patriotic and distinguished visitors from the Republic of Cuba. Every courtesy will be extended to them by the Empire State."

LOUD DECLINES, KING NAMED

First General Too Busy to Serve on Monuments Commission.

ALBANY, May 27.—Gen. George E. Loud of New York has declined an appointment from Gov. Sulzer as a member of the New York State Monuments Commission for the battlefields of Gettysburg, Chattanooga, and Antietam. In a letter to the Governor, Gen. Loud says the duties of that position would necessitate his relinquishing other public work which he is performing.

Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn has been named by the Governor in place of Gen. Loud.

MAY EXTEND WORK DAY

But Must Keep Within 54 Hours a Week, Carmody Rules.

ALBANY, May 27.—Attorney General Carmody has advised the State Labor Department that proprietors of mercantile establishments in second-class cities may extend the number of hours specified for a day's employment provided employes are not required to work more than fifty-four hours in a week.

There was a question as to whether a provision in the labor law, designed to permit a short workday, applied to second-class cities.

MRS. NEUSTADTER'S ESTATE

Official Appraisal Fixes Its Value at $3,332,049.

The appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Caroline Neustadter, widow of Henry Neustadter, a California merchant, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, showed net assets of $3,332,049. With the exception of $418,000 in promissory notes and mortgages and $28,000 in realty, the estate was made up of securities, few of the individual holdings being above $100,000. The investments were in over 200 enterprises.

Mrs. Neustadter died at the Hotel Netherland on Jan. 19, 1912. In her will she bequeathed $100,000 each to the United Hebrew Charities and Mount Sinai Hospital, $50,000 to the Educational Alliance of New York, $20,000 each to the Charity Organization Society, Jewish Children's Asylum, and the Jewish Orphan Asylum of San Francisco, $10,000 each to the Jewish Protectory and Eureka Benevolent Asylum of San Francisco, Jewish Vacation Home for Girls, Charity Organization Society, Fire Department Pension Fund, and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

To found the Henry Neustadter Home for needy and convalescent persons Mrs. Neustadter left $1,000,000 in trust with William I. Walter, Walter E. Beer, William R. Rose, and Isaac Oppenheim. She directed that these trustees should devote $250,000 to the purchase of a site within thirty miles of New York City and build there a suitable house for charitable purposes.

TWELVE HORSES POISONED.

Liveryman Found Five Dead After His Refusal to Pay Blackmail.

The police of Williamsburg were busy last night rounding up a gang which, after having tried to extort money from Abraham Platt, a liveryman at 85 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg, poisoned all of his horses. Five valuable animals were found dead when he opened up his stable yesterday morning, and seven others are in dangerous condition. Four of them, it is believed, will die.

Platt told the police of the Stagg Street Station that a week ago Abraham Fischbein, 27 years old, of 216 Moore Street, called at the stable and told him that unless a contribution was made to the gang which he represented all of his horses would be poisoned.

The police arrested Fischbein, who was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of extortion by Magistrate Geismar in the Manhattan Avenue Court. He denied having made any demand for money or knowing anything of the poisoning of the horses.

A veterinary surgeon who was called in by Platt is of the opinion that either arsenic or ground glass was mixed with the feed for the horses.

SEES BLACK HAND IN WESTCHESTER

Sheriff Doyle Says He Will Show That White Plains Gang Was International.

CALLS IT A CRIME SYNDICATE

Has Been Working Two Years on Murder Cases—Boy 19 Years Old to be Tried.

Sheriff William J. Doyle of Westchester County has been working night and day to obtain further evidence against six Italians, all charged with murder, who will be brought to trial in the County Court at White Plains early in June. These men, the Sheriff believes, were the leaders of a Black Hand band which terrorized the Italian colonies of his county. Evidence would be produced at the trial, the Sheriff said, to show that the gang, operating in White Plains, was a branch of an organized band which reached to all of the larger cities of the East, Middle West, and even into Canada.

If he can obtain convictions the Sheriff feels that he will strike a blow from which the "syndicate," as he called it yesterday, will not soon recover. In this he was backed up by Assistant District Attorney Davis. The Sheriff and Mr. Smith examined two men yesterday in an effort to obtain further evidence, and seemed well satisfied with the result of their work.

"White Plains, and for that matter other sections of Westchester County, have been terrorized by this gang," said the Sheriff, "but now I believe we have the guilty men. We have been working on this case for more than two years and will make every effort to put an end to the operations of the gang by the conviction of those we have arrested. I do not say that the members of this band, call it Black Hand if you want to, would commit murder without cause, but they had no compunction about killing any man who attempted to thwart them. I believe that the White Plains gang was part of an organization with headquarters in many large cities, which worked together and protected one another in defiance of the law. We will try to show this when the cases are brought to trial."

The greatest interest centres in the trial of Pietro Rapuci, a boy 19 years old, who is charged with the murder of Antonio Mara on Feb. 27. Maro was shot to death on the street. To revenge his death a cousin, Joseph Mara, offered to give information to the authorities about the killing of Filipo Caridio, whose body was found in a sewer between White Plains and North White Plains on Feb. 26, 1912. As a result of his story five men, Charles Bombaro, Raffeille Bova, Santa Nostra, Fortunato Romeo, and Peppo Reppo were arrested. They are the men now awaiting trial. Joseph Mara is being detained as a witness. It is said he told the authorities that there was an organized gang.

Before the arrest of these men three murders were committed in White Plains which the Sheriff traced to a Black Hand gang. Since the arrests the Italian colony has been at peace. Sheriff Doyle expressed the hope yesterday that the evidence to be produced at the trial would lead to arrests in this city and other places where the gang had representatives.

"The trial," said the Sheriff, "promises to be one of the most important and sensational held for a long time in Westchester County."

SULZER NEAR END OF 30-DAY BILLS

Expects to Dispose of All Except Supply Measures Before Leaving for New York To-day.

PREDICTS A LARGE SAVING

Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, Compared with Last Year—Uses Veto to Protect Queens Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 27.—Gov. Sulzer has disposed of nearly all of the thirty-day bills left for his action by the Legislature. He worked to-night on the last of these measures and expected to have disposed of all except the annual appropriation bills before his departure for New York to-morrow. He said to-night that he would not sign the big financial bills until he had disposed of all the others, in order that he might determine the total amount of appropriations.

The Governor believes there will be a saving of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, as compared with the appropriations of last year. The thirty days within which the Governor may act on Legislation will expire at midnight Monday.

The Executive to-day vetoed the bill to repeal the act of 1894 for the preservation of macadamized public highways of Queens County. That law prohibits the construction of any railroad upon any macadamized highway in any town in Queens or in Nassau County, if a majority of the electors vote against it.

"A repeal of this act," the Governor says, "would be solely, simply, and purely a grant of unrestricted and unlimited power to the street surface railroads in Queens and Nassau Counties to monopolize the use of each and every macadamized public highway in both these counties, without regard to the public sentiment of the citizens thereof."

Among the bills signed to-day was Assemblyman Levy's requiring factories and mercantile establishments to allow employes twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every seven consecutive days. The act does not apply to janitors, watchmen, or employes whose duties include not more than three hours work on Sundays.

Another bill signed to-day was Assemblyman McKee's amending Section 1,084 of the Greater New York Charter by striking out the requirement that changes in the grades of schools and classes must be made upon the written recommendation of the Board of Superintendents. A new amendment to the education law, which became effective to-day, modifies the compulsory attendance section by providing, in the case of children between fourteen and sixteen years, for the acceptance of attendance upon the part time or continuation schools for that required under the law in evening schools.

Among the appropriation bills signed to-day was one which sets aside $348,000 for the construction and equipment of buildings in connection with the College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Coming to Aid Mrs. Merriam.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The divorce suit of Capt. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., against Mrs. Bessie Merriam was put over yesterday until the latter part of July. Clarence H. Murphy, whose name has figured in the case, will come here to testify then. Murphy is hurrying from Paris and will arrive in New York June 19. One of two cablegrams from Murphy read by Mrs. Merriam's attorney in court yesterday ran: "Infamous lie; irreparable injury being done innocent woman."

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND

Overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HOTEL DE LUXE

A WORD TO THE WISE

THERE are no people on the face of the earth who know what they want and, it may be added, who know how to get it better than the citizens of the United States.

It is not too much to say that they have revolutionized hotel life in every civilized country.

Comparatively speaking it was but a few years ago when bathrooms in hotels were almost as rare as the dodo.

Elevators were few and far between. Central heating was unknown.

In these and many other ways visitors to Europe from the United States have set up a new standard of comfort and have only given their valued patronage where their wishes are recognized.

One of the best known hotels of the world to appreciate this and to thoroughly keep abreast of the times has been The Savoy of London, England, which has been recompensed by attracting so many welcomed guests from the United States that they formed in 1909 nearly one-half of the total visitors of the hotel for the whole year.

Look down the arrival list of The Savoy and you will see the names of the most cultivated citizens from every State of the Republic, who know what they want and get it at The Savoy, or the hotel could never have become what it is—the centre of all the social and business life of the traveling public who leave New York.

Stand in the hall of The Savoy on any morning, and you will meet, from the United States, judges, senators, bankers, counsel, and men distinguished in Art, Literature and Drama, with their wives and families.

And thus it has come to pass that the word "SAVOY" as applied to an hotel is synonymous with the highest comfort and moderate prices. The word "SAVOY," moreover, is so universally recognized as entitled to this interpretation that hotels in many large cities in Europe, Asia and Africa have copied the name which stands in such high repute.

And how has that high repute been gained and conserved? Not by the use of any magic wand, but simply by attending to details and supplying THE BEST!

When the directors of The Savoy realize that an improvement is desirable money does not stand in the way. Recently five million dollars were spent on improvements and additions. The reward has come in the great accession of business. The hotel is always full of contented and applauding guests.

It is not sufficient for The Savoy to have "no complaints." The hotel lives upon the praise of its guests and their recommendations.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913.

THE CREDIT OF THE STATE.

Gov. SULZER has signed the bill authorizing the State to pay 5 per cent. for borrowed money. The credit of the State ought to be higher than the credit of the city, but the city pays only 4½ per cent. for long-term accommodation. The short-term issues of the city sell on even a better basis than the one authorized by the State for the same sort of issue. Both city and State seem to think that if the rate for credit rises the only thing to do is to follow the rate. But would it not be better for both to reduce borrowing, so far as is practicable? The city is under a sort of compulsion, having contracted for the construction of the dual subway on terms which require it to find the money. But the State is under no such contract, or under legal compulsion which could not be modified in some degree.

The present state of the money market is only one reason for deliberation in the issue of State securities. State and city alike are offenders against efficiency and economy in the expenditures with which both are so liberal. Both have issued long-term bonds for works of a life shorter than the bonds, so that at the maturity of the bonds there are outstanding several sets of bonds, but only one public work representing the several expenditures. For example, ten-year roads are built with fifty-year bonds. It takes five such issues to keep the roads in existence, but posterity receives only a single length of road. This is apart from the extravagance and favoritism and graft which are so freely alleged. If the State must pay 5 per cent. it ought not to pay it for any larger amount than is compulsory, and the reduction of expenditure would give a good opportunity to reconsider the system of expenditure.

Besides, the reduction of public borrowing is the first and best aid to crippled private credit. When wages, materials, and credit are all high, relief must be found or trade activity must be checked, for under such conditions there can be no generally profitable basis of business. And when public borrowers outbid private borrowers, throwing the taxing power into competition with profits, the conditions are cautionary, and this is true regarding both public and private credit.

UNDOING UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

It has been the theory of political thinkers that the suffrage, once made universal, can never thereafter be restricted. Sane observers have from time to time condemned the principle of universal suffrage, since it often permits the ignorant and vicious classes to dominate elections and thus to corrupt the Government. This constitutes a valid plea against extending the right to vote to women. The Suffragists involuntarily admit its force when they point to the political machines, with their rolls of ignorant, illiterate, and drunken male voters, and ask why these may vote and they be shut out. They forget that the women of the families whose heads compose the rank and file of city political machines would far outvote their educated sisters. But The Richmond Times-Dispatch remarks that universal suffrage, once granted, can be and is withdrawn. For example, it prints this table of the popular vote for President in Virginia for the past thirty-two years:

1880	212,606
1884	284,853
1888	302,415
1892	277,249
1896	290,077
1900	261,945
1904	130,544
1908	137,066
1912	136,976

In the four years from 1900 to 1905 the population of Virginia increased, while 131,401 voters disappeared from the rolls. It was the direct result of the meeting of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, which by definite restrictions virtually disfranchised the negroes, the illiterate whites, and non-taxpayers. This was accomplished by the act of the people themselves, and similar radical restrictions, voluntarily imposed by the people, have restricted the suffrage in all of the Southern States. It may well be argued that what has been historically accomplished in limiting the suffrage in an important political area may be accomplished over an unlimited territory, if reasons convincing and compelling enough should be discovered.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

There is no one place in the City of New York to which a citizen can go and get a complete history of the workings of all the criminal courts.—Chief Magistrate MCADOO.

That is putting it mildly. There is not a criminal court in this city which keeps complete records—or anywhere near complete—of its own workings, so that the Judges can trace the history of the cases that pass through their hands. In his annual report, just published, Chief Magistrate MCADOO shows by a series of new charts and tabulations that the Magistrates' Courts have made a splendid beginning. But he says:

> Unfortunately, our statistics end at the door of the courtroom. After a case has once been sent by us to Special Sessions or the Grand Jury, we lose all trace of it. * * * It would be beneficial to the Magistrates themselves if they knew specifically what happened to the different cases which they have examined. There is no central Bureau of Information in this city.

There should be a central bureau and complete statistics assembled therein so that individual cases may be traced through all the criminal courts, and complete records and identifications established.

JUSTICE COHALAN.

If Justice DANIEL F. COHALAN cannot utterly disprove the published charges made against him he should resign from the Supreme Court Bench. His reputation and his integrity are impugned, and the charges first brought out by Mr. JOHN A. CONNOLLY are now supported by the statement of Mr. PATRICK J. MCNULTY and by the letter of Mr. ALFRED B. CRUIKSHANK, dated May 26, last Monday. First of all it is to be noted that Justice COHALAN under threat of an action at law did return to Mr. CONNOLLY'S counsel the promissory note for $4,000 which Mr. CONNOLLY had given him in April, 1911. The need for a satisfactory explanation of the return of that note is urgent. Mr. CRUIKSHANK says in his letter to Mr. CONNOLLY that according to his understanding the "claim" upon CONNOLLY represented by the note "was probably not "enforceable as a legal one, but that "he did make a claim founded upon "what he considered a moral foundation for the return of the $3,940.55 "with interest, which he stated you "were not morally entitled to re-"cover." The $3,940.55 here mentioned appears to be the sum which Mr. CONNOLLY states that he had paid to Mr. COHALAN in 1904, 1905, and 1906 as "commissions" on city contracts procured for CONNOLLY'S company by the influence of Mr. COHALAN. This sum was returned to CONNOLLY at the command of CHARLES F. MURPHY, the Tammany Hall leader; Mr. CRUIKSHANK'S letter indicates that the note for $4,000 given to Mr. COHALAN by CONNOLLY was a repayment of this sum. But it has also been charged that it was given in payment for a promised appointment. It would seem, indeed, that there was no "moral foundation" for any part of these strange transactions. If Mr. COHALAN should decline to cause a thorough investigation of these stories to be made, he would stand before the community as a Justice of the Supreme Court against whom a direct charge of graft, of accepting graft money, had been made, with no further action on his part than the utterance of a bald denial.

Justice COHALAN no longer has any freedom of choice in this matter. The tale is much too circumstantial to be swept aside by a denial. There must be disproof. A taint has been put upon the reputation of the court. The purity of the bench and the honest and proper administration of justice are in question. Justice COHALAN and the court must be above suspicion.

The community will expect of Justice COHALAN a demand for an inquiry. It will hope that his accusers are falsifiers, that he is untainted, that his reputation is above reproach. But there must be an inquiry, and the demand for it should come from the Justice himself. He can call upon the Bar Association to undertake an investigation. The Committee of the Judiciary of that body is "charged "with the duty of observing the practical working of the courts, both civil "and criminal, and making such rec-"ommendations to the Association "with respect thereto as it may deem "advisable." The powers of this committee would seem to be broad enough to provide for an inquiry into CONNOLLY'S charges. Furthermore, the Grievance Committee is empowered to order hearings upon "all complaints "which may be made in matters af-"fecting the interests of the legal pro-"fession, the practice of the law, and "the administration of justice." It would seem that the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association was the proper one to take up this matter. Or an application to the Executive Committee of the Association by Justice COHALAN would in all probability result in the ordering of an investigation.

It is in every way desirable that Justice COHALAN should make this demand, rather than that the Bar Association should be compelled to act upon its own initiative. In that case the Association would be somewhat in the position of a prosecutor, while also being a Judge. Made upon the Justice's demand, the inquiry would be purely judicial in its nature, and its finding would command universal respect and assent. But an inquiry there must be. It is intolerable that such charges should be made against a Justice of the Supreme Court without a diligent effort being made to ascertain their truth or their falsity. The alternative is the immediate resignation of Justice COHALAN.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

The Democrats have a right to complain that the enforcement of the civil service law and rules has resulted in putting, and in keeping, in office a very large number of Republicans. At least the law and rules have not prevented that result, which is naturally disagreeable to the Democrats. In part, this has been due to the fact that the rules do not cover anywhere near the whole service, and where they do not apply there is no doubt that partisan appointments have been made. It is probable also that the rules have in some degree been twisted to give advantage to Republicans, though of this there was much less under the Taft Administration than before. But because the Democrats have a real grievance—it is not a great one—it is very foolish in them to seek to limit the operation of the merit system, as is now proposed, first by rescinding the order putting fourth-class Post Offices under the rules, and second by exempting from the rules all the minor officers who give bonds at the discretion of the appointing officer.

If this plan should succeed, if it can secure a majority of votes in Congress and get the approval of the President—neither condition is sure to be complied with—the party would lose much more than it would gain. In managing the offices, the Democrats can win public confidence and strengthen themselves with the country only by doing better than the Republicans have done. If the Republicans have practiced favoritism and partisanship, let the Democrats do the opposite, and the people will trust them. If, on the contrary, the Democrats break down the barriers of the civil service law and the rules in order to get places for their own men, the country will distrust them, and rightly. Let them make no mistake. The opinion and sentiment of the Nation are strongly on the side of the merit system, strongly against any return to the spoils system. The Democrats can enlist this sentiment on their side with the exercise of a little common sense and self-denial, and it would be a decided asset, for, to be frank, it would be a novelty. If they set about pulling down the defenses against the spoils system which, with patience and hard work, have been erected, they will suffer for it, and they ought to suffer. They cannot afford merely to be no better than the Republicans, for they are in a minority.

The two plans they are now considering are both bad, very bad, and, as we have suggested, they will probably be rejected either by Congress or by the President. Mr. TAFT'S order as to Postmasters was, in one way, indefensible. It brought some 30,000 offices under the rules without regard to the fitness of the incumbents. Even so, it was no worse than like orders issued by President CLEVELAND, of which no Democrat made articulate complaint. But that vice has been corrected by President WILSON, who requires that the incumbents shall retain their places only in open competition or on such other test as can be devised. What Senator OVERMAN and his friends now wish is, apparently, to throw all the offices into the scramble of the place hunters. Their second suggestion, to exempt all office holders who give bonds by the requirement of the appointing officer is a still plainer attempt to bring a lot of the subordinate places back within the reach of the spoilsmen. It rests on the assumption that the rules "dictate" appointees, which is absurd, and the notion that the candidates under the rules are not as responsible in character as those selected at will, which is amply disproved by experience. Let the Democrats stand by President WILSON in his enforcement of the merit system. It will be a little dispiriting at the start, but in the long run they will gain by it.

AN INTRA-BALKAN WAR?

The Balkan Allies are suffering from too great success. Had they won from Turkey no more than they planned and hoped for at the outset they would have had no trouble in dividing and digesting the spoils. In their wildest dreams they did not expect that Turkey would be reduced to the insignificance in which it is now sunk. Their original demands on the Porte showed this plainly. Now that they have conquered and occupied practically all the Peninsula, now that Turkey is hemmed in at Constantinople, with but a narrow strip of Europe to protect her, and now that the Allies are sure of a naval base on the Aegean and on the Black Sea, commanding the flanks of the Tchatalja lines, the division of the territory arouses new appetites and creates unexpected jealousies.

Naturally, Bulgaria is the centre of these. The Bulgars have, with aid from the Servians, the extent of which is disputed, conquered pretty much all of Macedonia, and occupy the richest portion of the east and southeast of the Balkan Peninsula. With Adrianople as a strategic centre, King FERDINAND can look forward to the time when it will be practicable for his army to advance on Constantinople, from which it would take a united effort of all the Powers to bar or to dislodge him. That, of itself, in the eyes of his allies, constitutes an immense advantage, for which, after the fashion of modern European diplomacy, they urgently demand "compensation." Toward the southwest the Bulgarians aspire to the possession of Salonika also, and this is hotly, even with arms, opposed by Greece. West and northwest lies the undefined territory of Albania, in the delimitation of which not only the Greeks and the Servians and the Montenegrins are deeply interested, but Austria and Italy as well. In this situation Servia is reported to have demanded a revision of the original alliance, and Greece has actually come to blows with Bulgaria.

It seems pathetically foolish that the Allies, having accomplished so much, should put their future in peril by a desperate quarrel among themselves. Such a proceeding throws the immediate plans of the Powers into confusion, and, of course, opens anew the possibilities of division among them. The concert of Europe, such as it is, has been the outcome of the existence of a strong Balkan Alliance, with which no one Power, or group of Powers, was ready or able to deal. If the Allies insist on getting into a fight among themselves, it will be almost inevitable that the Powers will be tempted to seek their selfish aims by the aid of one or the other side.

Fortunately the machinery that was devised to secure the adjustment of the varying interests of the Powers while the Allies were still united and formidable continues. The group of Ambassadors at London has not and is not likely to be broken up. Its members have had much valuable experience. They have worked out vexatious and complex problems suddenly sprung upon them with surprising success. They have carried on the business of an international clearing house with patience, candor, and, apparently, with growing mutual good will. They have been able to discover methods of disposing of dangers that it seemed impossible to escape. In the new situation all this will be of immense help. The dissensions of the Allies make the Balkan question more than ever a European question. We have a right to infer that the forces that have made for peace in the perilous months since the war broke out will be adequate to the new task.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mysterious Accidents Explained.

According to The New York Medical Journal, it is "at "least within the "range of possibility" that many railway accidents that seemed due to the careless overrunning of signals are really to be explained by the fact that the man who should have seen and obeyed the warnings passed them in a state of unconsciousness, the result of epilepsy in its minor form.

This theory is made highly plausible by the number of sufferers from this disease—some of whom do not themselves know that they are its victims—and by the difficulty of finding any other explanation when, as in the case of several well-remembered disasters, an experienced and competent man has failed to see and heed a signal the ignoring of which meant for himself danger amounting almost to the certainty of death, in addition to peril less, but still terrible, for others. Sheer carelessness is, of course, conceivable, even in situations like that, but it is too mysterious to be accepted readily when an alternative explanation is at hand and is of demonstrated adequacy.

Locomotive engineers are far from alone in showing these strange lapses of attention. Investigations conducted by a Philadelphia society interested in keeping sufferers from "petit mal" out of occupations in which they endanger themselves and others have revealed a chauffeur long subject only to nocturnal attacks who at last had one in the daytime that caused death and mutilation, and a coachman whose so-called "dizzy spells" wrecked the carriages and brought into peril the lives of three successive employers. Epileptic nurses have crippled their charges by falling downstairs with them, epileptic barbers have more or less seriously slashed their clients, and epileptic painters, machinists, roofers, and the like often hurt and sometimes kill themselves by falls due to their malady.

The lesson of these facts is obvious. They point clearly to the duty of doctors to warn patients thus afflicted as to the trades they should not enter, and not less clearly to the duty of employers to assure themselves, through a medical examination, that applicants for positions involving risk to life do not have even brief periods of complete or partial unconsciousness. Of course the need of such examinations is greatest in the various transportation services, for in them the largest number of lives are dependent on the constant efficiency of one man.

Doctors Who Disagree.

Probably nobody would deny that Mr. TAFT is as sincere in his love and advocacy of peace as is Mr. CARNEGIE, and probably most people would admit that the ex-President is considerably better informed in military matters than is the ex-ironmaster, even though the latter did once do quite a large and profitable business in the armor for battleships. It is with these probabilities in mind that one must weigh the widely contrasting opinions of these two authorities as to what this country could and would do if by some strange chance it were attacked by a great military power.

Mr. CARNEGIE, talking to the reporters just before he sailed for Europe last week, gayly told them that in such a contingency all we would have to do would be to lure the invaders, by invitation or otherwise, well into the interior and then to surround them with "2,000,000 young men who can shoot." That done, he thought that either there would be a battle in which the enemy would be exterminated or else they would surrender and all or most of them proceed to take out naturalization papers and become good American citizens. The second course he regarded as the more likely as well as the more sensible.

Mr. TAFT, as he revealed in his latest lecture to the Yale students, takes a decidedly different view of the situation. Presumably because he has had many opportunities to learn something about the relative military efficiency of trained soldiers and raw recruits, he made no mention of the "2,000,000 young men who can shoot," but declared us to be in a state of unpreparedness for war that he characterized as "ridiculous."

A happier word might have been selected for the description, perhaps, since, from the American point of view, the helplessness which Mr. TAFT evidently had in mind is not a cause of laughter except to those of us in whom the sense of humor is curiously abnormal and distorted. What he meant, however, is clear enough—he meant that the 2,000,000 potential marksmen would be, if brought together, and for months would remain, so inferior to real soldiers that the latter, before attacking them, would be under little more necessity to count their numbers than is a wolf before he jumps into a sheepfold.

Mr. CARNEGIE, by implication, advised trusting to luck; Mr. TAFT, explicitly, pleaded for a larger army and a bigger navy, not because he is fond of either or thinks war a good thing, but because he has been around the world several times with his eyes open and has thoughtfully observed human nature as it is, not as it ought to be.

Baldness at Last Explained.

Rarely have we been privileged to print a more interesting letter than that of the correspondent who contributed yesterday to the discussion of baldness and its causes the theory that worry is what makes the hair of men to fall as does the autumnal leaf.

In support of this contention "C. S. L." declared that the possessors of strong religious faith, being of all people least troubled by present ills and future dangers, are for that reason almost sure to remain well thatched, however many their days. Coming to special instances, he said that of the old missionaries he had seen, every one had a heavy crop of snowy hair.

This theory deserves the careful attention of scientists, though to the thoughtless it will probably seem only amusing. Of its accuracy we confess to some doubts, though they have no better foundation, perhaps, than remembrance of certain deacons who were notable for calvity. Of course this does not prove our correspondent wrong, but it would be painful indeed to admit the alternative—to wit, that it proved the piety of those deacons to have been only a cloak or semblance. They seemed to be good, and passed for such in their respectful communities.

The theory falls in beautifully with the universally recognized superiority in morals of women to men and the greater tenacity with which they cling to—and practice—the tenets of ancestral faiths. For this reason, if for no other, we would incline to agree with "C. S. L." and to let those deacons take their chances. What to think of bald clergymen, if there be any, we firmly refuse to ask.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUFFRAGISTS

Seek the Vote as a Means of Improving the Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Mrs. Dodge publicly announces in her recent article in THE TIMES, "I don't want to seem to be discourteous toward my sisters in the suffrage movement. I believe the greater portion of them are not really aware of what they do," one feels that she is unjust toward those great women of America who believe in the vote.

Does Mrs. Dodge honestly believe that a mind that was able to conceive and carry out so gigantic a plan for civic betterment as Hull House, Chicago, is unaware of what she does when she states that her experience has taught her that women need the vote?

I need only add a few of the names of women who are giving their lives to preserve the homes of the Nation to show that the aim of these "flirtatious suffragists" is the same as Mrs. Dodge's, though their means of achievement are different. Take Julia Lathrop and her magnificent work to preserve child life. Take Lilian Wald and her Nurses Settlement. Take my own blessed sister, Mary Elizabeth Dreier, and her work to better the condition of the working girl.

If the experience of these women has taught them the value of the vote and the need to use it, has any woman a right to call them flirtatious or to insinuate that they are not using their brains and are unaware of what they do? If their followers agree with them, have they not a right also to exercise their brains and come to their own conclusions? Who can deny it?

One other accusation I feel called upon to answer: The English suffragist's attitude toward marriage. In a country where the mother of an illegitimate child has more legal rights toward her child than the mother of a child born in wedlock, are the women who are working to change these conditions working for the preservation of the home or against it? KATHERINE S. DREIER.
New York, May 26, 1913.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS.

Their Efforts Contrary to the Welfare of Humanity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial article on "The Anti-Vivisectionists," permit me to offer a suggestion that may tend to curb the misdirected activities of a class of fanatics whose actions are akin to lunacy.

Every effort made and all energy expended by these people are directly contrary to their best interests and the welfare of humanity in general, through their attempts to place obstacles in the path of an important profession.

Very few important medical discoveries originate in England, because of the pernicious propaganda of these uninformed reactionaries, and almost every valuable result of medical research can be credited to the United States, France, and Germany, where the restrictive policies of the anti-vivisectionists are not permitted to hamper science.

Two of the most baneful diseases of man are successfully combated by the use of animals, syphilis and hydrophobia, which alone is reason enough that no check should be put upon the medical fraternity, who, above all people, are, in the last analysis, the most humane. W. E. NEILL.
New York, May 26, 1913.

A MORALS COMMISSION

Has Done Much to Solve Pittsburgh's Vice Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mayor Gaynor has disapproved the Wagner bill for a special morals police, and your editorial column calls it a "sound veto." You say that the proposed bill "practically destroyed all efficacious responsibility in the police force and opened the way to an increase of the very evils it was intended to cure."

This theory breaks down before the actual facts. In Pittsburgh we have had such a special bureau, the Morals Efficiency Commission, for the last twelve months. None of the consequences you apprehend have taken place, and our commission has been of the greatest service to our city. In fact, with one exception, every argument urged at the hearing before the Mayor against the Wagner bill has been refuted by the actual work accomplished in this community. That single exception was the request of the Rockefeller Foundation asking that no legislation be enacted pending the outcome of their investigations.

Now that the original bill is killed, may I suggest that the Mayor be urged to appoint an advisory committee to the police head? It is ridiculous to expect a man chosen for his special fitness to administer the police affairs of a great city, to be an expert in the problem of the social evil, which has baffled the most earnest students for centuries. Let this committee give its undivided attention to this one problem in its several ramifications. There will be no division of authority, since all are under the direct control of the Mayor.

That is the system in Pittsburgh. The Director of Public Safety is appointed by the Mayor. Last May twelve citizens of Pittsburgh (a smaller number is better) were appointed on the Morals Efficiency Commission, and our record for the past twelve months is a splendid list of positive achievements. The police problem in American cities differs but slightly, and New York can accomplish just what we did.

Chief of all our accomplishments are the educational results of our work. Few cities in America are as well acquainted with sex instruction as Pittsburgh. Lectures have been given by members of our commission throughout the city before all kinds of audiences, in churches, before women's clubs, civic bodies, and in the public schools. After all, the chief hope is with the growing generation, and we aim to send every child from school, not only able to earn a living, but to know the proper care of the body and its functions.

RUDOLPH L. COFFEE,
Member Morals Efficiency Commission.
Pittsburgh, Penn., May 25, 1913.

THE LIST OF "TRUSTS."

Crocker-Wheeler Company Objects to Tariff Bill's Classification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been brought to my attention recently a list of "trusts" mentioned by Mr. Underwood in his Tariff bill report and published in many of the leading newspapers of the country. Mr. Underwood suggests in his report that there is a close connection between the advance in the cost of living and the development of industrial combinations or trusts which has been so active during recent years. He then proceeds to give a long list of so-called trusts with dates of incorporation, number of plants acquired or controlled, capitalization, funded debt, earnings, &c. In this list the Crocker-Wheeler Company appears as a "trust" owning or controlling three plants.

Without entering into any discussion of either the trust or tariff questions, I wish to point out the inaccuracy of this statement and the grave injustice it does this company.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company does not now and never has owned or controlled more than one manufacturing plant. The company is not now and never has been a combination or trust in any sense of the word. It has never been "financed" or merged with any other company or combination. It has preserved its absolute independence for nearly a quarter of a century, a period covering practically the entire industrial development of electricity.

It is, therefore, rather exasperating, to put it mildly, after priding ourselves for twenty-five years on our absolute independence, to find ourselves classed in this off-hand manner as a "trust."

SCHUYLER S. WHEELER,
President Crocker-Wheeler Company.
Ampere, N. J., May 24, 1913.

FROM JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

No Thought of Secession from the Episcopal Church in St. Mark's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been my rule for many years to abstain from seeking to correct misapprehensions in the newspapers of any of my utterances, to which they may think it worth while to refer. If, however, such errors put others than myself in a mistaken light, a different rule applies.

In your remarks of to-day about my recent letter to the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which, though printed, was not written for publication, there is a paragraph which will create an erroneous impression concerning St. Mark's Church, of which I am one of the Wardens. There is neither talk nor thought in that parish of leaving the Protestant Episcopal Church, with which it has been affiliated ever since its incorporation in 1799. Nor have I ever suggested that it would. Its corporate name is "The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's, in the Bowery, in the City of New York." Its faith is the Protestant faith. Its traditions are Protestant. Its endowment is from Protestant sources. St. Mark's has no mind to be false to its faith, its traditions, or its trust.

As nothing can be further from its thoughts than secession, and as your paragraph will tend to disturb many persons, I beg that you will publish this letter.

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.
May 26, 1913

British Co-operative Stores.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As giving an idea of the vast business done through the co-operative stores of Great Britain I would refer to a report made by the Central Board at the Congress of the Co-operative Union in session at Aberdeen, May 12. Reports were sent from 1,512 societies of the 1,520 doing business. There are in these societies 2,876,892 members, an increase during the year 1912 of 116,361. The volume of trade amounted to $614,427,055, (calling a pound $5,) an increase over the previous year of $33,926,560. The profits were $66,446,530. The goods manufactured were valued at about $110,000,000. Save for many unfortunate strikes in the Kingdom last year these figures, it is said, would have been materially larger, especially as to the number of societies. R. A. DIX.
New York, May 26, 1913.

The Senses of a Colt Born Blind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

R. J. Sidwell, a Clark County (Ky.) farmer, had a colt foaled last week which was eyeless, only small holes being where the eyes should have been. It is a wellbred colt, and I am wondering if, as with humans who are born blind, this colt's other senses are not much keener, and it could be trained to do many things that a horse with sight could not accomplish. What do horse trainers know about this? L. J. W.
New York, May 27, 1913.

THE YALE SOCIETIES

Alloy Golden Leisure of College Life With Baser Metal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is represented to me that in a recent communication in your columns I have been unjust, or at least unkind, to the senior society men of my class, suggesting that their work has been, as a whole, less significant than that of members of the class not elected. This is to misunderstand me. There were only forty-five senior society men; there were nearly three times as many men outside the senior societies. Furthermore, I believe that the Yale class of '92 was exceptionally rich in men of strong and noble aspiration; men who wanted to convert China to Christianity; men who wanted to raise their communities to the highest standards of citizenship; men who cared more to add something to the sum of human knowledge than to use their knowledge merely for personal advancement; men who hoped it might be given them to write really beautiful literature rather than ephemeral best sellers.

Not all of these men have yet realized their aspirations; yet, in the long run, it is men such as these who win the true prizes of life. But they are very apt not to flower early; not to have exhibited before senior year the true promise that is in them. The choice of the senior societies, however conscientiously made—and let me say right here that in no college do I believe that the societies choose more conscientiously—is inevitably based upon what is obvious, or even external, whether accompanied by profundity or not. Furthermore the seniors are very imperfectly acquainted with the juniors, and the larger the college the truer this is likely to be. It is for this reason that I seriously doubt whether the evils of the system can be remedied by any process less drastic than abolition.

I cannot see that I have done any "mud-slinging" or even "washed dirty linen in public," as the gentleman from Warwick seems to imply. On the contrary I have called attention to the excellence of some of Yale's most illustrious men. Without for a moment discounting Yale's splendid traditions of citizenship and pedagogy, I have, as one whose personal aspirations have been in large measure those of the scholar, ventured to say a good word for Yale's scholarship, a theme to which I believe the public does not always do justice. I may be prejudiced, but I certainly believe that the ten greatest scholars whose history is linked with Yale would average higher than the ten best scholars from any other American institution.

A correspondent informs me that Prof. Henry A. Beers, whom I had called a non-senior-society man, is a member of Skull and Bones. That during the more than twenty years I have known him, and had the occasional pleasure of seeing him, I have never once suspected this, is sufficient proof that a senior-society man may be absolutely free from offensive mystery, ostentation or arrogance.

I cannot regard the senior societies as unimportant. To men ten years out of college, I hope they generally are unimportant. But to undergraduates they are, if I am entitled to an opinion, both important and pernicious—not because they are not mainly composed of worthy or even distinctive men, but because they intrude upon the golden leisure of college life the debasing standard of immediate success.

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.
Northampton, Mass., May 26, 1913.

EUGENIST MINISTERS.

Have They Authority to Restrict the Right to Marry?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Eugenists Taking Courage" THE TIMES says: "Hardly a week passes that the news does not include the announcement of some minister that he will solemnize no more marriages" unless on presentation of certificates of health by the would-be contracting parties. You might have said that scarcely a day passes without such an announcement.

But a part at least of an interested public is still waiting for an authoritative announcement of the authority thus to restrict the right to marry, which is the assumption of a sovereign function of the Legislature. It will admit of no argument that a clergyman who for such a reason would refuse to perform his functions as a civil officer pro hac vice would expose himself to civil and criminal penalties, as would any other public officer who would arbitrarily refuse to exercise his functions—a police officer or a notary public, for instance.

It seems a singular thing that the pioneers in the movement have been obtuse to the fact that they are not the contracting parties, but those whom they unite and the State itself, from which the civil right proceeds and which alone can restrict or qualify it as a civil right.

It is not at all unlikely that, though actuated by very worthy motives, some of them may have an unpleasant and unexpected lesson in their obligations in the premises.
New York, May 26, 1913. LEX.

Hospital Planning by Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Sunday's TIMES you printed an article under the heading "A Unique Profession." When a man plans a hospital, and the plans are submitted to the committee—also men—that is the end of it; whereas the thousand and one things that really make it a hospital, and not simply an imposing building, have been calmly neglected. Why? Because only a woman, and a woman specially born for that kind of work, can lay her finger on the spot and tell what is wrong and what has been left out. The committee sometimes lives and dies and never knows what that hospital might have been. Its members are too proud to consult the women in planning a building in which nine-tenths of the work carried on is done by women.

Thousands of nurses can prophesy about "basins" or "running water," but there are a few nurses who are hiding their lights under a bushel who would take away the breath of the architects and male committees if they came out and publicly threw down the gauntlet. PROGRESS.
New York, May 25, 1913.

Band Music in Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters published in THE TIMES prove conclusively that thousands of people are interested in the municipal concerts given in Central Park.

I believe that for outdoor concerts the band gives far more satisfaction than the orchestra, but for indoor music, of course, the orchestra is far superior. Good bands can render high-class programmes in an artistic manner. If this were not possible, how would some of the great European bands have achieved their wonderful reputations? Surely the Garde Republicaine Band of Paris, and the Coldstream Guards' Band of London, and many of the German bands are organizations that even a musician would go out of his way to hear.

If we can get some good bands to appear in Central Park let us have them by all means. ROBERT BEACH.
Rosebank, S. I., May 21, 1913.

Times Index Found Useful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES INDEX is bully. Just the other day I had occasion to consult it for items regarding foods used by arctic exploration parties. This I turned into an article for one of our great food manufacturers. The information that I sought was not only there, but in a readily got at form. I have always felt that any newspaper without an index is like a lock box without a key.
CLOWRY CHAPMAN.
New York, May 27, 1913.

TIMES INDEX A HELP IN BUSINESS WORLD

Field of Commerce Covered in an Admirable Way, Says Mr. Pratt of Chamber Here.

BROAD INFORMATION GIVEN

It Supplements Statistical Data Now Being Gathered by All Large Houses and Interests.

Not only has THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX found its way to the reference library of the New York Chamber of Commerce, but it has called forth hearty commendation from the Secretary of the Chamber, Sereno S. Pratt. Mr. Pratt has more than a passing interest in indexes. In the spare moments which he has had since he has been associated with the Chamber of Commerce, he has built up an elaborate file of more than 15,000 cards, covering the history of the Chamber for 145 years.

"THE TIMES INDEX will be an almost invaluable supplement," says Mr. Pratt. "We have a clipping file of our own which relates, however, only to matters that closely concern the Chamber of Commerce and the field of its activities. We have no general file which records current events. There is available no continuous record of recent everyday history. There are indexes which contain information concerning business operations, but we cannot find use for them.

"THE TIMES INDEX is the only thing of its kind. I know of no publication, no institution, where one can learn, for instance, all the latest news in classified form concerning our relations with Japan, or the recent developments in regard to the tariff. The complete range of information, as it is covered by any of the large daily newspapers, is given in this INDEX.

"It doesn't imply the existence of THE TIMES'S file in the office where the INDEX is used. Most of the important occurrences will be recorded by each of the large papers in this day of highly organized news collection; the important thing is to find a brief history of very recent events, with specific dates, and the opportunity of obtaining detailed information about them, if necessary.

"The statistical department has come to be one of the essential features of every big business, or every large organization to-day, where ten years ago it would be thought a fad. Every bank, every trust company, has its reference library, and newspaper clippings have found an important place in those libraries. THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX has come just at the right time. Of course, any Chamber of Commerce can make very extended use of it as a reference supplement, but that would be a small class of the INDEX subscribers. Newspapers, libraries, all the large banks and the big corporations, and men connected with public affairs in any vital way will be able to make use of it.

"Of course, an index like this cannot expect to take the place of the individual files kept by each concern relating to every published detail of its business. What it can do, is to supplement, and to give information on many general and important subjects, in a compact, concise way.

"I think THE TIMES is establishing a splendid institution in this INDEX, and doing it in a capable way. There are points of classification on which I would dispute THE TIMES'S method—for example, while cross-references are many, they should be even more extended—but those are minor details and will work out after the INDEX has been put into use. The point is, that the indexing has been done intelligently. It is up to date, and that means that you can find what you're looking for.

"The INDEX is more adequate and fuller, it contains more and in better arranged detail, than anything which, to my knowledge, has been issued heretofore in this country. It is far superior to the former newspaper indexes, as I remember them, in treatment and amount of material offered. I think THE TIMES may expect a very extended field of usefulness for its INDEX."

LIENS AT FOREST HILLS.

Sage Foundation Homes Company Assumes Them to Help Development

Permission was granted the Sage Foundation Homes Company, which is making a development at Forest Hills, Long Island, to file a bond of $45,000 to secure payment of eighty-three mechanics' liens aggregating a total of $36,675.85 filed against houses in the development, yesterday by Justice Van Siclen in the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City. The application was made to the court by John M. Demarest, general manager of the Sage Foundation Homes Company, through his attorneys, De Forest & De Forest, and it is said the application was made to facilitate the business of the company.

In an interview explaining the application, Manager Demarest said:

"Two contracting firms, the Aken Nightingale Construction Company and Wetherlow & Korn, were engaged in erecting the buildings in our development under contract. We paid them, according to our contract, 85 per cent. of the contract price, but it appears that they did not use this money in paying off their sub-contractors. As a result these liens were filed. We want to sell the property, and in order to give a good title the title guarantee company informed us they would guarantee the titles if we assumed the liens. We have assumed the liens and gone further and made the obligation binding upon us by the court's order."

STATE SHORT-TERM NOTES.

Acting Controller Plans Visit to This City to Negotiate Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 27.—Acting State Controller Michael J. Walsh expects to go to New York to-morrow or Thursday to negotiate for the sale of the State's short-term notes, authorized by a new law, at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent., to meet obligations of the State which under normal conditions would be covered by issues of fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds.

Mr. Walsh said to-day that he had not yet made inquiries among financiers. He say Deputy City Controller Fisher in New York yesterday as to procedure, this being the first time the State ever

EFFICIENCY EXPERTS TELL HOW IT WORKS

Guests at Their Dinner in the Aldine Club Learn What It Means in Organization.

WM. R. WILLCOX PRESIDES

And Dr. Melvil Dewey, Leon Orr Fisher, Mason Britton, and W. D. Fuller Expound Its Virtues.

Suggestions as to how efficiency may be promoted and maintained in the various commercial pursuits of New York were received last night by about 300 business men, members and guests of the Efficiency Society at its May dinner in the Aldine Club, 200 Broadway. Attention was called to the fact that much thought had been given to labor-saving appliances, but that waste of time and money continued through neglect to promote efficiency by better organization.

It was the first occasion on which William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, presided as President of the society, which has its headquarters in the Engineers' Club, on West Thirty-ninth Street. In keeping with its name, the society "got down to business" by eliminating long introductions of speakers.

Dr. Melvil Dewey, who used to spell his name Melville before he became a convert and worker for simplified spelling, advised business men to promote efficiency by employing short words and eliminating useless syllables.

"I sought the introduction of the metric system and simplified spelling in this country," he said, "to promote efficiency. In the office as well as in other lines the business man of to-day is demanding the best results. He has been attentive to progress in mechanical appliances, but inattentive to the things that increase the efficiency of human labor.

"About 15 per cent. of the energy spent on a typewriting machine is wasted in your offices. Language is a machine for accomplishnig results. It is meant to convey the thought of the writer to the mind of the reader, and the simplest way in which this can be done is the best way. We use needless words and false motions.

"Business men should have the courage and good sense to use 'buyer' instead of 'purchasing agent'; 'many' instead of 'a large number of'; 'invite' instead of 'extend an invitation to'; 'appear' instead of 'put in an appearance,' &c. Use the Arabic numerals instead of spelling out numbers in dates. The man who hasn't a fad is commonplace, so be called a faddist for a time until it is proved that the fad is really common sense."

Leon Orr Fisher, Third Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, told of the excellent results accomplished by his company through attention to better office efficiency.

"We developed individual efficiency and extended it to organized efficiency by bringing workers in one line of production as closely together as possible," Mr. Fisher said. "Adequate space for orderly work was provided. This necessitated care in the choice of floor plans and the equipment of accessory rooms near those in which the workers were engaged.

"The building itself has much to do with the efficiency of those who work in it. Sanitary conditions are imperative. A contented mind is one of the secrets of physical health and comfort for employes. We demonstrate that efficiency means promotion, and immediate reward is given to those who do the best work. We established a health examination and equipped a hospital, in which a physician and trained nurse are in constant attendance. We have taken steps for an old-age pension. All of these measures have added immeasurably to the efficiency of our office forces."

Mason Britton of the Hill Publishing Company explained how the office in the largest engineering publishing house in the world was conducted.

"Our office is composed of five separate units welded into one running organization," he said. "We have five weekly engineering publications, each under its own management, yet they all dovetail together so as to work in harmony as a whole. We have no such thing as red tape in our plans. Red tape—misapplied system—is too often confused with efficiency. There is no rule in our business that cannot be broken, provided a better one is suggested. We encourage initiative among all employes. Any employe can make any suggestion about any department of any man's work without fear.

"We believe that thoroughness all along the line constitutes true efficiency. We try to make each one realize that our company is a mutual aid proposition of the very highest type—that each one is more than a cog in the machine. It's team work that wins in business as well as in baseball. The modern efficiency movement is intensely human. It is reteaching the great lesson—lead, don't drive. That is the principle on which our business is conducted."

W. D. Fuller of the Curtis Publishing Company gave illustrations of the work done in their efficiency school, and told how the new employes were taught to save time.

ACOUSTIC.

OVER 100,000 DEAF PEOPLE

are satisfied users of the Acousticon, and testify to its supremacy as an aid to perfect hearing. This original and most powerful of all hearing devices can now be instantly adjusted by the wearer to suit SIX different degrees of sound, and enables you to hear at home, in the office, the church or the theatre. This SIX-TONE adjustment marks the most useful and wonderful improvement that science and genius ever devised for perfect hearing.

You are urgently invited to give this new sound-regulating Acousticon every test that you may choose, entirely at our risk. We appreciate that a dissatisfied user can do us much harm, and you may be sure that if you do not hear you will not be asked to purchase. Cut this out while it is before you, and call or write for free trial at your convenience. T.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY
220 W. 42d St., near Broadway, New York.

MISS WALLACH A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. Leopold Wallach Married to W. L. Ehrich.

The wedding of Walter Louis Ehrich, a son of Mrs. Louis R. Ehrich, and Miss Adelaide Wallach took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Leopold Wallach, 10 East Eightieth Street.

The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, which was decorated with Spring flowers and palms, against a background of white blossoms with green leaves. An aisle was outlined with white ribbons and posts, through which the bride walked to meet the bridegroom. She wore a robe of white satin, having a court train draped with point lace, the gift of her mother, and wore a point lace veil, an heirloom in the Ehrich family. Orange blossoms held the veil in place, and the bridal bouquet was made up of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley.

Max Morgenthau, Jr., a brother-in-law of the bride, walked with her and gave her in marriage. The Rev. Dr. John L. Elliott officated. Mr. Ehrich had his brother, Harold S. Ehrich, as his best man. There were no ushers.

In the reception which followed Mrs. Wallach, who assisted in receiving, wore a white satin gown veiled with black thread lace and some old family jewels; Mrs. Ehrich, the bridegroom's mother, was in black moire, and wore pearls.

The breakfast was served in the dining room, decorated in jacqueminot to match the color scheme of the room.

Miss Wallach is a daughter of the late Leopold Wallach of the law firm of Wallach & Cook, and is a Vassar graduate. She took up photography and became a professional worker at her art. Mr. Ehrich, who is a son of the late L. R. Ehrich, is the head of the Ehrich Galleries. He is a Yale graduate, class of 1890, and a member of the Yale Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehrich will spend their honeymoon in this country, but in June they will sail for Europe to spend the rest of the Summer abroad.

Among those asked to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr.; Mrs. Louis R. Ehrich, Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Erdmann, Mrs. Herbert J. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Harris L. Childs, Mrs. Charles H. Gilman, Reuben Goldmark, Miss Edna Hoffman, the Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Cook, Mrs. Leo Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo I. Schuman, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis G. Brussell, Mr. and Mrs. Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, the Misses Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Well, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Walter, Miss Lilian D. Wald, Miss Isabel Water, Mrs. Isaac F. Wallach, and Miss Alma F. Wallach.

MISS IASIGI'S WEDDING.

Attendants Chosen for Ceremony at Stockbridge on Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Nora Iasigi, daughter of Mrs. Oscar Iasigi of 46 Beacon Street, Boston, and William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., will be celebrated on Saturday in St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., the Rev. James P. Franks and the Rev. Henry T. Yardley officiating.

Miss Iasigi is to be unattended. Henry F. du Pont of Washington, D. C., is to be best man, and the ushers will include Francis B. Crowninshield of Boston, Alexander Scott Bullitt, James Ross Todd, and Samuel A. Culbertson of Louisville.

After the church ceremony a bridal breakfast will be given at Clovercroft, the country home of the bride's mother. Mr. Bullitt and his bride will reside at Oxmoor, his country place, near Louisville.

NAVAL OFFICER TO WED.

Lieut. Spiller, Coast Artillery, Engaged to Miss Halcourt of London.

Mr. and Mrs. Brashley Shipman Halcourt of London, England, have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Eloise Ormond Halcourt, to Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller of the Coast Artillery.

It was while Lieut. Spiller was an ensign in the United States Navy and on the cruise of the American Fleet in English waters in 1910 that he first met Miss Halcourt.

Miss Halcourt is well-known society in London, and has been studying art in Paris for the last three years. She is also a talented musician. She is at present on this side with her mother and sister, on a tour of the States.

Lieut. Spiller, who is stationed at Fort Totten, graduated from the United States Naval Academy, class of 1910.

The wedding will take place in this city in the late Autumn.

Prince to Wed American Girl?

According to a dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., the engagement of Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski to Miss Marie Louise Freese, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Freese of that city, is soon to be announced. The Prince arrived in New York from Europe about six months ago and said that he might marry an American girl if he found the right one. He is a nephew of the Grand Duke of Bieltz, and he may come into the title.

Miss Blanche Frank to Marry.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank of 701 West 177th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Blanche Frank, to Nathan Levy of Boston, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding.

Dance-Tea for the Blind.

There is to be a Thé Dansant at the Lighthouse for the Blind at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street on Thursday afternoon, and the dancers will be young blind women of the institution, guided by seeing partners. Miss Winifred Holt, Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, is arranging the tea as one of a series of afternoon demonstrations of the work that is being accomplished there in the way of training blind men, women, and children to do the things that their seeing brothers and sisters do.

Harry S. Black's Dinner.

Harry S. Black gave a small dinner at the Plaza last evening, followed by dancing. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. T. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Norrie Sellar, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Isabel May, Horace Stebbins, Stephen B. Elkins, and Charles Hayden.

English Monarchs Leave Germany.

BERLIN, May 27.—King George and Queen Mary of England ended their visit to-day with a review of the Guards Army Corps, followed by a gala luncheon in the Potsdam Palace. Their Majesties left here for England late in the afternoon. No confirmation is obtainable of a report from London that Emperor William is to visit Portsmouth in August, escorted by a squadron of German warships.

BARNARD SOCIETIES UNDER FACULTY FIRE

Rumor That the Women Students' Sororities Have All Been Abolished.

LONG INQUIRY IS ENDED

Organizations Said to be Undemocratic and to Make for Snobbishness—An Announcement Today.

A report spread through Barnard College yesterday that the Faculty had decided to abolish student sororities entirely. The information came from one in a position to know, but it was impossible to get official affirmation from the authorities.

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve said last evening at her home that she did not care to make any statement. She admitted that there had been a meeting of the Faculty on Monday and that certain action in regard to the secret societies had been taken. The precise nature of this action will be made known today, according to the Dean, who said that an official statement will be given to the Barnard College Press Committee.

It has been known for some time that action on the status of the secret societies among the Barnard students would be taken, but no hint has been given as to its exact nature. The first repressive measures in regard to the sororities came three years ago, at the time that a similar agitation was aroused in Columbia University for abolishing the fraternities there. At Columbia the matter fell through, but at Barnard measures were passed limiting the "rushing" of the students. No girl under the new measures was allowed to join a sorority until toward the end of the sophomore year. This aroused resentment among the girls, but the agitation quieted finally, and the restrictions remained.

This year the entire matter was raised for the second time, and it was found that many of the brightest students in the college were lukewarm toward the societies. The main criticism was that the sororities were undemocratic and made for snobbishness.

There are many enthusiastic advocates of the sororities among the students, and if the societies are abolished there will be sharp protests. Some of the Barnard Faculty are members of sororities, among them Dean Gildersleeve. But it was said at Barnard yesterday that the President of the senior class for next year is not a sorority girl, and that many other class officers have declined to join any of the societies.

For several months in the academic year just closing there has been a committee of the Faculty going over the entire situation, and it is thought that the action of the Faculty Board is based on this report.

Those in a position to know the attitude of the present Faculty régime have little hope that there will be action favorable to the sororities. The sororities at Barnard are Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Phi, Alpha Omicron Pi, Kappa Alpha Theta, Gamma Phi Beta, Delta Delta Delta, and Pi Beta Phi.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Drelincourt Martin, (Miss Helen McLaughlin,) after spending some weeks in Rome on their way up from Egypt, are at the Hotel de Crillon in Paris for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Budd have closed their house at 12 East Sixty-fourth Street and are stopping at the Garden City Hotel until after the international polo match, when they will open Street House at Southampton, L. I., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Gardiner will go to their Summer home, Hessian Hill, at Croton-on-Hudson, to-day, where they will spend the remainder of the season with the exception of the month of August.

Mrs. Alexander Britton of Washington, D. C., is at the Wolcott to remain for the rest of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mallet-Prevost and Miss Prevost are sailing to-morrow on the Grosser Kurfuerst for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Auerbach and Miss Auerbach are at the St. Regis for a short visit, also Mr. and Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has taken a place at Bar Harbor, Me., for the Summer, and expects to leave town about June 8 with her young son and her sister, Miss Katherine Force.

William de Forest Manice, who is to marry Miss Harriet Ferry on June 3, is giving his bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

Mrs. Abraham Peyser gave a dinner party yesterday for Mrs. Clara Judelson, who will sail shortly for Constantinople to visit her son, who is with the American Embassy.

Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson of Washington, D. C., are at the Hotel Gotham for a few days before leaving for Newport for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, who have been abroad all Winter, are also at the hotel for an extended visit.

Mrs. Henry Winthrop Hardon and her daughter, Miss Anne Hardon, of 315 West Seventy-first Street, are booked to sail on Saturday on the Kroonland. Miss Hardon, who has just recovered from an operation for appendicitis, is a Bryn Mawr student, and is going to Grenoble, France, to take the Summer course at the Grenoble University.

The marriage of Miss Claire Noel Hammond, a daughter of Dr. Graeme M. Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, and Leonard Bullock Kendall, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard T. Kendall of Bay Shore, L. I., will take place to-day at the home of the bride's parents, 60 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rogers (Miss Cornella Barnes) will sail on June 3 on the Moltke for Gibraltar. They will tour Spain, going later to France, Switzerland, and Holland. In July they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling at their Lake Geneva villa, returning here in September.

B'rith Abraham Elects Officers.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham came to an end with the election of officers at Tammany Hall last night. Judge Leon Sanders of New York was re-elected Grand Master for the fifth time. Jacob Schoen of New York was re-elected Grand Secretary for the sixteenth time, Adolph Blumenkrantz of New York was elected Grand Treasurer, J. L. Simon, Hyman Velenchik, B. Meisler, Dr. George Sultan, H. P. Koppelmann, M. Bleich, Joseph Levey, and Benjamin Appelstein, were elected Deputy Grand Marshals.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Passengers Arriving on Two Liners and Sailing To-day.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KRONPRINZ WILHELM (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adams, Mrs. G. B. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brown, Theodore M. Davis, Miss M. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Goodson, Mrs. E. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Harberson, Miss E. M. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Houdini, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Husband, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jaffe, T. C. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Newburger, B. B. Sanderson, W. B. Sheppard, Andrew Stewart, W. Payne Thompson, C. H. Warren, E. S. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Green, W. H. Toll, P. White, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Rollins.

MOLTKE (Naples)—Countess Maud del Sabbione, James M. Whitaker, Magistrate Matthew P. Breen, Miss Grace Breen, Miss Mary Breen, W. M. Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ward Doubleday, the Rev. R. S. Hollington, D. D.; Mrs. Hollington, Mrs. J. L. Nugent, Dr. G. C. S. Southworth, and Miss Alice H. Southworth.

Some of those booked to sail to-day for Naples on the Argentina are:

Mr. and Mrs. T. Austin, Miss Henriette Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hamilton, Miss Mary G. Humphreys, Miss Frances D. Jones, Miss E. M. Lincoln, Dickinson S. Miller, William Morrow, Miss V. Nettleton, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Senior, and Mrs. J. Waite.

MEDAL FOR McANENY.

Borough President Gets Gift from France's Leading Art Society.

A medal from the Société des Architectes Diplomés Par Le Gouvernement Français was presented to Borough President George McAneny at a dinner given by the American group of the society at the University Club, last night. The medal was inscribed:

Presented to George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York by the Societe Des Architectes Diplomes Par Le Gouvernement Francais.

In presenting the medal J. H. Freedlander, President of the American group, said of Mr. McAneny:

"He has demonstrated that public office and civic beauty are not incompatible, and that ugliness and economy are not synonymous."

Mr. Freedlander added warm praise of Mr. McAneny for his work for a civic centre, and his part in the subway contracts, in the restoration of the City Hall, in the campaign against advertising signs, and in removing "architectural excrecences" from many of the streets. He added: "The practical, the artistic, the aesthetic welfare of the city is in excellent hands. May it continue so."

The members of the American Group of the French Society are all graduates of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Those at the dinner last night were Donn Barber, Henry J. Beadel, William H. Beers, Charles Butler, Duncan Candler, Edwin H. Denby, George B. Ford, Howard Greenley, Fitch H. Haskell, Francis Y. Joannes, William F. Lamb, Julian C. Levi, Guy Lowell, Everett V. Meeks, Francis A. Nelson, Lawrence F. Peck, Shepherd Stevens, Robert Eidlitz, C. A. Jackson, C. Grant La Farge, Theodore E. Blake, David Rich, Alanson T. Briggs, H. De F. Baldwin, Charles H. Caffin, Wallace F. Peck, Harry Robins, Judge Willard Bartlett, Robert D. Kohn, Arthur Freedlander, and Frederick Delliman. The guests were Dr. John H. Finley, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Morgan J. O'Brien, Edward Robinson, McDougall Hawkes, John W. Alexander, Otto H. Kahn, Frederic R. Coudert, Dr. George P. Kunz, Dr. Jacobi, Walter Cook, and Louis Graves.

Theodore Roosevelt had been invited to attend the dinner and sent the following letter of regret:

My Dear Mr. Freedlander: I wish I could accept your kind invitation, but at the present time it is physically impossible to undertake any further engagements of any kind or sort, or to go into anything new. I already have as much on hand as I can well manage. I appreciate your asking me and am very sorry to have to answer you in this way. Faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. McAneny was applauded when he said that the Committee of Nineteen, which had appointed to study the skyscraper question, had decided in favor of limiting the height of buildings and that he expected to receive in the next few days a draft of their plan for the regulation of future buildings.

ERLANGER DEFEATS BRADY.

Suit for Accounting and $100,000 Damages Is Dismissed.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich dismissed yesterday the suit of William A. Brady against Abraham L. Erlanger of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger for an accounting of the alleged partnership through which the Auditorium Theatre of Chicago was leased in 1907. Brady also asked $100,000 damages for the alleged breaking of a verbal contract. In dismissing the suit Justice Giegerich placed the costs upon the plaintiff. Mr. Brady instructed his attorney to appeal the suit.

Brady alleged that he had proposed in 1907 to Erlanger that they lease the Auditorium Theatre in Chicago for a period of ten years and divide the profits equally. At the trial witnesses testified that Erlanger negotiated for the lease of the theatre and was the active manager of the enterprise. According to Brady, it had been agreed that there should be only two parties to the contract, but when the profits were paid he said that only 37 per cent. was sent to him. In 1909 the lease on the theatre was sold for $100,000, and Brady said that this sale took place without his knowledge and that Erlanger kept $20,000 of the price as his fee in transacting the sale. This Erlanger acknowledged, saying that the members of the corporation formed for leasing the theatre had voted that amount to him in return for his services.

HOUDINI BACK TO NEW YORK.

Wanted to Jump Overboard Handcuffed, but Captain Said No.

Harry Houdini, the "Handcuff King," returned to these shores yesterday on the North German-Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm after a voyage around the world. On Saturday last Houdini, who had just recovered from seasickness, thought he needed excitement. He proposed to the Concert Committee on the ship that, to raise funds for the seamen's charities, he should go overboard from the boat deck handcuffed and with his hands lashed behind him. The passengers became enthusiastic, and the ship's officers offered to get a lifeboat out and pick Houdini up when he got out of the bag. Capt. B. Wilhelmi would not permit it because he was responsible for the lives of the passengers, and there were sharks about.

MISS BREEN A NEW SINGER.

Back with the Magistrate from Italy, Where She Won Honors.

Arriving on the Hamburg-American steamship Moltke from Naples, which docked at the company's new pier in South Brooklyn last night, was Magistrate Matthew P. Breen, who returned from a six months' trip to sunny Italy, accompanied by two daughters. The City Magistrate appeared to have entirely recovered his health, and said that he was glad to get back to New York again.

Miss Grace Breen, who is 21 years old, has been away two years in Florence taking lessons in singing from Lombardi. She made a successful début at a concert given by him, and the musical critics predicted a career for her as an operatic soprano. An engagement was offered to her at the Verdi Opera House in Bologna, Italy, by Buldrini, the impresario, but she preferred to accompany her father home. She will make her American début as a singer at a concert in September at Carnegie Hall.

Performance for Mme. Bernhardt.

A special performance of "Peg o' My Heart" was given at the Cort Theatre yesterday morning at 11 o'clock by Laurette Taylor and the company appearing in the piece for the benefit of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Besides the French actress and her private secretary, there were only two or three persons in the theatre. Programmes printed in French were supplied the small audience. The performance was the outcome of an acquaintance formed when Laurette Taylor appeared with two other actresses in the "extra" parts of the hand-maidens in "Phèdre" at the Palace Theatre.

CENOTAPH FOR ST. JOHN'S.

It Is to Bear the Effigy of Bishop Horatio Potter.

There is to be placed in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine a marble cenotaph of heroic proportions to bear the effigy in life size and full robes of Bishop Horatio Potter. It will be in the ambulatory, immediately back of the high altar of the Cathedral and facing the entrance to the Belmont Chapel. Two designs were before the cathedral Trustees at their meeting yesterday, both much admired, but neither was decided on.

Bishop Horatio Potter, uncle of Bishop Henry Codman Potter, was Ordinary from 1854 to 1887. It was he who suggested the cathedral without suggesting the site, and he took some steps toward making such a structure possible. Hence the placing of the memorial in the form of a cenotaph, the usual one for cathedral founders. It is understood, but not yet decided, that the Potter memorial chapel now building will contain the cenotaph of the Bishop who actually started the great project. The Trustees reported the memorial gift of an alms basin of gold and silver of unusual size.

JUDGE GIVES DELAY IN AID OF GIBSON

Lets Murder Trial Run Another Day So Witness for Defense May Arrive.

GARRISON STORY ASSAILED

Surgeon and Lawyer Say He Told Nothing of Seeing Mrs. Szabo in the Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, May 27.—Testimony in the murder trial of Burton W. Gibson, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Rosa Menschik Szabo in Greenwood Lake last July, was concluded before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins here this afternoon with the exception of one minor witness's story. That witness wired that he was on his way from Boston. At the last minute Justice Tompkins decided to give the defense the privilege of a short delay, to permit him to appear. Otherwise the case would have gone to the jury to-night. It is thought it will reach the jurors tomorrow afternoon, since the plan to send them to the scene of the tragedy has been made unnecessary by developments of to-day.

As the case simmered down in the final struggle for advantage in the presentation of testimony there was a period of several hours in which experts for the prosecution called names at the experts for the defense and the experts for the defense responded in kind. The question was the rather technical one whether a person could strangle another without leaving bruises on the neck. The experts for the prosecution, who insisted that could be done, were Coroners' physicians who said they had performed thousands of autopsies, including many on persons who had been strangled. The experts for the defense had been present at very few autopsies of any kind, and none in which strangulation was the cause of death.

There was much talk of new witnesses whom the defense would produce to controvert the stories told for the prosecution concerning the alleged strangling of Mrs. Szabo in the rowboat on Greenwood Lake. But when the witnesses actually appeared they could contribute nothing to what was known. All said their attention was called to the scene on the lake by the blowing of distress whistles by launches. It had been established that the first boat to sound a signal did so after its Captain took Gibson from the water, and heard from him that a woman who had been with him was drowned.

Of the new witnesses for the prosecution three assailed the testimony of Tom Garrison, the man of all work, who was the star witness for the defense. Garrison had testified that he saw Gibson and Mrs. Szabo go out of the boat on opposite sides when they were five or more feet apart in the craft.

John J. Adams, a surgeon of Orange County, and Simon Rollinson, lawyer, who employed Garrison, told of narratives of the death of Mrs. Szabo supplied to them by Garrison a day or two after its occurrence. They agreed that in the stories then told Garrison started his personal experience with the moment when he heard a boat's distress signal, and that in answer to specific questions he denied specifically that he had seen the pair fall out of the boat, or ever had seen them in the boat. Nash Small, proprietor of a hotel at Greenwood Lake, also told of denials made to him by Garrison that he witnessed the boat scene.

Garrison, as part of his testimony, had asserted that when the body of Mrs. Szabo was recovered, blocks of wood were placed under the head and that afterward a cushion also was put there. Those points had been made much of by the medical experts for the defense. The experts had insisted that the supports under the head could have produced the results which experts for the prosecution had testified were consequences of strangulation.

Fred Hazen, in whose boat the body was brought ashore, testified that no supports were used and that the body was placed on a flat wire couch. He was corroborated by several persons who had helped in recovering the body and by Coroner Headley, who received the body when it reached the shore.

In closing its case, the defense ignored all testimony concerning Gibson's financial activities with Mrs. Szabo's money after her death and his appearance in in a Notary Public's office with a woman whom he introduced as Mrs. Szabo mother when the real mother was dead.

A cause of death was not sought to be established by the defense. When Justice Tompkins took a hand to insist that the experts for the defense, Dr. J. J. O'Reilly of Brooklyn and Dr. E. Henry Lewis of Vermont, state to what cause they would have credited the death had they performed the autopsy, both witnesses said they could not tell. They were asked if they would say that in their opinion the woman was drowned. The replies were that they did not know, and that if they had been assigned to perform the autopsy they would have contented themselves with a formal reply that the woman was found dead.

As the case approaches its end, interest here is tense. It is evident that Mrs. Gibson, by her constant activity in court, is gaining friends. Many expressions of hope that Gibson would be freed on account of his devoted wife were heard here to-night.

HILLS TO BUILD UP CITIES.

Railroad Men Plan Great Oregon Developments Through Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 27.—The Hill interests are going actively into the business of building up big cities and smaller communities, as well as throwing out new railroad lines and populating vast agricultural regions, which have been the chief endeavors of the Great Northern family in the past. The development of the new field is possible only because of the fact that the Hills, James J. and Louis W., and their financial associates have gone into the banking business on a gigantic scale.

Louis W. Hill, Chairman of the Great Northern Board and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank and the Northwestern Trust Company of St. Paul, made the first official statement of the plan to-day, and he brought with him two prominent bankers, who will investigate the financial and industrial situation in Oregon and determine what classes of securities may make desirable and safe investments for the two great banks controlled by the Great Northern interests.

"We are going to develop a modern and up-to-date banking business along with our railroads," said Mr. Hill. "We are going to do what we can to help cities carry forward their needed improvements, to develop their parks, their playgrounds, their educational system, and other departments. We are going to make our financial activities just as big and important as our railroad enterprises and our colonization and agricultural development."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

A feature film in five reels showing a reproduction of the Battle of Gettysburg, will be the offering indefinitely at the Grand Opera House beginning Sunday.

Frances Starr, appearing in San Francisco in "The Case of Becky," was presented last Saturday with the first medal issued by the officials of the forthcoming Panama-American Exposition in recognition of her work at the head of a committee to raise funds for the Charities Building, the first to be erected on the fair grounds.

Clara Blandick, last seen in May Irwin's support in "Widow by Proxy," is recovering from an operation for appendicitis at the Post-Graduate Hospital.

According to advices received at H. H. Frazee's offices here, Robert Edeson, who has been seriously ill, returned to the cast of "Fine Feathers" with Sunday night's performance at San Diego.

OPEN SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Tea and Flag Raising Ceremony Set for This Afternoon.

The opening of the new Seamen's Church Institute will take place this afternoon from 2 to 6:30 o'clock at 25 South Street. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock in the Apprentice Room. Miss Augusta Morris de Peyster will have charge of the tea table and will be assisted by her sister, Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker, and by Miss Beekman.

The National flag presented by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., will be raised on the building at 3:30 o'clock with appropriate ceremonies.

The Building Committee of the institute has Edmund L. Baylies as Chairman, the other members being Herbert Barber, Charles W. Bowring, Henry L. Hobart, Benjamin R. C. Low, Alfred T. Mahan, R. A., U. S. N.; Henry Lewis Morris, J. Frederic Tams, and John Seely Ward.

The members of the Advisory Committee are Robert B. Brewster, Cleveland H. Dodge, William Douglas Sloane, and Francis Lynde Stetson.

NEEDN'T HELP A RIVAL.

P. S. Commission Declines to Order Electrical Service for Frankel Bros.

The Public Service Commission refused yesterday to force the New York Edison Company to supply an emergency service to Frankel Brothers for their building at 318 East Thirty-second Street, when the latter concern was supplying current to another building at 15 per cent. lower rates than the Edison Company charged. It held that since Frankel Brothers were virtually running an opposition to the big concern, it was not fair to insist that it should furnish an emergency supply of current to a rival.

So long as Frankel Brothers used this emergency supply to light their own building the Edison Company had no objection to furnishing it, but later the Frankel Brothers formed a contract with the near-by Phipps tenements, which had been customers of the Edison Company, to supply it with electricity at 15 cent less than they had been paying.

In his opinion Commissioner Maltbie pointed out that it was realized by the Commission, when it ordered the New York Edison Company to furnish a break-down or emergency service to buildings which had their own plant, that they were giving the latter the right to throw on the big company the burden of lighting on Sundays and holidays, whenever it did not pay to operate an isolated plant. It was not, however, contemplated by the commission that advantage should be taken of its orders to require the Edison Company to supply emergency or auxiliary service to a competitor.

BANNS MAY BE RESTORED.

Chicago Episcopalians Favor Old Custom as a Marriage Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A proposition was made at the annual convention of the Chicago Diocese of the Episcopal Church, held here to-day, to revive the old custom of publishing the banns for a reasonable period preceding marriage.

The commission of clergymen and laymen which asked the convention to pass a resolution authorizing a return to this tradition asserted that its adoption would mean a long step in marriage reform. Formal action on the proposition will be taken to-morrow. Should it be sanctioned, the delegates representing this diocese at the General Convention of the Church in New York in October will aid in an effort to have publication of the banns made compulsory in all Episcopal churches in America.

It was the general belief of the clerical and lay delegates at to-day's convention that the resolution would be passed without opposition.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. WILLIAM McDONALD BOTTOME, son of the late Rev. Francis Bottome and Margaret Bottome, is dead at his home in Bromley, Kent, England. He was 61 years old. His father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in England in 1896. His mother was an organizer and the first President of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons. Harry H. Bottome, a New York lawyer, is a brother.

HENRY A. WHEELER, who was associated with Austin Corbin and the Long Island Railroad for several years, died yesterday of paralysis at his home in Glen Cove, L. I. He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., sixty-five years ago. He was adjuster for thirty-five years of the Long Island Railroad. He founded the Nassau Union Bank of Glen Cove and was President of that institution for three years.

Mrs. MARY ISHAM PRENTICE, mother of E. Parmalee Prentice, died on Monday at the Presbyterian Hospital. She was the widow of Major Sartell Prentice, who was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of the Wilderness. E. Parmalee Prentice in 1901 married Miss Alta Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller.

Mrs. JULIA BRIER, a member of the famous Jayhawker party of thirty-five members, who left Galesburg, Ill., on April 5, 1849, for California, died on Monday in Lodi, Cal., aged 99 years. Her son, the Rev. J. W. Brier of Lodi, and another person are now the only survivors of that party.

WILLIAM PATTERSON DU BOIS, real estate officer of the Philadelphia Trust Company, died yesterday morning at the home of his father, William L. Du Bois, at 1733 Pine Street, Philadelphia, after an illness of a week.

JAMES FAGAN, 80 years old, owner of a lumber yard in Hoboken and a manufacturer of packing boxes at 202 West Houston Street, died yesterday at his home, 258 West Ninety-fourth Street, from a complication of diseases.

EDWARD GRANTHAM SAYRES of Philadelphia was killed on Sunday at Dallas, Ore., by an engine on the Oregon Railroad. He was formerly Assistant General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CHARLES EDWARD CLARK, City Treasurer of Derby, Conn., and cashier for thirty-five years of the Birmingham National Bank, died on Sunday. He was an officer in several corporations in Connecticut.

FREDERICK W. THIELMANN died on Monday after a long illness at his residence, 189 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a florist for many years in Williamsburg and a member of the Bushwick Club.

L. M. TUCKER, a pioneer hotelkeeper, died at his hotel, the Cataract House, North Water Gap, Penn., yesterday. He was on the sea five years and made a trip around the world.

FRANCIS BLAKE RICE, a retired manufacturer, died on Monday at his home in Boston. He was 80 years old and was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1856.

MICHAEL DORANY, for eleven years a member of the Passaic Police Department, died at his home there yesterday. He was 52 years old.

SAMUEL R. HEYWOOD, a veteran shoe manufacturer, head of the Heywood Brothers & Sons Company, died yesterday at Worcester, Mass., aged 91 years.

THOMAS LYNCH, a retired builder, 79 years old, died on Sunday at his residence, 336 Cornelia Street, Williamsburg.

JOHN S. SUMNER, the expert rifle shot and fancy skater, died of cancer on Sunday night at Newton, Mass.

Mrs. SUSAN DUNN, who was connected with the Patterson City Missionary Society for more than thirty years, died there on Monday.

WASHINGTON H. BIXLER, a war correspondent in the civil war, died on Monday at Easton, Penn. He was 80 years.

MARY BOGERT PELL, widow of John H. Pell, died on Monday at her home, 182 Riverside Drive.

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BOSTON BEATS GIANTS TWICE---HOPPE BILLIARD VICTOR---BOSTON TERRIER SHOW---TENNIS

GIANTS DROP INTO SECOND DIVISION

Chicago Cubs Supplant Them as Occupants of Third Place in Pennant Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—Woe indeed befell the champion Giants this afternoon when, falling back into hitless habits, McGraw's high-priced baseball artists were beaten twice by the Boston Braves, George Stallings's ambitious coterie batting out a ninth-inning 1-to-0 victory against Christy Mathewson in the curtain raiser and later pulling out the second game, 5 to 2, and this after the Giants carried a 2-to-1 lead up to the sixth inning behind Jeff Tesreau.

Except for one inning in which New York bunched three hits against "Hub" Perdue in the second game, the visitors were blanked. Side-wheeler George Tyler held them scoreless and to four hits in the first game, while, after the little rally against Perdue in the second inning of the afterpiece, the New Yorkers scattered only four singles through the seven innings, in which Rudolph, who finished yesterday's game, was on the mound for the home team.

There was not much happiness for McGraw in eleven one-base hits for two runs in eighteen innings to-day and in the retrospect of two defeats charged against two of his most reliable pitchers. Early in the afternoon Mathewson seemed to be working in his usual effective fashion, for he held the Braves down to four hits in eight innings, only two Bostonians reaching third base, and both of these being thrown out at the plate. In the ninth, however, after Maranville, who had started with a hit, had been nipped by Shafer while trying to score from second on a base hit by Connolly, the Giants had the "break" go against them.

Boston's manner of winning the game was to have Sweeney punch out another hit to right field. Burns driving home a perfect throw, which ordinarily would have beaten Connolly by yards. As it was, the ball struck Sweeney's discarded bat, which lay close to the base line, and, instead of shooting to Meyers for an easy out, caromed off and shot far away and up against the grand stand.

Matty, however, surely was hit hard enough in this inning, and Boston deserved its run on the three singles, for it was bad coaching that directed Maranville to try to score on Connolly's drive to centre, as Shafer was playing close behind second base and had the ball in his hands before the Boston shortstop had fairly rounded third base.

Tesreau looked very good at the start of the second game. He had speed, lots of it, and there always seemed to be something on the ball. In five innings the home team made only one hit against him, this being a double to the left-field fence in the third, and on which Pitcher Rudolph raced all the way home from first base. Tesreau fanned two men in the first and fourth innings and one each in the second, third, and fifth—seven in all.

In the sixth inning of the second game Boston scored three runs on two hits and an error by Fletcher, putting the home team two runs in the lead and doubling the two runs that the Giants had scored in their session, when three hits and a pass exemplified the only run-getting attack that the Champions had to offer all afternoon. Wiltse finished out the string for Tesreau, but little Rudolph mowed the Giants down for seven innings. The former International Leaguer fanned Doyle and Burns twice each, and also sat Fletcher down, while the two singles produced by Merkle and other safeties by Herzog and Tesreau each came in a different inning. On his second bit Merkle, who was forced at second for the third out on Meyers's bounder to Maranville, twisted his leg when sliding into the base and was obliged to retire from the game. His place at first base was taken by Snodgrass, who will be in the line-up again to-morrow, at any rate. The sum total of Boston's hitting to-day was eleven, the same as that of the Giants, but the Braves had the fortune to hit the right combinations and to have the visitors do their "booting" at the wrong time. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'ville, ss	3	0	1	1	4	2	Burns, rf	4	0	1	0	0	
Myers, 1b	2	0	1	10	0		Shafer, cf	4	0	1	0	1	
Con'ly, lf	4	1	1	1	0		Fl'ch'r, ss	3	0	1	2	2	
Sw'n'y, 2b	4	0	1	4	3		Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	
Titus, rf	3	0	2	2	1		M'rkle, 1b	4	0	1	5	0	
Mann, cf	3	0	1	2	0		Murray, lf	2	0	1	4	0	
Devlin, 3b	3	0	0	0	5		Meyers, c	3	0	0	5	2	
Wh'l'g, c	3	0	0	5	2		H'rz'g, 3b	2	0	0	0	5	
Tyler, p	3	0	0	0	3		Math's'n, p	2	0	0	0	5	
Total	28	1	7	27	16		Total	28	0	4	*28	18	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Error—Sweeney.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Two-base hits—Murray, Mann. Sacrifice hits—Myers, 2. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Shafer, Herzog. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 2. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Tyler, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2. Hit by pitcher—Murray. Struck out—By Tyler, 4. Wild pitch—Tyler. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'ville, ss	3	0	0	2	2		Burns, rf	4	0	0	2	0	
Myers, 1b	4	0	0	11	0		Shafer, cf	4	0	0	1	0	
Con'ly, lf	2	1	0	1	0		Fl'ch'r, ss	4	0	0	0	5	
Lord, lf	1	0	0	1	0		Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	
Sw'n'y, 2b	4	2	1	1	3		M'rkle, 1b	3	1	2	6	0	
Titus, rf	3	0	2	1	0		Sp'rg's, 1b	1	0	0	4	0	
Mann, cf	3	0	0	1	0		Murry, lf	3	1	0	2	0	
Devlin, 3b	3	0	0	1	2		Meyers, c	4	0	1	7	1	
Wh'l'g, c	2	0	0	7	0		H'rz'g, 3b	4	0	2	1	1	
Perdue, p	0	0	0	0	0		Tesreau, p	2	0	1	0	3	
Rud'ph, p	2	2	2	0	2		Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0	1	
							†M'Cm'k	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	27	5	6	27	10		Crandall	1	0	0	0	0	
							Total	35	2	7	24	11	

*Batted for Tesreau in the seventh inning.

†Batted for Wiltse in the ninth inning.

Errors—Burns, Fletcher, (2,) Maranville.

Boston	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	—	5
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Titus, Sweeney, Myers. Hits—Off Perdue, 3 in two innings; off Rudolph, 4 in seven innings; off Tesreau, 3 in six innings; off Wiltse, 3 in two innings; Stolen base—Merkle. Sacrifice fly—Mann. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 4. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Wiltse, 1; off Perdue, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Titus.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; by Perdue, 1; by Rudolph, 5. Passed ball—Meyers. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

Evers Accuses Pitcher Camnitz.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Manager John Evers of the Chicago Nationals to-day accused Pitcher Howard Camnitz of deliberately hitting Pitcher Larry Cheney and Catcher Archer during the game at Pittsburgh last Saturday and of trying to hit Heine Zimmerman. Evers declared he would begin a crusade to wipe out the practice of certain pitchers who aim at batters' heads. Evers said he did not permit his pitchers to aim at batters, and believed that if President Lynch would take up the question other managers would issue similar orders to their men.

Troy Releases Harry Lumley.

TROY, N. Y., May 27.—Manager Ramsey of the Troy State League team this afternoon released Right Fielder Harry Lumley. The latter injured his wrist some time ago. It is said that Lumley will probably go with Scranton.

Results of Other Games.

At Lewiston, Me.—Bates, 7; New Hampshire State, 6.

At Hamilton, N. Y.—Colgate, 8; Hamilton, 2.

California Athletes Work Out.

A wet track did not stop the athletes from the University of California who are to represent their university in the Intercollegiate track meet at Harvard next Friday and Saturday from getting in some limbering-up practice yesterday at South Field. The ten members of the team were welcomed at Columbia by members of the Blue and White team, and lockers placed at their disposal and free use of the field.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York,
(Both games postponed; rain.)
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 1.
Chicago at Cleveland,
(Both games postponed; rain.)
St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 5; New York, 2.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn,
(Postponed; rain.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh,
(Postponed; rain.)
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 9; Baltimore, 2.
Providence, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Rochester at Buffalo—rain.
Toronto at Montreal—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	24	10	.706
Cleveland	24	12	.667
Chicago	21	16	.568
Washington	19	16	.543
Boston	15	19	.441
St. Louis	18	24	.429
Detroit	15	24	.385
New York	9	24	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	22	7	.759
Brooklyn	19	14	.676
Chicago	19	17	.528
St. Louis	18	17	.514
New York	16	16	.500
Pittsburgh	16	19	.457
Boston	13	18	.419
Cincinnati	10	25	.286

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	20	12	.625
Newark	21	15	.583
Baltimore	18	17	.514
Rochester	17	17	.500
Providence	16	17	.485
Toronto	14	17	.451
Montreal	13	16	.448
Jersey City	12	20	.375

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York,
(Two games.)
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland,
(Two games.)
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Baltimore.
Jersey City at Providence.
Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.

WILLIAMS DEFEATS YALE.

Ells Had Won Seventeen Consecutive Games—Gile Fans 13.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27.—Williams College broke Yale's great record of seventeen consecutive victories, by shutting out the Blue on Yale Field this afternoon, 2 to 0. It was Yale's second defeat by a college team this year, Pennsylvania winning an early season game. To-day's game was played on a water-soaked diamond, with a drizzling rain falling at intervals.

The game was a pitchers' battle between Gile and Hodge, with the odds slightly favoring the Yale man. Both teams fielded brilliantly, and several sensational plays were made.

Williams got its two runs in the eighth inning. Brown beat out an infield hit, Hodge sacrificed, Statler walked, and Gillette singled, scoring Brown, Statler going to third. Ainslee grounded out to Riddell, but Statler scored on the play.

Yale several times came near scoring, and in the ninth started a rally that augured well. Blossom singled and Riddell followed suit. Reilly bunted, but was called out at first on a close decision. Cornish popped a short fly to left. McGhie sent a hot grounder to first, which Prindle fumbled, but recovered in time to put McGhie out, on another close decision. The score:

WILLIAMS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Statler, cf	3	1	0	2	0		M'd'b'k, cf	3	0	1	0	0	
Gill't'e, rf	4	0	1	2	0		Sc'f'd, lf	3	0	0	0	0	
A'slee, 2b	2	0	0	0	4		Blos'm, ss	3	0	2	2	1	
Swain, 3b	4	0	0	0	1		Rid'll, 1b	4	0	1	11	1	
Lewis, c	3	0	0	9	2		Reilly, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	
Fr'dle, 1b	3	0	0	2	5		Corn'h, 2b	4	0	2	1	3	
Selb't, lf	4	0	0	2	0		M'Ghie, rf	4	0	0	2	0	
Brown, ss	4	1	1	0	0		Burd't e, c	2	0	0	9	2	
Hodge, p	3	0	0	2	1		Hunter, c	1	0	0	2	0	
							Gile, p	3	0	0	0	2	
Total	31	2	4	27	9		Total	30	0	6	27	10	

Errors—Reilly, Cornish.

Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Cornish. Three-base hit—Cornish. Sacrifice hits—Hodge, Reilly. Left on bases—Yale, 7; Williams, 1. First base on balls—Off Gile, 3; off Hodge, 3. First base on errors—Williams, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Gile, (Lewis.) Struck out—By Gile, 13; by Hodge, 9. Wild pitch—Hodge. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Stafford and Adams.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.H.E.
Newark	1	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	0—9	11 1
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	7 1

Batteries—Lee and Higgins; McTigue, Betts, and Egan.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.H.E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3 0
Providence	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	.—4	7 2

Batteries—Thompson and Blair; Sline and Kocher.

At Montreal—Toronto, rain.
At Buffalo—Rochester, wet grounds.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

All games postponed; wet grounds.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Kansas City, 4, (10 innings.)

At Indianapolis—Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 1.

At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 8; Minneapolis, 7.

Toledo at Columbus; rain.

Eastern Association.

All games postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Brockton—Lawrence, 4; Brockton, 3.
At Fall River—Lynn, 6; Fall River, 3.
Lowell at Worcester; rain.
At New Bedford—Portland, 8. New Bedford, 0.

Tri-State League.

At York—Atlantic City, 2; York, 0, (10 innings.)

At Trenton—Wilmington, 9; Trenton, 2.
Allentown at Harrisburg; rain.

Southern League.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 7; Mobile, 5.
At Atlanta—New Orleans, 8; Atlanta, 2.
At Nashville—Memphis, 4; Nashville, 3, (11 innings.)
At Birmingham—Montgomery, 10; Birmingham, 2.

Virginia League.

All games postponed; rain.

New York and New Jersey League.

At Middletown—Middletown, 10; Newburgh, 5.
Other games postponed; rain.

Pacific Coast League.

At Portland—Portland, 4; San Francisco, 1.
At Los Angeles—Venice, 5; Los Angeles, 0.
At San Francisco—Sacramento vs. Oakland; rain.

ATHLETICS DOWN SENATORS TWICE

Heavy-Hitting Philadelphians Drive Washington Pitchers Out of the Box.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Philadelphia won both games of the double-header from Washington here to-day in rather easy style, the first resulting in a shut-out by 8 to 0 and the second 7 to 1.

In the first game Washington was helpless before Plank. The veteran left-hander allowed two singles, and only twenty-eight men faced him. Not a Washington base runner passed first base, and only one was left on the sacks, although three double plays by the Philadelphia infield helped cut down Washington runners. Philadelphia batted Engle from the box in the third inning, and while they failed to hit Gallia with a large degree of safety, the latter's wildness and a few timely hits gave them four runs in the eighth.

Hughes was batted from the box in the fifth inning of the second game, but Altrock, who succeeded him, checked the Athletics' hitting and run-getting.

Bender never had to exert himself. Although seven hits were made off him, when occasion required he invariably fanned every batter at the psychological moment. Oldring's hitting and base running featured the game. The scores:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
E.M'p'y, rf	3	2	1	1	0		Mo'ler, cf	4	0	0	2	1	
Oldr'g, lf	5	1	2	0	0		Sch'f'r, 2b	3	0	1	2	4	
Col'ns, 2b	3	1	1	4	4		Milan, cf	2	0	0	0	0	
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	0	1		Gandil, 1b	3	0	0	6	1	
M'In's, 1b	1	1	0	13	0		Ged'n, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	
Strunk, cf	3	1	1	2	0		M'Bride, ss	2	0	1	5	2	
Barry, ss	2	1	1	2	4		Shanks, lf	3	0	0	1	0	
Lapp, c	2	0	1	5	2		A'smith, c	3	0	0	7	2	
Plank, p	3	1	0	0	2		Engle, p	1	0	0	0	1	
							Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	1	
Total	27	8	8	27	13		*Williams	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	25	0	2	24	14	

*Batted for Gallia in the ninth inning.

Errors—Schaefer, Ainsmith.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	.	—8

Two-base hits—Baker, Barry, Oldring. Hits—Off Engle, 4 in three innings; off Gallia, 4 in five innings. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Plank. Sacrifice fly—Collins. Stolen bases—McInnis, 2; Collins, 2. Double plays—Plank, Barry, and McInnis; Barry and McInnis; Barry, Collins, and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Engle, 1; off Gallia, 7; off Plank, 3. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Plank, 4; by Engle, 2; by Gallia, 4. Balk—Engle. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hart.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
E.M'p'y, rf	5	1	1	0	1		Mo'ler, rf	5	0	0	2	0	
Oldr'g, lf	5	2	3	1	0		Sch'f'r, 2b	4	0	1	1	5	
Col'ns, 2b	4	0	0	0	1		Milan, cf	4	0	1	1	1	
Baker, 3b	2	2	1	1	1		Gandil, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	
M'In's, 1b	4	1	2	8	0		Ged'n, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	
Strunk, cf	2	0	1	2	0		M'Bride, ss	3	0	1	2	2	
Barry, ss	4	1	1	4	3		Shanks, lf	4	0	1	0	0	
Schang, c	3	0	1	11	0		Henry, c	3	1	1	7	0	
Bender, p	2	0	0	0	1		Hughes, p	2	0	0	0	2	
							Altrock, p	1	0	0	0	2	
Total	31	7	10	27	7		*Williams	1	0	1	0	0	
							Total	35	1	7	24	14	

*Batted for Altrock in ninth inning.

Errors—Schaefer, (2,) Milan, Hughes, Baker, Barry, Schang.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	.—7

Three-base hit—Oldring. Hits—Off Hughes, 10 in five innings; off Altrock, none in three innings. Sacrifice hit—Bender. Stolen bases—Baker, 2; Oldring, 3; Henry, 2; Strunk, 1. Double plays—Hughes, Schaefer, and Gedeon; Barry and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 5; off Altrock, 1; off Bender, 2. Bases on errors—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Altrock, 1; by Bender, 10. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hart.

Browns Win Pitchers' Battle.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Mitchell, tossing for the St. Louis Americans, to-day won a pitchers' battle from Detroit, 3 to 2. Zamloch pitched good ball, but Stanage was wild on throwing to second. St. Louis made two of its three runs in the seventh, when Williams singled, took second on Pratt's sacrifice, and scored on Stovall's triple to deep centre. Austin's single brought in Stovall. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Maisel, cf	4	0	0	1	0		Bush, ss	3	0	0	0	6	
J'ston, lf	4	0	1	4	1		Vitt, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	
W'ms, rf	4	1	1	0	0		C't'd, 1b	4	0	0	15	0	
Pratt, 2b	2	1	1	3	1		Cobb, rf	3	1	1	1	0	
St'vall, 1b	3	1	1	8	1		Veach, lf	3	0	1	4	0	
Austin, 3b	3	0	1	2	2		High, cf	3	0	1	1	0	
W'lace, ss	3	0	0	2	3		Mor'ty, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	
Agnew, c	3	0	0	6	2		Stanage, c	3	0	1	2	0	
M'ch'l, p	3	0	0	0	2		Samloch, p	3	1	1	0	3	
							*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	29	3	5	27	14		Total	29	2	6	24	12	

*Batted for Vitt in the ninth inning.

Errors—Austin, Vitt, Stanage, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—Bush, Stovall. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Pratt. Stolen bases—Pratt, Austin, (2,) Johnston. Double play—Wallace, Stovall, and Agnew. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 8; by Zamloch, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hildebrand.

Cubs Climb the Ladder.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Chicago defeated St. Louis, 2 to 1, to-day, and as a result of New York's double defeat went into third place. The game was a pitchers' battle between Overall and Sallee. Sallee had but one bad inning, the first, when the locals bunched two of the three hits made off him, with a stolen base and an error, for two runs. Mitchell made the third hit, a triple, but Sallee's great fielding cut Mitchell off at the plate when he tried to score on a grounder. He retired in the eighth inning to allow Evans to bat for him. In this inning singles by McLean and Evans, coupled with a sacrifice and an out, saved the visitors from a shut out. Manager Evers of Chicago argued a decision with Umpire Orth and was ordered to the clubhouse. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
H'gins, 2b	4	0	1	2	3		Miller, rf	2	1	0	3	1	
Magee, lf	4	0	0	0	0		Evers, 2b	3	1	1	0	1	
Sh'k'd, rf	4	0	0	6	1		Phelan, 2b	1	0	0	1	0	
M'rey, 3b	3	0	1	1	0		M'chell, rf	3	0	2	2	0	
K'tchy, 1b	3	0	1	5	1		Z'man, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	
Oakes, cf	3	0	0	2	0		Saier, 1b	2	0	0	11	1	
Wh'ted, ss	4	0	0	2	1		Leach, cf	2	0	0	2	0	
McL'n, c	3	0	1	4	2		B'well, ss	2	0	0	4	2	
*Cathers	0	1	0	0	0		Archer, c	3	0	0	2	1	
H'brand, c	0	0	0	1	1		Overall, p	3	0	1	0	6	
Sallee, p	2	0	0	1	1								
†Evans	1	0	1	0	0		Total	24	2	4	27	13	
Geyer, p	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	30	1	5	24	10								

*Ran for McLean in the eighth inning.

†Batted for Sallee in the eighth inning.

Errors—McLean, Saier.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Three-base hit—Mitchell. Hits—Off Sallee, 8 in seven innings; off Geyer, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Huggins. Sacrifice fly—Saier. Stolen bases—Magee, Mitchell. Double play—Miller and Phelan; Sheckard, Hildebrand, and Mowrey. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 3; off Sallee, 4. Struck out—By Overall, 1; by Sallee, 3; by Geyer, 1. Wild pitch—Geyer. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

WORLD'S AUTO RECORD.

Scott and Hornsted Drive Car 914 Miles in 12 Hours at Brooklands.

BROOKLANDS, England, May 27.—W. G. Scott and L. G. Hornsted, driving a 15-80 horse power motor car, to-day broke the world's record for twelve hours, covering 914 miles, 640 yards. This was at the rate of 76.20 miles an hour. All the world's records from seven to twelve hours were beaten.

Robinson to Compete Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Arthur S. Robinson, the phenominal Mercersburg Academy sprinter, will go abroad this Summer to run against foreign runners. Accompanied by Coach James Curran of the Mercersburg Academy track team, he will sail on June 14, and on July 4 and 5 will participate in the English championships at Manchester. Later he will take in the German championships, and should there be any class races in Ireland or France, Robinson also expects to enter them.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Adv.

MEMORIAL DAY SPORTS IN AND NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

BASEBALL.

Philadelphia, (National League,) at Polo Grounds, 10:15 A. M. and 3 P. M. Townsend Harris Hall vs. Stuyvesant High School, Manhattan Field, 9:30 A. M.

TENNIS.

Great Neck Hills C. C., Great Neck, L. I.—Nassau and Queens tournament. Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. (invitation tournament.) Marine and Field Club, Brooklyn, (open tournament.)

ATHLETICS.

Irish-American A. C., Celtic Park, L. I. Mercury A. C., Marathon race, Yonkers, 12:30 P. M. Professional foot race, ten miles. Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

CYCLING.

Velodrome, Newark, N. J. Plainfield Cycle Club, Plainfield, N. J, twenty-five-mile handicap road race.

ROWING.

Harlem Regatta Association, Speedway course, A. M. and P. M.

DOG SHOW.

Long Island Kennel Club, Sheepshead Bay race track.

AUTOMOBILING.

White Plains Automobile Club, White Plains, N. Y., track meeting.

HORSE RACING.

Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park, L. I.

AERONAUTICS.

Aeronautical Society, Oakland Heights, S. I.

MOTOR CYCLING.

Stadium-Motordrome, Brighton Beach, (evening.)

GOLF.

Minor events on various metropolitan links.

YACHTING.

Harlem River Yacht Club, City Island. Atlantic Yacht Club, Gravesend Bay. Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Oyster Bay, L. I. Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn.

MOTOR BOATING.

Harlem River Yacht Racing Association, relay races to Poughkeepsie.

CRICKET.

New York Veterans vs. Manor Field Club, West New Brighton, S. I.

Events other than sports arranged for the holiday will be found on another page.

FAST TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Australian and American Players Engage in Practice Matches.

BOSTON, May 27.—Four aspirants for Davis International Tennis honors, S. N. Doust and Horace Rice of Australia and Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Norris Williams of America, played two interesting exhibition matches at the Longwood Cricket Club to-day, the Australians playing a local pair in doubles and the Americans trying out their singles game against each other.

Doust and Rice vanquished N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, former Eastern doubles champion, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1, while McLoughlin defeated Williams for the third time in ten months, 6—3, 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

The Australians, who showed rather poorly in singles yesterday, played compelling tennis when paired to-day. They seldom dashed in on the service, but, covering an enormous amount of ground, they returned seemingly impossible shots until, watching their opportunity, they smashed back from the court to the discomfiture of their opponents. Their place shots and service aces were lacking, yet the steadiness of their backcourt shots wore down the brilliancy at the net of the opposition.

Compared with the easy-going game of the Australians on the same court a few minutes before, the Americans' play, with its cannon-ball service and the terrific returns from both back and fore court, aroused the spectators to enthusiasm.

McLoughlin planted himself on the base line, and no teasing tosses by Williams could drag him from a position which he desired to cultivate thoroughly, in order to meet the Australians in that style of play next week.

Two more internationalists, R. D. Little and H. H. Hackett, will be at Longwood to-morrow, as members of the West Side Club of New York, which will play a Longwood sextet in a team match. Other members of the West Side team will be W. M. Hall, F. C. Inman, G. F. Touchard, and T. R. Pell. The Longwood team will be R. N. Williams, N. W. Niles, G. P. Gardner, A. S. Dabney, H. C. Johnson, and F. H. Harris.

BLACK BARRIER IN BOXING.

Langford, McVey, and Jeannette Bar to Any Present White Hope.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Hugh McIntosh, retired fight promoter of Australia, arrived here to-day from the antipodes with news that Sam Langford, colored light heavyweight, may be expected to follow on the next steamer.

"Langford, McVey, and Jeannette," he said, "stand as a black barrier against all the white 'heavies' in sight. The only hope of a white champion is to pick out the likeliest candidate in sight and train him for a couple of years. Experience counts for a great deal in the ring, and the three negroes I have named have been in the game for from ten to fifteen years. They know too much for any of the inexperienced white men.

"As for Jack Johnson, he is definitely out of it, whatever the outcome of his legal difficulties.

"Very likely by the time a dangerous white man is developed, Langford, McVey, and Jeannette will have outlived their fighting days. As things look now that seems the likeliest path by which a true champion of the world will arrive."

Little Polo Play Y

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We negotiate entire issues and purchase Public Service properties of well-established earnings.

BUSINESS MEN

Is it feasible for business men to buy Stocks? If so, what methods should they follow in order to be successful?

A booklet by Roger W. Babson treats of this subject and will be mailed gratis.

Address Departement Y 21 of the
Babson Statistical Organization,
Statistical Block, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Class in the U. S.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUST CERTIFICATES for CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY Preferred and Common Stock deposited with The Equitable Trust Company of New York (successor to Colonial Trust Company) under Trust Agreements with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company dated October 1st, 1902, and supplemental agreement dated April 27th, 1905; and

To the Stockholders of the CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY:

In view of the appointment of Receivers for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company it is necessary that holders of stock trust certificates issued by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company for preferred and common stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company unite with the stockholders in said Illinois Company to protect their interests. For this purpose the undersigned owning and representing large amounts of the above described trust certificates and of stock in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company have organized as a Committee and request holders of such stock and trust certificates to deposit the same immediately with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, Depositary for the Committee.

Certificates so deposited should be assigned in blank or be accompanied by properly executed transfers, and against such deposit will be issued receipts under an agreement now in course of preparation, the original of which will be lodged with the Trust Company where copies of the same may be obtained.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, May 27, 1913.

HENRY H. PORTER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
HENRY A. VERNET,
RICHARD R. HUNTER,
} Committee.

Secretary.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Counsel.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

UNDERWRITERS BUILDING COMPANY

FIVE PER CENTUM FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventeen (17) five (5) per cent. First Mortgage bonds of Underwriters Building Company, numbered as follows, have been selected in the manner provided in Article Fourth of the Mortgage securing the same, to be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1913:—

17	83	121	275
37	101	163	281
53	115	190	288
58	116	245	307

Conditioned upon the deposit with the undersigned of the required funds, said bonds shall cease to draw interest from said date and will be redeemed at the aforesaid price on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unpaid coupons attached on and after the said date, at the office of the undersigned, 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated May 26, 1913.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD CO.

A full report on present situation of above Company and subsidiaries has been prepared and copies are available on a nominal figure.

THE INVESTORS' AGENCY, INC.
Marvyn Scudder, V. P. 55 Wall Street
Tel. 3400 Broad.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric and Manufacturing Company
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the company in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 11, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., for the following purposes: (1) the election of directors; (2) the election of Proxy Committee of five persons to serve for a term of five years; and (3) the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

Dated May 20, 1913.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

AETNA NATIONAL BANK.

New York, April 28, 1913.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the Board of Directors a Special Meeting of Stockholders has been called and will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on the 3rd day of June, 1913, at the banking office of the Aetna National Bank, No. 92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to vote upon a resolution to place said bank in voluntary liquidation, pursuant to Sections 5220 and 5221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect upon such date as may be fixed, and upon a resolution to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in the premises preliminary to liquidation, and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. May 6, 1913, to 3 o'clock P. M., June 3, 1913.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE F. GENTES, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of LOCKPORT DRILL COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, June 4, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, ROOM 1,112, No. 11 BROADWAY, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, for the election of Directors for the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on May 25th, 1913, and will be reopened after the meeting has been held.

W. H. WHITE, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, N. Y., May 19th, 1913.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the BRONX GROCERY COMPANY will be held on the 2d day of June, 1913, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the office of such company, at No. 652 Westchester Ave., in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $20,000, consisting of 200 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $50,000, to consist of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each.

J. E. E. LA POINTE, President.
WM. LICHTENFELS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
82 Beaver Street, New York, May 19, 1913.

The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mexican Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of June, 1913, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, May 23rd, at noon, and reopened immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. R. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
POTOSI & RIO VERDE RAILWAY CO.
82 Beaver St., New York, May 19, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of June, 1913, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, May 23rd, at noon, and reopened immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. R. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY
New York, May 14, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 2nd day of June, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (Office of New Jersey Corporations Agency,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

JUDGE GARY'S TURN AS A STEEL WITNESS

Government Counsel Will Contend That He Deceived Roosevelt in T. C. & I. Deal.

JUST A START WITH HIM

J. P. Morgan & Co.'s Examiner Says He Didn't See T. C. & I. Stock Said to be Held by Moore & Schley.

Judge E. H. Gary, around whose personality revolve many of the questions raised by the Government in its suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, and in whose behalf, individually, points have frequently been made by the defense, was himself sworn as a witness shortly before the close of the hearing yesterday. He made it plain at once that he was prepared to accept the central position in the case that has been assigned to him by both prosecution and defense, saying quietly, in answer to the usual question as to what business he was in, that he was "chief executive officer" of the Steel Corporation, as well as Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Finance Committee.

The Gary dinners, which the Government contends resulted in understandings between the Steel Corporation and the independents as to prices, and the visit of Judge Gary, accompanied by H. C. Frick, to the White House in 1907, with the result that President Roosevelt decided not to interfere with the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, are among the things Judge Gary will be called upon to defend, and they are among the things in which his participation has been defended by other witnesses, from President Farrell down.

The Government contends that Judge Gary deceived President Roosevelt by representing that the Tennessee Coal and Iron deal was necessary to prevent the panic from becoming much more disastrous and to end it. Evidence was introduced yesterday in answer to one of the specific allegations of the Government in regard to this matter. In the bill of complaint it was asserted that one of the points on which Judge Gary had misled the President was found in his statement that among the assets of Moore & Schley, the brokerage firm, which was tottering on the verge of failure, with the prospect of starting a general crash, was a majority of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The bill submitted that as a matter of fact Moore & Schley did not have a majority, or nearly a majority of the stock.

To refute this statement, Thomas W. Joyce, security clerk for J. P. Morgan & Co., told yesterday of an all-day Sunday examination of Moore & Schley's books in the midst of the panic, which showed that of the 298,000 shares of Tennessee stock outstanding they held 157,700 shares. Mr. Joyce was careful to say that he saw no stock certificates, and that these figures were according to Moore & Schley's accounts, and that the books did not show that the stock was all owned by Moore & Schley.

Mr. Joyce made his examination just as the negotiations for the transfer of the Tennessee stock were at a head, on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1907.

Reported at Morgan's Library.

"I was assigned by Mr. Morgan," said he, "to verify from the books of Moore & Schley the holdings of Tennessee Coal & Iron stock that were in their possession or under their control. I got to their office about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and worked till after 5 in the afternoon. One of the members of the firm was there, with a clerk, and I examined their books. I didn't see the securities, as it was Sunday and the safe vaults were locked. I found that among their assets, as shown by their books, were 157,700 shares of Tennessee stock. I went to Mr. Morgan's library uptown, between 5 and 6 o'clock, and reported to him. I saw Mr. Schley there later, and showed him my figures. He said they agreed with his."

Judge J. M. Dickinson, counsel for the Government, asked Mr. Joyce if he knew that all this stock was owned by Moore & Schley.

"No," he said, "I had nothing to show that. The records showed that they had in their possession 36,000 shares of 'free' stock, that is, stock besides that which was pledged. I had not been instructed to go into the question of ownership, but merely to ascertain the amount in their possession as shown by their books."

Another point Judge Gary will have to meet, besides the Tennessee deal and the Gary dinners, is the agreement by William Ellis Corey, ex-President of the Steel Corporation, that Judge Gary "knew all about" the plate pool and was present at one of the meetings at the Waldorf which Mr. Corey also attended. Other witnesses have testified that Judge Gary put an end to all the pools as soon as he learned of them.

Judge Gary smiled when he was asked yesterday to outline his business career, and said:

"Well, I was born on a farm and worked on a farm, subsequently studying law and practicing in Chicago for a good many years. I became actively connected with the steel business at the time of the completion of the organization of the Federal Steel Company, when I was elected its President.

"I had been general counsel for the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company in the early nineties, and was a Director until 1898. I was general counsel for the Illinois Steel Company from 1895 to 1898, and a Director for a year or two before 1898. I afterward became general counsel and a Director of the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois, but when the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey was formed I dropped out."

Lawyer and Business Man.

"You were actively connected with the organization of the Federal Steel Company, were you not?" asked R. V. Lindabury, counsel for the Steel Corporation.

"Yes," said Judge Gary, "I did practically all of the legal work and conducted most of the business negotiations."

"Were any of the companies you combined in competition?"

"They were not, except that the Lorain Steel Company had a mill for the manufacture of girder rails and could manufacture, but not economically, standard rails. That was the only respect in which it could be called a competitor of the Illinois Steel Company. No company that went into the merger, other than the Lorain, made girder rails."

Judge Gary said he considered the capitalization of the Federal Steel Company moderate. It had an authorized capital of $200,000,000, of which $100,000,000 was issued. The value of the companies acquired, which included manufacturing, railroad, and ore properties, was about $56,000,000, he said. To this was added $31,000,000 as the estimated actual value of the properties above their book value and $14,000,000 of new capital provided by the syndicate.

"The Illinois Steel Company," he went on, "had been struggling along for a good many years without making much headway, because of lack of capital, inadequate facilities, imperfect organization, and lack of features to make it a self-contained or complete manufacturing plant. It had not been successful, and did not pay dividends.

"During the Summer of 1898 there was a good deal of discussion among the Directors as to the desirability of securing additional properties as a means of successfully manufacturing steel. It was decided that it was necessary to make substantial additions. In June, 1898, a proposition was made by some of those interested in the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad to sell to the Illinois Steel Company, which had its own terminal road extending into Indiana and connecting with the trunk lines. This would furnish a connection between the plants at South Chicago and at Joliet."

Judge Gary said he told the people who broached this sale that it would hardly be worth while unless a general combination was made, including the Lorain Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, and other properties which would equip the new company with ore lands, transportation, and mills. At this point in his narrative the hearing was adjourned. He will continue this morning.

The protracted examination of James A. Farrell, President of the Steel Corporation, was finished early in the afternoon. He had been on the stand for nine days. Judge Dickinson's cross-examination was directed toward establishing that Mr. Farrell had not testified from personal knowledge. Mr. Farrell's position on this entire question was summed up yesterday when he said: "I have frequently stated during this examination, when I have been questioned concerning these exhibits, that where the information had been furnished to me by other persons I have examined these exhibits in detail, and from my independent knowledge of the business I have been able to satisfy myself as to the data and figures.

"I have also said that I have not attempted to carry in my mind each item and each detail of those statements, but from my intimate knowledge of the business and from an examination of these exhibits I am satisfied that they were substantially correct when I made my answers to your questions."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Silk Mixed with Cotton Again a Problem—Cassava Cakes Free.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by John Wanamaker against the duty levied by Collector Loeb on upholstery material of silk and cotton. Duty was taken under Paragraph 309, Tariff act of 1909, on manufactures in chief value of silk at rates varying according to weight, value, &c. The importer contended that the material was in chief value cotton, but an official analysis disclosed that silk predominated.

Marshall Field & Co. entered at Chicago women's gloves composed of cotton and lined with silk throughout. They were returned at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 402 of the present law as silk wearing apparel. They also were alleged to be in chief value of cotton, dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem, but an analysis again disproved the importers' contention.

The board sustained Henry W. Peabody of New York regarding the classification under the Act of 1909 of cassava cakes. Duty of 1 cent is assessed at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 244 as wafers not specially provided for. Free entry was asked under Paragraph 689, which provides specifically for the cakes mentioned in the invoice.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CAMPBELL, MARIA, L., (died May 28, 1912;) net estate, $2,275,887.90; bank accounts, $369,204.72; personal effects, $10,-673.27; 400 shares American Car and Foundry Company preferred, $47,600; 589 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $73,375; 241 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common, $29,643; 86 shares Delaware & Hudson Railroad, $14,620; 572 shares Great Northern preferred, $75,790; 409 shares Great Northern Iron Ore Properties, $25,255.75; 200 shares Louisville & Nashville Railroad, $29,400; 163 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, $19,094; 286 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $17,589; 207 shares Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, $22,149; 350 shares United States Steel preferred, $38,762; 743 shares common, $51,731; 30 bonds Consolidated Gas Company, $15,000; 17 bonds Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, $19,507; 8 bonds Nashville & Decatur Railroad, $8,-000; 15 bonds Oregon Short Line, $17,175; 5 bonds United States Government, $5,000; interest in estate of Catherine B. Campbell, $516,421; realty, three-fourths interest in 207 Pearl Street, $30,070; three-fourths interest in 239 Pearl Street, $29,381; three-fourths interest in 486 Gold Street, $31,254; three-fourths interest in 1358 Fourth Avenue, $5,-747.50; realty at Mamaroneck, $24,363.74; premises 77 Fifth Avenue, $124,500, less mortgage of $42,000; 51 Broadway, $215,000, less $70,000 mortgage.

GERKEN, HENRY, (died June 23;) net estate, $33,231.30; bank deposit, $35.18; 6 shares Bronx Consumers' Electric Company, $540; 10 shares Harlem Market Company, $100; realty, 3.356 Decatur Avenue, $8,500; 694 Elton Avenue and 2,995 Third Avenue, $25,000; dower, $7,518.

HOLDER, LUCY BLAKE, (died Nov. 30, 1912;) net estate, $73,650.02; bank account, $851.77; 56 shares Warren Brothers preferred, $1,960; 40 shares second preferred, $1,600; 124 shares W. J. Ham Company, $13,516; power of appointment over $55,999.05.

NEUSTADTER, CAROLINE, (died Jan. 19, 1912;) net estate, $5,332.90; bank accounts, $12,869.67; mortgage on 232 East Tenth Street, $19,000; mortgage on southwest corner of Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, $200,000; second mortgage on same premises, $60,000; mortgage on 244 and 246 Forty-fourth Street, $35,000; bills receivable from W. W. Stetheimer, $10,000; from Sternberger, Senn & Co., $150,000; personal effects, $37,891; 200 shares Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, $20,000; 22 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $12,540; 400 shares Anglo-London Paris National Bank, $62,000; 70 shares St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad preferred, $8,150; 25 shares common, $875; 50 shares Illinois Central, $9650; 50 shares, Kansas & Pacific common, $1,112.50; 20 shares Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred, $100; 15 shares Baltimore & Ohio preferred, $1,333; 13 shares common, $1,355.25; 23 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $38,458.87; 300 shares United States Steel preferred, $33,225; 600 shares American Smelting and Refining Company preferred, $61,800; 500 shares Western Jersey and Seashore Railroad common, $25,-000; 1,000 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common, $108,486; 823 shares preferred, $119,335; 1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad common, $61,000; 250 shares Norfolk & Western Railroad common, $27,250; 200 shares Union Pacific Railroad preferred, $18,-200; 23 bonds Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, $28,840; 40 bonds Canada Southern Railroad, $40,600; 23 bonds Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad, $24,380; 3 bonds Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, $3,266.25; 30 bonds New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, $35,700; 25 bonds Dakota & Great Southern Railroad, $25,250; 32 bonds Western Union, $32,040; 72 bonds Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, $88,830; 25 bonds St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, $31,000; 40 bonds Northern Pacific Railroad, $40,100; 10 bonds Northwestern Union, $11,000; 5 bonds Winona & St. Peters, $5,500; 20 bonds Richmond & Danville Railroad, $20,750; 15 bonds Eastern Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, $16,162; 5 bonds St. Joseph & Grand Island, $4,425; 5 bonds Peoria & Eastern Railroad, $1,800; 10 bonds Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, $8,800; 15 bonds Terre Haute & Peoria, $16,050; 10 bonds Chicago & Eastern Illinois, $10,925; 10 bonds Nashville, Florence & Sheffield Railroad, $10,825; 5 bonds Alabama Central, $5,375; 17 bonds Eastern Tennessee, $18,-317.50; 10 bonds Chicago & Missouri River Railroad, $10,800; 20 bonds Oregon Short Line, $22,400; 25 bonds Wabash Railroad, $24,500; 10 bonds Wabash Railroad, $11,221, 15 bonds Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad, $6,350; 10 bonds Iowa Central, $10,-100; 13 bonds Flint & Pere Marquette, $14,-040; 10 bonds Richmond & Alleghany, $9,550; 20 bonds St. Louis Southwestern, $19,200; 25 bonds Chicago & Northwestern, $26,187.50; 20 bonds New York, Erie & Western, $23,-200; 20 bonds Chicago & Erie, $22,400; 20 bonds Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company, $20,650; 100 bonds Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, $99,125; 25 bonds Edison Electric and Illuminating Company, $27,750; 60 bonds Reading and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, $58,950; 35 bonds Northern Pacific Railroad, $34,500; 20 bonds Diamond & Western, $23,200; 25 bonds Brooklyn Union "L," $25,250; 25 bonds Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $24,593.75; 20 bonds Wisconsin Central, $18,550; 25 bonds Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, $22,937.50; 50 bonds Baltimore & Ohio, $50,960; 78 bonds Central Pacific Railroad, $75,445; 50 bonds Hocking Valley, $50,550; 50 bonds Western Union, $49,250; 50 bonds National Railroad of Mexico, $30,000; 49 bonds Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia Railroad, $44,835; 89 bonds Utah & Northern, $80,990; 30 bonds Atlantic Coast Line, $28,500; 25 bonds New York City, $24,250; realty, $28,900, 102 West Seventy-sixth Street.

SILVERSTONE, HANNAH, (died Jan. 16;) net estate, $47,807.64; bank accounts, $5,-403.59; mortgage on 171 West 133d Street, mortgage on 1,044 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, $1,000; mortgage on 244 Delancey Street, $1,450; mortgage on 242 and 244 Delancey Street, $800; mortgage on southeast corner of Madison and Jefferson Streets, $2,000; mortgage on 19 Division Street, $650; realty, $32,520.59; 53 East 107th Street, $9,000, less mortgage of $8,500; 55 East 107th Street, $9,000; 502 and 504 West 122d Street, $86,000, less mortgage of $61,500.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A class for "delinquents" will be organized in Public School 95, Clarkson Street, on next Monday. The hours will be from 3:30 to 6 P. M. The course of study has been prepared by the Principal of the School, John E. Wade.

It is purposed to tear down Public School 129 on Broome Street. The building is now used as a storehouse. It is the intention to erect on the site a fully equipped modern disciplinary school.

The New York Public School Kindergarten Association will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. to-day in the Normal College. Mrs. Lileon C. North, the retiring President, will preside, and introduce her successor in office, Miss Mae E. Higgins of Public School 40. Miss Fanniebelle Curtis, Director of Kindergartens, will deliver an address. There will be kindergarten songs, a May dance, and games.

At a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association in Public School 15, that borough, on Monday, a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Citizens' Committee, which is trying to establish a university on Long Island.

It is probable that new Public School 173, Brooklyn, will be used for both girls and boys.

It is planned to have special classes for tuberculosis children during the Summer vacation.

The by-laws of the Board of Education will probably be amended so as to change the limit for license of assistant teachers in training schools from forty years to forty-five years.

FREE PORT INQUIRY.

Fuller Defines Object of Merchants' Committee.

Paul Fuller, Jr., Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, which is investigating the general subject of a free port for this city, said yesterday that the various objections which had been raised to a free port, since it was announced that the committee was investigating the subject, almost made him think that the association's letter had been misconstrued intentionally. Mr. Fuller said that the association was not urging a free port, but that the committee simply was investigating the question for the good of the city.

"If there is sufficient interest shown among the merchants here to warrant it," Mr. Fuller said, "we intend to hold public hearings and invite every one to give his views. After that we will make our report to the association. It is said that the merchants here only recently became aware of the great export trade which can be gained by catering to the individual requirements of foreign countries."

Mr. Fuller pointed out that goods on display, as in a free port, would be of benefit to traders, and also that such neutral territory would be cheaper for merchants than manufacturing in bonded warehouse factories under the supervision of custom agents.

He believes that a free port would help the city. He read from a letter received yesterday from a well-known firm of coffee importers here, who said: "We believe that a free port would be an excellent thing for New York, but as it would be a matter of Federal regulation, we are inclined to doubt the feasibility of the plan."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Depot Quartermaster, Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Virginia, or his commissioned assistant, will make necessary visits to points in Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, on business pertaining to inspection and purchases of horses.

The following named officers, detailed in the Ordnance Department, June 20, will proceed on that date to station specified for duty: First Lieut. H. B. Jordan, Eighth Cavalry, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; First Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, Coast Artillery Corps, Watervliet Arsenal, New York; First Lieut. W. M. Wilhelm, Coast Artillery Corps, Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania; First Lieut. A. W. Maish, Thirteenth Infantry, Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts; Second Lieut. J. S. Hatcher, Coast Artillery Corps, Watervliet Arsenal, New York; Second Lieut. W. W. Ragsdale, Coast Artillery Corps, Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. W. B. Hardigg, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed in the Ordnance Department, June 20, proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, July 15, for duty.

First Lieut. L. F. E. Shnyder, Eighth Cavalry, detailed in the Ordnance Department, June 20, proceed to Honolulu to arrive June 20, for duty as chief ordnance officer, Hawaiian Department.

First Lieut. F. E. Shnyder, Eighth Cavalry, detailed in the Ordnance Department, June 20, proceed to Manila and report to commanding General, Philippine Department, for duty.

The following named officers, detailed in the Ordnance Department, June 20, proceed to New York City and report to commanding officer, Sandy Hook proving ground, New Jersey, for duty: Capt. G. F. Jenks, Coast Artillery Corps; Second Lieuts. K. B. Harmon, Coast Artillery Corps; W. A. Pendleton, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps; C. A. Walker, Jr., Third Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. J. S. Sullivan, Eighteenth Infantry, to Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming, for temporary duty.

Capt. B. Sharp, Third Infantry, retirement announced.

Second Lieut. J. H. Rudolph, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to Fort Niagara, New York, and report June 2 to commanding officer and to Capt. R. H. Allen, Twenty-nine Infantry, Captain infantry team, for duty in connection try-out for places on team.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colorado, and from further duty on recruiting service, July 1: Capt. T. F. Schley, Infantry; First Lieut. J. Blyth, Thirtieth Infantry.

Major Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, to Sandy Hook proving ground, New Jersey, on business pertaining to operations of the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. W. M. Wilber, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from duty at Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., in home and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The following named officers are detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps: First Lieut. V. E. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. J. B. Brabson, Twenty-fifth Infantry. When their services can be spared by commanding General, Hawaiian Department, will proceed to San Diego, Cal., and report to commanding officer, Signal Corps, Aviation School for duty.

First Lieut. W. Singles, Coast Artillery Corps, to West Point, for duty at Military Academy.

Major M. J. Lenihan, Seventh Infantry relieved from duty with Seventh Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for temporary duty.

Capt. C. A. Martin, Fourth Infantry, relieved duty at Galveston, Texas; to Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty.

Major Hunter Liggett, Eleventh Infantry, detailed member General Staff Corps, Vice Major C. Reichmann, General Staff, relieved.

The name of Major H. R. Lee, Eleventh Infantry, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Major C. Reichmann, Infantry, removed therefrom.

Capt. J. K. Partello, Infantry, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

The following named officers detailed to enter next class at Army War College and will report to the President of the College, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15: Cols. A. L. Smith, Quartermasters Corps; A. L. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry; A. Pickering, Eleventh Infantry; C. R. Noyes, Infantry; Lieut. Cols. G. H. Morgan, Eleventh Cavalry; F. J. Kernan, Adjutant General; C. W. Kennedy, Sixteenth Infantry; H. D. Styer, Seventeenth Infantry; D. L. Tate, Fifth Cavalry; C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers; Majors A. P. Buffington, Twenty-first Infantry; G. H. Cameron, Fourteenth Cavalry; G. W. Read, Ninth Cavalry; W. S. McNair, Sixth Field Artillery; A. Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps; J. D. Leitch, Twenty-eighth Infantry; H. G. Learnard, Fourteenth Infantry; T. O. Murphy, Nineteenth Infantry.

The name of Capt. A. B. Sloan, Thirtieth Infantry, placed on list of detached officers, Vice Capt. T. F. Schley, Infantry, removed therefrom.

Leaves—First Lieut. H. F. Sykes, Twenty-fifth Infantry, three days; First Lieut. C. L. Wyman, Twenty-eighth Infantry, one month; First Lieut. W. W. Hicks, Coast Artillery Corps, ten days.

The Navy.

Commissioned—Lieut. Commander, C. P. Huff; Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, D. G. Allen; Assistant Surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps, M. J. Rosenau, M. R. C.; L. Noland, M. R. C.; Pay Inspector, J. H. Merriam; Chief Boatswain, W. F. Remgen; Chief Carpenters, A. R. Hughes, J. P. Shovlin, R. Morgan, J. L. Jones, J. A. Price.

Lieut. G. W. S. Castle, detached Naval Academy June 7; to the Utah as ordnance officer.

Lieut. Commander G. T. Pettengill, detached the Utah; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Marine Corps.

Lieut. Col. C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., to headquarters Marine Corps for temporary duty.

Capt. A. T. Marix, detached the Louisiana; to duty as fleet marine officer, Pacific fleet.

Capt. J. S. Turrill, detached army service schools, Fort Leavenworth; to Philippine Islands.

Capt. A. S. Williams, detached army service schools, Fort Leavenworth; to advance base school, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. E. N. McCleman, detached marine detachment, American Legation, Peking; to marine barracks, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. Reno, detached the Georgia; to the receiving ship at Mare Island.

Second Lieut. L. S. Wass, detached receiving ship at Mare Island; to marine barracks, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. D. L. S. Brewster, detached marine barracks, Mare Island; to marine detachment, American Legation, Peking.

Capt. J. M. Salladay, detached marine detachment, American Legation, Peking, to Philippine Islands.

The following officers have been relieved from duty with expeditionary force, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and ordered to return to original stations via the Prairie; Col. J. T. Pendleton, Lieut. Col. C. G. Long, Major G. C. Reid, Capts. G. C. Reid, J. R. Horton, A. Q. M.; D. B. Wills, A. P. M.; H. H. Kipp, J. T. Bootes, H. C. Snyder, H. L. Lee, J. T. Buttrick, C. T. Westcott, Jr., R. Y. Rhea, C. B. Taylor, F. A. Ramsey, First Lieuts. R. W. Voeth, A. A. Racicot, J. C. Fegan, R. T. Zane, C. J. Miller, C. A. Lutz, Second Lieuts. H. C. Pierce, J. T. Case, C. H. Metcalf, J. L. Mayer, T. G. Hunter, Jr., R. B. Stephenson, P. C. Marmion, B. A. Moller, C. A. E. King, W. E. MacCrone, G. W. Van Hoose, C. G. Sinclair.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Sailed—Reid, from Annapolis for Charleston; Tacoma, from Puerto Cortez for Guantanamo; Virginia, Georgia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Beale, Walke, Perkins, Yankton, from Newport for Block Island Sound; Sonoma, from Newport for New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Request of the Department of Public Charities for approval of the emergency appointment of Joseph H. Stoltzenberg as steward, pending the determination of the commission as to the certification of an eligible list or the holding of an open competitive examination.

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Queens, for authority to employ W. L. Johnson, 19 Washington Street, Jamaica, as veterinarian, at a total compensation not to exceed $750.

Letter from the Police Commissioner, saying that he had granted full pay to Patrolman Wilbur J. Kennedy, Tenth Precinct, from March 12 to April 29, 1913, during which time he was under suspension without pay.

Notification from the Curator of the City College of the appointment of Patrick J. Waldron as clerk, first grade. It is also desired that he be given a non-competitive examination.

Letter from the auditor of the Board of Education, transmitting vouchers in payment of Grace H. Russell, 310 Macon Street, Brooklyn, for $63.25 and $66.70 for services rendered in making out and checking up cards and records, &c.

Permission has been granted by the commission to the following departments to employ the persons mentioned:

Fire Department—Peter J. Garvey, John Gerahty, and Isidor Shapero, as Assistant Inspectors of Combustibles.

Department of Health—Olaf Olsen, Inspector of Foods, $1,200 a year; Arthur L. Morgan, clerk, first grade.

Department of Finance—Thomas F. Mulholland, clerk, $720.

Department of Parks, Brooklyn—William Bloomfield and Edward J. Bell, steam roller engineers, temporary.

Office of the President of Queens—Edward Orner, topographical draughtsman, at $1,320 per annum.

Board of Water Supply—Clarence B. Brewer, Frank L. O'Connel, and Valentine B. Anderson, assistant engineers, at $1,350 a year.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for field, for males only, June 4 and 5, for a large number of vacancies in the position of aid and deck officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. As the commission has experienced considerable difficulty in securing a sufficient number of applicants to meet the needs of the service in these positions, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, practical computations, astronomy, physics, surveying, languages, drawing, and descriptive geometry, training, experience, and fitness. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth, but not their twenty-fifth, birthday on the date of the examination. Further particulars may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

PROCEEDS OF BOND SALE SWELLS CITY'S CASH.

The City's Cash Position, May 24, 1913.

CITY TREASURY.		
Balance May 17, 1913		$39,073,385.77
Receipts—		
From taxes and other revenues	$7,951,033.04	
From sale of revenue bonds and bills	10,404,073.65	
From sale of corporate stock notes	300,000.00	
From sale of corporate stock to sinking funds	973,079.49	
From sale of corporate stock of May 20	38,756,720.00	
Premium on corporate stock	53,490.63	
Miscellaneous	51,353.89	58,489,759.72
		$97,563,145.49
Payments—		
General administration	$3,126,244.78	
Repayment of revenue bonds and bills	31,949,486.44	
Repayment of special revenue bonds	300,000.00	
Interest on city debt	177,588.29	
Redemption of corporate stock notes	3,409,932.23	
Taxes paid to State	2,649,010.66	41,672,262.40
Balance May 24, 1913		$55,890,883.09
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance May 17, 1913		$470,696.66
Receipts		1,318,252.29
		$1,789,948.95
Payments	

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¶What securities do you recommend as safe which should increase steadily in value?

¶What is the advantage in purchasing securities which are legal investments for Savings Banks?

¶How much income tax will I have to pay if the bill is passed and how will it be collected? Will it affect the value of any of my securities?

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Boston London, Eng. Baltimore

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline Chiefly in Response to News of Frisco System's Difficulties.

Primarily the stock market yesterday was under the influence of the news of the troubles of the St. Louis & San Francisco. Although Wall Street had been prepared for some such development as the inability of the company to provide for the notes which fall due on June 1, the dispatches from St. Louis yesterday that the decision had been reached to apply to the court to take the property under its protection caused further severe declines in the company's stock and in several of its bond issues. This news resulted in some general selling which had pronounced effect in some other parts of the list, notably in Union Pacific, which lost nearly three points. Clearer recognition of the fact that last week's reports regarding the Union Pacific situation were ill-founded was the immediate influence in the movement of that stock. These two matters overshadow all others in the day's discussion.

One comment which naturally suggests itself in respect to the position in which the Frisco system now finds itself is that its difficulties can be directly traced to the financial responsibilities which it assumed often upon terms which made it clear that they were imposing a considerable burden. The high rates of interest at which recent issues of the company's securities had been made reflected something more than the current scarcity of capital and suggested that the purchasers of the company's securities recognized a risk which was not inherent in the railroad situation as a whole. The market was not inclined, therefore, and in this attitude it seemed well advised, to regard the difficulties of the St. Louis & San Francisco system as attributable principally to the handicaps under which railroads have of late been operating. It had long been recognized in financial circles that the bonded indebtedness of the Frisco system and the guarantees which it had given were altogether out of proportion to the stock capital of the company. This has all along been an important element in the company's credit. A number of committees to act for the holders of various issues of the system's securities were in process of formation yesterday. The net result of their activity will probably be the disentanglement of the company's finances and of the alliances into which the system has entered. One phase of the matter which was being regarded yesterday as particularly regrettable is that these difficulties should have come upon a system whose securities are among the few American issues which have been placed in considerable quantity in the French market. This unfortunate experience naturally places a further obstacle in the way of developing a broader market for our stocks in France. At the moment, of course, none of the foreign markets are investing here to any considerable extent, but none the less is it desirable that the way should be left as open as possible to the flotation of American securities in a market which under normal conditions is as well supplied as the French market is with money for investment.

It was intimated yesterday that the Union Pacific management might be in a position by the end of this week to make some announcement regarding its plan for complying with the Supreme Court decree compelling the surrender of the Southern Pacific. For some days the probability has been that the plan when submitted to the court, as it probably will be shortly, will deal only with the matter of disposing of the Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four months, 4½@4¾ per cent. for five months, 4¾@5 per cent. for six months, and 5@5½ per cent. for eight months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5½ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $317,635,892; balances, $14,263,825; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $72,292.

The local banks have lost $3,628,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for short bills and three months' bills; Paris, 3% per cent., and Berlin, 5½@5½ per cent. Money was 2¾@3 per cent. in London and 5½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 21¼c., and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 42½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8685; demand, high, $4.8635; low, $4.8630; last, $4.8635.

Paris—Cable, 5.18⅛; check, 5.18¼ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 95¼ less 1-32; check, 95 3-16.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅜ less 3-32; check, 5.19⅜ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40⅛; check, 40 1-16 plus 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8310; 90 days, $4.8165.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.82⅜; 90 days, $4.81⅜.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.22½; 90 days, 5.24⅝ plus 1-32.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94½; 90 days, 93⅝ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 35c. premium; St. Louis, 30c. premium; St. Paul, 65c. premium; San Francisco, 35c. premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ¼d. lower in London, at 27 11-16d., and ¼c. lower in New York, at 60c. per ounce.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.01	Julia	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	Justice	.02
Andes	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.19	Mexican	.85
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.54	Overman	.25
Challar	.03	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.33	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Seg. Belcher	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.	.11
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.24
Hale & Norcross	.08		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fract.	.04
Belmont	6.71½	D'field Daisy	.02
Jim Butler	.57	D'field Bl. B	.02
McNamara	.16	Florence	.40
Midway	.43	G'field Con. M	1.87½
Mizpah Exten.	.62	G'field Merger	.20
Montana	.60	Jumbo Exten.	.28
North Star	.01	Silver Pick	.04
Rescue Eula	.15	Vernal	.18
Tonopah Exten.	2.35	Nevada Hills	.96
West End	1.22½	Round Mountain	.54
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.16	Manhattan Con.	.06
Booth	.04	Man. Big Four	.50
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	.5	7½	Jackpot	.5	6
Elkton	.55	55½	McKinney	57½	58½
El Paso	.350	400	Old Gold	2½	3
Findlay	.8	8½	Portland	.97	98
Gold Dust	10½	10¾	Vindicator	91	93½
Isabella	10¼	10¾	Van. B. E.	4¼	5

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Who's Who in Committees.

There ought to be a new directory compiled as soon as the last St. Louis & San Francisco Protective Committee has been named. It looked last night as though there might be anywhere from six to ten committees to look after the various Frisco issues, and, with the several committees already looking after Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wabash, Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal, Southern Pacific, and Pere Marquette, it is difficult to keep the different affiliations of an active banker distinct. A "Who's Who in Protective Committees" should find a ready sale.

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A Lovett Interview.

If all the interviews Judge R. S. Lovett ever gave out were combined into one the writer would still be short of matter to fill out a column. That, at least, is the opinion of the newspapermen who have been paying regular visits to the Union Pacific office for the past five months to follow the progress of the dissolution plans. There was something of a sensation, consequently, when word was flashed around yesterday that the Chairman of the Union Pacific had a statement to make. To the crowd which quickly gathered, in the expectation that terms of a new dissolution plan might be forthcoming, the Judge spoke as follows:

"We have reached no agreement with the Southern Pacific Directors. We are working on a plan, and may have a statement by the end of the week."

Efforts to draw the speaker out by questions proved unavailing.

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The Merger Snarl.

The decision of Chairman Lovett to go on record as saying that no agreement had been reached over Central Pacific stock probably resulted from the knowledge that recent reports that a plan had been all completed and agreed to were being accepted in some quarters as a true statement of the situation. The sudden advance in Union Pacific's shares last Saturday was hailed by some brokers as proof positive that a plan had been found, and that it was a favorable one for the controlling company. As a matter of fact, the committees representing the two boards have at no time been near an agreement covering Central Pacific which would have satisfied the California Commission. It is understood that the two companies finally have agreed to disagree on this point and to offer a plan to satisfy the plain requirements of the court's decree, which said nothing specifically about the control of Central Pacific, but which called upon Union Pacific to rid itself of its Southern Pacific stock in a way which would satisfy the court.

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Bank Note Company's Contracts.

The activity of the Hamilton Bank Note Company in competing for security engraving contracts has received further demonstration than that afforded by its successful bid for the city's new bond certificates. It was learned yesterday that the company had obtained the work of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's subway organization, and would make the certificates for the contemplated issue of $100,000,000 bonds. As soon as the contract was assured the Hamilton Company submitted samples of the new subway bonds to the Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange and was informed that they were entirely acceptable to the Exchange authorities. In the two and one-half years since certificates of the Hamilton Bank Note Company passed successfully the scrutiny of the Stock Exchange, the concern has not only turned out much work for companies whose securities were listed on the board, but also has extended its work into foreign fields, where it never competed before. Contracts for engraving the entire forthcoming issue of Nicaraguan currency and that country's supply of revenue stamps recently were obtained, the latter having the approval of our War Department.

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Blue Days for the Crop Killer.

The professional "crop killer" has not been very successful in Wall Street so far this season. Nature has been consistently generous to the different divisions of the Winter wheat field in the way of weather and soil conditions, and in most of the territory where Spring seeding has been in progress the worst that could be said was that work was somewhat behind the average. These were the fundamental reasons why the Wall Street destroyer of crop yields in prospect could not operate with any degree of success, but a factor equally as important, probably, in curbing his ambition has been the lack of incentive. The stock market has not warranted the spread of pessimistic rumors on wheat, cotton, corn, and oats. No vigorous bear movements could have been fostered by tales of drought, the boll weevil, and the chinch bug, because there have been no substantial bear movements started in the stocks vulnerable to adverse crop reports. This week the crop killer has had a little material to work upon, but he failed to take any advantage of the opportunity worth mentioning. From Kansas some deterioration of the wheat fields was authoritatively reported, and the experts reduced previous forecasts slightly, not to an extent, however, to indicate anything else than great yields of grain, whose future can be estimated at this season in the light of past records.

***

New Copper Dividends.

The initial dividends declared yesterday by the Chino and Ray Consolidated Copper Companies were in line with expectations. The Chino company earned last year, the first full year of operation, a surplus equivalent to $2.80 on its stock, and with this fund in reserve and earnings on the increase, the Street decided some time ago that the company should be able to make a return to stockholders of $3 per annum, which was the figure indicated by the first quarterly disbursement ordered of 75 cents a share. Ray Consolidated had a balance applicable to the stock at the close of 1912 equal to $1.33 a share, and statisticians decided that profits ought to be sufficient in the present year to warrant the shareholders receiving $1.50 a share. The quarterly payment was decided upon by the Directors at this rate.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957,	int. 100¾	101	100¾	101¼
4½s..Nov., 1957,	int. 100¾	101	100¾	101¼
4½s..May, 1917,	int. 100½	101¼	100½	101¼
4½s..Nov., 1917,	int. 100½	101¼	100½	100¾
4½s..Mar., '30-60,	int. 98	97	95¾	96¾
4½s..Mar., 1962,	int. 95¼	96	95¼	96
4½s..Sept., 1960,	int. 95¼	96	95¼	96
4s ..May, 1959,	int. 92	93	92	93
4s ..Nov., 1958,	int. 92	93	91½	93
4s ..May, 1957,	int. 92	93	92	93
4s ..Nov., 1956,	reg. 90½	92	90½	92
4s ..Nov., 1955,	reg. 90½	92	90½	92
4s ..Nov., 1936,	reg. 92	95	92	95
4s .1918-1919,	int.... 97	100	97	100
3½s..Nov., '54-5,	int. 81¾	82½	81¾	82¾
3½s..May, '54,	coup. 81¾	82½	81¾	82¾
3½s..1956-1954,	reg.... 80½	82	80½	82

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Shows Small Total — Price Changes Mostly Declines.

Transactions in unlisted securities yesterday were in smaller volume than in many weeks. Practically all price changes were losses. Mining stocks were moderately active without any noteworthy changes.

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Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
780.	M. of Am. new	4½	4½	3⅞	4
200.	P. Sm. & Rfg.	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
100.	St. O. of N. J.	368	370	368	368
400.	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	90	90	89¾	89¾
450.	U. S. L. & H.	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾
25.	U.S.L. & H. pf.	63	63	63	63

MINING STOCKS.

500.	Alaska G. M.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
100.	Bessie G. D.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2,800.	*Big Four	53	53	50	52
2,000.	Braden Cop.	7	7	6⅞	7
300.	Brit. Col. Cop.	3	3	3	3
4,800.	Can. G. S.	23	23	23	23
500.	*C. O. D. Con.	6	6	6	6
100.	*Diam. F. D.	4	4	4	4
1,000.	Giroux Min	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,700.	*Greenwater	7	7	7	7
1,000.	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3 7-16	3⅝	3 7-16
500.	La Rose Con.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100.	M. of Am.	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16
500.	McK.-D.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
3,000.	*Nev. Hills	98	98	94	97
100.	Nip. M. Co.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
9,000.	Stewart	2	2	1¾	1 13-16
300.	Tono. Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100.	Tono. Ext	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4,500.	*Tono. Merger	81	81	80	80
1,200.	Wet. S. M.	13	13	12	12

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

100.	*N. U. Bing.	68	68	68	68
3,000.	W. E. Exten.	8	9	8	9

BOND.

$25,000.	Bra. Cop. 6s.	140	140	140	140

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in:

	May 27. Bid.	Asked.	May 26. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19½	19	19½
Am. Writ. Paper	1½	2	1½	2
Bay State Gas	5-16	3-16	5-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk	114	114½	114	114¾
Borden's Cond. M. pf.	106½	107¼	106¼	107¼
British-Am. Tob.	23	23¼	23	23¼
Brown Shoe	48	52	47	53
Brown Shoe pf.	87	92	87	92
Cluett Peabody	52	62	46	52
Cluett Peabody pf.	96	99	96	99
Con. Rubber Tire	16	20	16	20
Con. Rub. Tire pf.	60	75	60	75
Continental Can	43½	48	43½	48
Continental Can pf.	89	91	89	91
Emerson-Brant.	25	35	25	33
Emerson-Brant. pf.	82	90	82	90
Havana Tobacco	2	4	2	4
Havana Tob. pf.	1	5	1	10
Houston Oil	18	20	18	20
Houston Oil pf.	55	65	55	65
Int. Rub. tr. ctfs.	9	10	9	10
Leh. Val. C. S.	205	215	205	215
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅝	1½	1⅝
*Mays Oil	17	19	17	19
National Sugar	94	96	94	96
N. Y. Transp.	4	5	4	5
Oil Fields of M.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Otis Elevator	77	80	77	80
Otis Elevator pf.	95	98	95	98
R. J. Reynolds	255	265	250	270
Tobacco Products	110	130	110	130
Tobacco Prod. pf.	83	85	83	85
United Cigar Stores of Am. pf.	110	115	110	115
Willys Overland	60	65	60	65
Willys Overland pf.	86	94	86	94

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Copper	5	5½	5	5½
*Beaver Consol	35	37	35	37
Bessie Gold D. pf.	13½	14	13½	14
Buffalo Mines	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Butte-New York	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cons. Ariz. Smelt.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Davis-Daly Copper	2 7-16	2 9-16	2 7-16	2 9-16
*Diamond Black B.	2	3	2	3
First National	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Florence	37	40	37	40
Goldfield Midway	3	5	3	5
Greene-Cananea	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Halifax Tonopah	1 1-16	15-16	1	1 1-16
Mason Valley	5¾	6	5¾	6
*North Butte Dev.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Ohio Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	⅞
Pacific Smelters	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
South Utah M. & S.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tri-Bullion	3-16	⅜	3-16	5-16
Tularosa	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Twolumne Copper	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2 3-16
Union Mines	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
United Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
United Copper pf.	3	6	3	6
West End Consol.	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Lighting C.-G. D.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
*New Jersey M. Co.	16	17	16	17

BONDS.

B. R. T. 5% notes	95½	95⅝	95½	95¾
Chicago Elevated 5s.	97	97¼	97	97¼
Havana Tobacco 5s.	61	63	61	63
N. Y. Cent. 5 p. c. notes, w. i.	100	100¼	100	100¼
N. Y. City 4½s, '60.	95⅝	96	95⅝	96
N. Y. City 4½s, '62.	95⅝	96	95⅝	96
Western Pacific 5s.	80½	81½	80½	81

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19½	19	19½
Atlantic Refining	630	635	630	636
Borne-Scrymser	290	310	290	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	163	170	168	170
Chesebrough Mfg.	670	680	670	680
Colonial Oil	100	120	100	120
Continental Oil	1875	1925	1875	1925
Crescent Pipe Line	60	63	60	63
Cumberland Pipe Line	70	75	70	75
Eureka Pipe Line	368	372	368	372
Galena-Signal Oil	202	206	202	206
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Lines	132	135	132	135
National Transit	44	42	44	44
New York Transit	340	345	340	345
Northern Pipe Line	115	118	114	118
Ohio Oil	135	136	136	137
Prairie Oil & Gas	300	305	302	306
Solar Refining	735	750	735	750
Southern Pipe Line	250	253	250	253
South Penn. Oil	230	238	228	232
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	161	164	160	165
Standard Oil (Cal.)	176½	179	176½	179
Standard Oil (Ind.)	322	326	323	327
Standard Oil (Kan.)	570	590	570	590
Standard Oil (Ky.)	420	430	420	430
Standard Oil (Neb.)	270	290	270	290
Standard Oil (N. J.)	367	370	367	370
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	710	720	710	715
Standard Oil (Ohio)	277	283	277	283
Swan & Finch	200	220	205	220
Union Tank Line	71	72	72	74
Vacuum Oil	170	175	177	180
Washington Oil	31	34	31	34
Waters-Pierce Oil	1475	1525	1475	1525

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	May 27. Bid.	Asked.	May 26. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	23	23¾	23	23¾
Conley Tinfoil	270	290	270	280
Johnson Tinfoil & M.	170	180	170	180
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	205	215	210	220
R. J. Reynolds	255	265	255	265
R. J. R. pf. w. i.	110	120	110	120
Tobacco Products	110	130	110	130
Tobacco Products pf.	83	85	83	85
United Cigar Stores	89¾	89¾	90¼	90¾
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction	370	380
Am. Light & Traction pf.	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	15	19
Adirondack Elec. Power pf.	87	91
American Gas & Electric	70	75
American Gas & Electric pf.	43½	45½
American Power & Light	70	72
American Power & Light pf.	80	82
American Public Utilities		58
American Public Utilities pf.	70½	72½
Appalachian Power Co.	9	12
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	49	52
Cities Service	100	105
Cities Service pf.	82	85
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	64	67
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s.	84	90
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	70	74
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	101
Empire District Electric 5s.	84	88
Empire District Electric pf.	70	80
Federal Light & Traction	28	30
Federal Light & Traction pf.	76	79
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.	70	84
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf.	70	74
Gas & Electric Securities	120	130
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	94
Lincoln Gas & Electric	80	84
Montana Power Co.	87	89
Montana Power Co., pf.	97	99
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf.	88	96
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf.	77	79
Ozark Power & Water Co.	45	56
Pacific Gas & Electric	50	51
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	85	87
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	22	24
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	73	78
Standard Gas & Electric	9½	10½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	40	40½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power Co.	13	18½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & P. Co. pf.	73½	75
Union Ry., Gas & Electric	64	67
Union Rwy. Gas & Electric pf.	85	87
United Light & Rys.	73	75
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	77	79
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	71½	73½
Utah Securities	16	18
Utilities Improvement	63	66
Utilities Improvement pf.	70	73
United Utilities Co.	30	35
United Utilities Co. pf.	100	102¼
Western Power	13	18
Western Power pf.	41	48

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60.	Consolidated Coal	96	96	96
50.	Houston O. & tr. ctfs.	18¼	18¼	18¼
25.	Merchants Mer. Bank	84	84	84
10.	Mercantile Trust	168	168	168
25.	Northern Central	117¼	117	117
15.	Seaboard Air Line	17¼	17¼	17¼
885.	United Rwys	27½	27¼	27¼

BONDS.

$2,000.	Balt. City 4s, 1916.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4,000.	Cotton Duck 5s	70	70	70
12,000.	Consol. Power 4½s	87	87	87
2,000.	Charl. & W. C. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000.	Con. Coal conv. 6s.	99	99	99
5,000.	Fairmont & C. T. 5s	100	99¾	99¾
2,000.	Maryland Electric 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
2,000.	United Rwys. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
4,000.	United Rwys., Inc.	64¼	64¼	64¼
12,000.	United Rwys. 5s, n.110		110	110

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15.	Adventure	2	2	2
660.	Alaska Gold	11¾	11½	11½
55.	Allouez	32½	32¼	32¼
700.	Amalgamated	74½	73¾	73¾
85.	Am. Zinc	23¼	22	22
1,550.	Boston & Corbin	60c.	55c.	55c.
45.	Butte & Superior	28¼	27¾	27¾
242.	Calumet & Ariz.	65½	65	65
2.	Calumet & Hecla	450	450	450
100.	Chino	40¾	40	40
36.	Copper Range	43	42½	42½
80.	East Butte	12	11¾	11¾
25.	Franklin	5½	5½	5½
50.	Giroux	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
40.	Granby	63	62½	62¾
345.	Greene-Cananea	6¾	6¾	6¾
25.	Hedley Gold	32½	32½	32½
10.	Island Creek pf.	82	82	82
70.	Isle Royale	23½	23½	23½
235.	Kerr Lake	3 7-16	3⅜	3⅜
25.	Lake	12	12	12
20.	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼
40.	Mayflower	7¼	7¼	7¼
20.	Michigan	1¼	1¼	1¼
40.	Mohawk	50	49	49
75.	Nevada Con.	17	16¾	16¾
20.	Nipissing	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
285.	North Butte	29	28¾	28¾
25.	Old Dominion	46½	46½	46½
5.	Osceola	85	85	85
275.	Pond Creek	19¼	19	19¼
1,625.	Pond Creek rights	45c.	25c.	25c.
5.	Ray Con.	19	19	19
15.	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
17.	Shannon	9	8½	9
125.	Shattuck	24½	24¾	24½
480.	Superior & Boston	3	2¾	2¾
40.	Superior	27¾	27¾	27¾
10.	Tamarack	28	28	28
90.	Trinity	3¼	3¼	3¼
200.	Tuolumne	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
548.	U. S. Smelting	39	39	39
50.	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
100.	Utah Con.	7¾	7	7¾
25.	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼
55.	Winona	1½	1½	1½
26.	Wolverine	51	50	50

RAILROADS.

7.	Boston & Albany	195	195	195
166.	Boston Elevated	88½	88	88
25.	Boston & Lowell	185	185	185
154.	Boston & Maine	90	88½	88½
1.	Boston & Maine pf.	110	110	110
12.	Fitchburg pf.	102	102	102
20.	Maine Central	101	101	101
80.	Mass. Electric	14¾	14¾	14¾
25.	Mass. Elec. pf.	73	72¾	73
116.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	106¾	106	106
9.	Old Colony	165	164¾	164¾
11,504.	Penna. rights	48c.	46c.	46c.
50.	Rutland pf.	30

WANTED

Hercules Powder Co. Stock
Int'l Nickel, Pfd. & Common Stock
DuPont Powder Common Stock
Amer. Typefounders Pfd. & Scrip
Amer. Chicle, Common Stock
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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street

FOR SALE
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. STOCK
Gilman & Ciucas
1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg. 34 Pine St.
New Haven, Ct. New York.

N. Y. Mutual Gas Light
N. Y. & Harlem. ffd.
New Orleans, Tex. & Mex. 5s
Eastman Kodak
Ontario Power 5s & 6s
J. S. Bache & Co.
42 Broadway. Tel. 6400 Broad.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1913.

	Stocks, (shares.)
Total sales May 27, 1913	274,306
Same day last year	143,637
Total year to date	35,944,303
Same period last year	61,045,462
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	70.36 —.54
Same day last year	81.98 ..

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10	69.45
Same period last year	83.76	75.24

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
May 27, 1913	3	2½	2½	$4.8635	$4.8630	$4.8635
Same day last year.	3	2½	2¾	4.8725	4.8720	4.8725
Range year to date.	7	2	...	4.8790	4.8570	...
Same period last y'r.	5	1¾	...	4.8760	4.8630	...

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7½	8	800	A.-C. tr. rcts. 5th pd.	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
15⅝	16⅝	100	A.C.pf.tr.rcts.5th pd.	16	16	16	16	...
73⅝	74	15,600	Amalgamated Cop.	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	73⅞	— ⅜
29⅜	29½	450	Am. Beet Sugar	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
32⅜	32⅝	6,300	Am. Can	33⅝	33⅝	32½	32½	— 1⅛
93⅛	93½	1,300	Am. Can pf	93¼	93¼	92½	93¼	— ¼
48	49	300	Am. Car & Fdry.	49	49	48¼	48⅜	+ ¼
112¼	114	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	39¾	600	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅜	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
160	163	100	Am. Express	161½	161½	161½	161½	—2½
23¼	24½	100	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
32	32½	350	Am. Linseed	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
67½	68	500	Am. Locomotive	32¾	32¾	32	32	— ¾
170	175	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	68¾	68¾	67⅝	67¾	— ⅜
120¼	120½	200	Am. Snuff	177	177	175	175	—2
227	232	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
103	104	100	Am. Tobacco	227½	227½	227½	227½	...
37⅝	37½	900	Am. Tob. pf. new	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	—1⅜
99⅜	99½	2,150	Anaconda Cop. Co.	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅞
121½	122½	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90¾	90¾	89⅜	89⅞	— ⅝
105½	106	100	Atlantic Coast Line	123	123	122½	122½	— ½
32½	33	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
91¼	91¾	6,000	Bethlehem Steel	33	33	33	33	...
37¼	37½	1,100	Brook. Rapid Tran.	91⅞	92	90⅞	91¼	— ⅜
65	66½	100	California Petrol'm.	37⅝	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
232	232¼	16,870	California Pet. pf.	66½	66¼	66¼	66¼	—1
225½	227½	100	Canadian Pacific	233½	234½	231⅝	232½	—2
29½	29⅝	2,200	C. P. sub. cfs.2d pd.	226⅞	226⅞	226⅝	226⅝	—2⅝
91⅞	92¼	400	Central Leather Co.	22½	22½	20¾	20¾	—2¼
...	...	80	Cent. Leather Co.pf.	93	93	92	92	—1
64	64½	1,300	Chat. & Phenix Bk.	179½	179½	179½	179½	...
13½	14	300	Chesapeake & Ohio.	65½	65½	64½	64½	— ⅜
107⅝	108	800	Chicago Gt. West'n.	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
129¼	129½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	108	108	107½	107½	— ¼
40⅛	40¼	3,000	Chi. & Northwest'n.	130	130	129½	129½	— ⅝
31	31½	200	Chino Copper	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	— ⅝
132½	133	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	31	31	31	...
10	10⅜	200	Consolidated Gas	133	133	132⅜	132⅜	— ¼
64¼	66	100	Corn Products Ref.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
97	97⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¾
17¼	17½	1,000	Deere & Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
29⅞	30	700	Den. & Rio Grande.	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅞	...
14	14½	700	Distillers' Securities	32½	32½	30	30½	—1⅝
28⅛	28¼	2,600	Erie	15	15	14¼	14¼	—1⅞
42½	43½	100	Erie 1st pf.	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	— ½
34	36	100	Erie 2d pf.	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	— ½
12	18	100	Federal M. & S.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
37½	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	14	14	14	14	—1
139	139¾	552	General Electric	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
26	27¼	400	General Motors	140	140	139⅝	139⅝	+ ⅜
...	⅞	400	Goldfield Consol.	2	2	2	2	+1
90	94	500	Goodrich pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
126¼	126⅞	300	Great Northern pf.	127	127	126½	126½	—1
47	47½	200	Guggenheim Explor.	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
114	115	200	Illinois Central	115⅛	115⅛	115	115	— ⅛
16⅜	17	700	Inspiration Copper	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
14⅜	14½	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
49⅜	50⅜	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ⅞
102½	103	200	Int. Harvester, new	103⅛	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	—2½
111½	112	100	Int. Harv. pf. new	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅞
9	9¼	200	Int. Paper	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7½	10	100	Int. Steam Pump	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22	22⅜	100	Kan. City Southern	21½	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅝
58	59⅜	100	Kan. City South. pf.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅜
155	155¼	3,700	Lehigh Valley	157½	157½	155¼	155¼	—2⅝
215	217	25	Liggett & Myers	217	217	217	217	...
170	174	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	171	171	171	171	...
30½	32	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½
98	103	100	Loose-W. Bisc. 1st pf.	99	99	99	99	...
133¼	134¼	100	Louis. & Nash.	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	— ⅝
67	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	68	...
63¼	64½	700	Mexican Petroleum	64	64	63¼	63¼	—1½
20¼	23½	100	Miami Copper	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
129	132	100	Minn.,St.P. & S.S.M.	132	132	132	132	...
23	23¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
33⅞	34½	2,100	Missouri Pacific	34⅜	34⅝	34	34	—1⅛
113½	115	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	115	115	114	114	—1
72	82	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.pf	78	78	78	78	...
19¼	20	130	Nat.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	17	500	Nevada Con. Copper	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
99¾	100	1,825	New York Central	100⅛	100⅛	99⅜	99⅞	— ⅛
105	105⅜	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	106	106	105¼	105¼	— ⅝
28	29	510	N. Y., Ont. & W.	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
69	70	200	North American	70	70	70	70	—2½
114⅝	115	950	Northern Pacific	115	115¼	114⅞	115	— ⅛
110	110¼	8,536	Pennsylvania R. R.	110	110½	109⅞	110¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	People'sGas,Chicago	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
17⅝	18	100	Pittsburgh Coal	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
81⅝	83	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ⅜
24	24½	100	Pressed Steel Car	24	24	24	24	— ½
94¾	98	20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
93	95	150	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	18⅞	2,050	Ray Con. Copper	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
160⅜	160¾	67,600	Reading	162⅜	162⅜	160½	160⅝	—1½
22¾	23½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
16⅞	17	5,500	Rock Island Co.	17⅝	17⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	29⅝	2,800	Rock Island Co. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	—1
25⅛	25¼	200	Rumely (M.) Co.	27	27	25¼	25¼	—1⅝
50	51	700	Rumely pf	52½	52½	50	50	—3½
...	⅝	2,800	St. L. & San Fran.	6½	6½	5	5⅛	—1½
22	24½	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	27	27	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅞
8¾	9½	8,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12	12	8¾	9¼	—3
25	35	5	St. L. & S. F., C. & E.Ill.new stock cts	30	30	30	30	—10
170¼	171	700	Sears,Roebuck & Co.	172½	174	171½	171½	...
96⅛	96¼	12,000	Southern Pacific	97⅞	98	95⅞	96¼	—1⅝
24	24½	400	Southern Ry. ext.	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅝
34¼	35	100	Tennessee Copper	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ½
105	108½	100	Texas Co	107	107	107	107	—1
15⅜	16	100	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
33¾	34	200	Third Avenue	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
20	21	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	21	21	21	21	—1½
151½	151⅝	39,500	Union Pacific	152⅜	153½	151¼	151½	—1⅞
83½	85	200	Union Pacific pf.	84	84	84	84	—1
94½	96	300	United Dry Goods.	95	95	95	95	...
56	59	25	U. S. Express	56	56	56	56	...
65	66	100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	65	65	65	65	— ¼
62¼	63	500	U. S. Rubber	62⅜	62⅜	62	62	— ⅜
104½	105¼	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
60	60⅜	28,000	U. S. Steel	60⅞	60⅞	60	60⅛	— ⅜
106	106½	1,100	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅞	106⅞	105⅞	106	— ⅛
50	50⅜	1,200	Utah Copper	50⅜	50⅝	50	50	—1
27¼	27⅜	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	28	28½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅝
39	45	400	Va. Iron, C. & Coke	41	41	40	40	—1
14	18	150	Vulcan Detinning	15	15	15	15	...
65	66	100	Western Union Tel.	65½	65½	65½	65½	...
61⅞	62¼	300	Westingh. E. & M.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
235	270	18	Weyman Bruton Co.	240	240	240	240	...
4	4¾	50	Wheeling & L. E.	4	4	4	4	...
15	17	100	Wheel. & L.E.1st pf.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
48	49	310	Wisconsin Central	50½	50½	49	49	—1⅝
91	91¼	500	Woolworth(F.W.)Co.	92¼	92¼	91	91	—2

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.100	100½	
2s, c, 1930.100		
3s, r, 1918.102⅞	103⅜	
3s, c, 1918.102⅞	103⅛	
4s, r, 1925.113⅜	114½	
4s, c, 1925.114	..	
Pan 2s, r, 1936	.100	101

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	135	142
Allis-Chal	..	⅝
Am Ag C.	50	53
Do pf.	93½	94
Am B S.	70	80
A B S & F.	93	95½
Do pf.	130	132½
Am Cities.	37¼	38
Do pf.	70	72
Am Coal.	75	100
Am C Fr.	76	85
Do pf.	101	90
A C Oil pf	93¾	98
A H & L.	4½	4½
Do pf.	21	24
Am Lin pf.	26	27
Am L pf.	102	107
Am Malt.	9	10
Do pf.	49¾	53
A S pf. B.	82⅞	85⅝
A S & R pf.	..	..
Do pf.	101⅝	102½
Am Sn pf.	104½	105
Am St Fd.	30	32
A S Ref.	110⅜	112
Do pf.	112	116¼
A T & C.	53⅝	62
A W W pf.	95	97
Am Wool.	17½	21
Do pf.	77¾	78
A W P pf.	27	27½
Ann Arbor.	15	30
Do pf.	50	80
Assets R.	100	106
A. T & S F pf.	99¼	100
Bald Loc.	45	49
Balt & O.	98¼	98⅝
Do pf.	78	79
Batop M.	1¼	1½
Beth S pf.	69½	71
B Un Gas.	130	132
Bruns Ter.	6½	7½
B, R & P.	100	110¼
Do pf.	115	150
Butte Co.	27½	29
Canada So.	57½	64
Case (J I) pf.	100	102½
C C & C.	..	91
C R I & P of N J.	295	315
C & S A T.	106	108
Chi & Alt.	9½	15
Do pf.	20	40
Chi Gt W pf.	28	29⅞
C, I & L pf.	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf.	135	138
C & N W pf.	175½	182
Chi, St P, M & Om.	120	140
Do pf.	130	150
C, C, C & St L.	49⅜	52¼
Do pf.	88	95
Col F & I pf.	..	190
Col & So.	28	29
Do 1st pf	67	70
Do 2d pf.	60	65
Crex Carp.	74	84
Cub-Am S.	20	40
Do pf.	..	89¾
Del & H.	154	159
D, L & W.	395	400
Det & M.	100	..
Do pf.	100	..
Det Un R.	71	77
D, S S & A.	..	6½
Do pf.	..	14
Du F de N Pow pf.	..	94¼
Gen Chem.	181	185
Do pf.	104	106
Gt N Ore ctfs.	33	34¼
Hav E R.	..	..
L & P.	81⅞	82
Do pf.	93	97½
H (G W) Co.	155	160
Do pf.	110	118
Hock Val.	125	140
Homest'ke.	100⅜	104
Inger-R	100	..
Do pf.	92	..
Int Agric.	4	10½
Do pf.	35	45
Int Harv.	103	108
Int H C.	102½	106
Do pf.	111½	113
Int Pa pf.	38	40
I S P pf.	30	33
Iowa Cent.	7	8½
Do pf.	15	25
K C, F S & M pf.	..	65
Kayser (J) & Co.	85	89½
Do 1st pf	102	..
K & D M.	6	9
Do pf.	45	..
Kresge(SS) Co.	63	66½
Do pf.	98½	100
Lack Steel	32	39
Lacl Gas.	92	98
L E & W.	7½	9
Do pf.	22	26
L & M pf.	113	115
Long Isl'd.	36	40
L-W B 2d pf.	..	91¼
Lor Co pf.	112	112½
M'kay Cos.	81	82
Man Elev.	130	132
M Dep S.	70	73½
Do pf.	100	102½
Mer Mar.	3½	3½
Do pf.	15½	18½
Do pf.	85	95
Mich Cent.	..	190
M & St L.	15½	18½
Do pf.	36	40
M. St P & S S M pf.	135	145
Do 1 l.	80	83½
M, K & T pf.	59½	61
N, C & St L.	135	140
Nat B pf.	115	118½
Nat Enam.	12	12½
Nat Lead.	48	49
Do pf.	104½	108½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	48	55
N Cent C.	46	60
New Or, M & C pf.	..	25
N Y A B.	68	71
N Y, C & St L.	53½	58
Do 1st pf	95	..
Do 2d pf	80¼	90
N Y Dock.	..	19
Do pf.	25	40½
N Y S R.	..	90½
Norf So.	40¼	45
Norf & W.	105½	108
Do pf.	81	90
N O T & L 70	..	..
N W Tel.	..	120
Ont Min.	2	2½
Pabst B pf.	..	110
Pac Coast.	78	90
Do 1st pf	80	95
Do 2d pf	93	98
Pac Mail.	22	22¾
P T & T.	30½	34
Do pf.	89	91
Peo & E.	10	15
Pett-Mull.	19	21⅞
Do 1st pf	84	90
Phelps-D.	200	..
Phila Co.	87	96
P, C, C & St L.	92	93½
Do pf.	100	115
Pitts St pf	93	100
Pub S Cor.	114	115½
Pyman Co.	154½	156
Quicksilver	3	3⅜
Do pf.	5	7
R R Sec I C stk c.	..	85½
Ry St Sp.	27½	29
Rdg 1st pf. ex div.	85½	88
Do 2d pf.	89	90½
R I & S pf.	82½	83½
R G M Co pf.	108	115
St L S W.	28	31⅜
Do pf.	70	72
Seab A L.	16½	17¾
Do pf.	40¾	42
Sears-R pf.	116	121
S-S S & L	29	35
Do pf.	88	92
So P R S.	..	70
Do pf.	..	106
So Ry pf.	77	77½
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	77
Stand Mill.	31½	34
Do pf.	56	59
Studeb Co.	25⅜	28¾
Do pf.	89	91
T P L Tr.	92	95
T, P & W.	15¼	..
T R & L.	2	2½
T, St L & West	9	11
T C R T.	103½	105⅞
Do pf.	130½	142
Und Type.	80	84
Do pf.	..	111
U B & P.	5¼	5½
Do pf.	30	34
Un Cig M.	43	47
U D G pf.	99	103
U Rys In.	22	24
Do pf.	43⅜	45½
U S C I P.	12	14
Do pf.	47½	50
U S I A.	30	55
Do pf.	88	100
U S R & R.	..	1⅞
Do pf.	2	3½
U S Rub 2d pf.	75	92
Va-Car Ch pf.	103	107
Va R & P.	55⅜	56
Vul Det pf	92	81
Wabash Do pf.	2¼	2¾
Do pf.	7½	7¾
W U Exp.	112	118
West Md.	38	39½
Do pf.	54	58
W E & M 1st pf.	111	114
Weym-B pf.	112	120
W U L E	7	9
W'w'th'e (F W) pf.	110½	111

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued quiet. Copper was about unchanged. Tin was firmer at an improvement of ⅝c in the bid and ½c in the asking price. Five tons of spot sold at 48.87½ and 25 tons of June at 48.00. Lead and spelter were unchanged. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. Copper—	—Tuesday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.
Spot	..	15.37½	..	15.37½
May	..	15.37½	..	15.37½
June	..	15.35	..	15.35
July	..	15.30	..	15.30
August	..	14.75	..	15.25
Lead	4.80	4.40	4.80	4.40
Spelter	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.40
Tin	48.85	49.00	48.20	48.60
Zinc	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.40

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Monday, follow:

	Tuesday. £	s	d	Monday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	68	11	3	68	12	6
Copper, futures	68	3	9	68	7	6
Pig tin, spot	222	10	0	220	15	0
Pig tin, futures	218	5	0	216	5	0

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead, £20, up 5s; Spelter, £23, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 70s 9d, up 3d.

OWES $11,101,728; HAS ASSETS OF $100

J. B. Reichmann, Convicted Bank Wrecker, Files Schedules in Bankruptcy.

$2,100,000 DUE TO CARNEGIE

Worthless Collateral In the Hands of Creditors All They Have to Show for Their Millions.

Joseph B. Reichmann, who was convicted in the State Supreme Court for his part in the wrecking of the Carnegie Trust Company, filed yesterday in the Federal District Court his schedules in bankruptcy proceedings. His liabilities he sets down at $11,101,728.08, and asserts that all he has with which to meet these obligations is $100. Even these small assets, he contends, are exempt from attachment under the household goods clause of the law, as they consist of a suit of clothes, hats, shirts, and so on, which he has in daily use.

All the debts acknowledged by the bankrupt were, according to the schedules, incurred in company with William J. Cummins and Charles A. Moore, Jr., who were associates in his banking transactions. Andrew Carnegie is recorded as the largest creditor, his claim being $2,100,000, being secured by 6,800 shares of the Madison Trust Company, 10,000 shares of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Securities Company, 8,000 shares of the Platt Iron Works, 9,000 preferred shares of the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company, and 9,000 of the common shares of the same corporation. The value of this collateral is stated to be unknown.

Reichmann also owed $396,000 to the Carnegie Trust Company, which was guaranteed by Samuel A. Kress, George D. Crabbs, Martin J. Condon, Charles A. Moore, Jr., William A. Keener, and Liston L. Lewis, as well as by Reichmann and Cummins. To cover this, 15,000 shares of common stock of the Independent Fertilizer Company, the value of which is returned as nothing, had been put up. The Central Trust Company of 54 Wall Street also ranks as a secured creditor. It loaned Reichmann $300,000 and took as security $400,000 in bonds of the Platt Iron Works, the value of which is unknown.

The Hungarian-American Bank has a claim against the bankrupt for $100,000, which is secured by 190 shares of Manning, Maxwell & Moore stock, a Platt Iron Works note, and notes of Reichmann and Cummins. The value of this collateral is said to be unknown.

From John Hatterman of Louisville, Ky. Reichmann borrowed $30,000, giving as collateral 200 shares of the Carnegie Trust Company, which have no value now. Ann E. Kidd also received from Reichmann 300 shares of the Carnegie Trust Company as collateral for a loan of $57,000.

The Liberty National Bank appears as a creditor to the amount of $129,375, against which it holds as security 500 shares of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, and a note, signed by Cummins, Condon, Moore and the bankrupt, of unknown value.

To the Mercantile National Bank is due $130,150, to cover which it took 279 shares of the Twelfth Ward Bank, and 409 shares of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, the value of which shares is unknown.

The Northern Bank holds several notes amounting to $171,980, and as security against them 600 shares of the Carnegie Trust Company, and 179 shares of the Nineteenth Ward Bank.

The Nineteenth Ward Bank loaned Reichmann $100,000 and had as collateral 500 shares of "The Duncan," and 500

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, May 28th, 1913,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

200 shs. United States Envelope Co. Pref.
26 shs. Marine Bank Co., Cleveland, O.
26 shs. Cowles Electric Smelting & Aluminum Co. common.
85 shs. Cowles Electric Smelting & Aluminum Co. Pref.
100 shs. Sears Typo Matrix Co.
FOR ACT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,500 shs. B. & R. Corporation common.
100 shs. National Reserve Bank.
$5,000 Studebaker Corporation 6% Notes, due Sept., 1916.
40 shs. National City Bank of New Rochelle.
$2,000 Consumers Albany Brewing Co. 5% Mtge. Gold Bonds.
250 shs. Frisbie & Stansfield Knitting Co. Pf.
50 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Co.
100 shs. Thompson-Starrett Co. common.
45 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
$5,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1 Con. 5% Bds., 1948.
53 shs. National City Bank.
$3,000 Dover White Marble Co. 1st 5s, 1928.
$5,000 Chamber of Commerce N. Y. Income Bonds.
$2,000 Consolidated Gas Co. of N. J. 1 Mtg. 5% Bds., 1936.
3 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. 1st Pfd. & $38.44 scrip.
3 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. 2d Pfd. & $38.44 scrip.
2 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. common & $3.07 scrip.
62 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. 1st Pfd. & $40 scrip.
$84,675 Ocean Falls Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., 7% demand notes protested.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
sell Thursday and Friday, June 5 and 6, 1913, commencing at 10:30 A. M. each day, the entire elaborate and up-to-date

FIXTURES

Machinery and Motors, 3 Pianos and Piano-players, elaborate up-to-date soda fountain

Rothenberg & Co.
Department Store,

in buildings, 34-36-38-40-42 W. 14th St., N. Y.
Full particulars later.
Inspection Wednesday, June 4, 1913.
Further information can be had at auctioneers' office, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone 1056 Spring.

BANKRUPT SALE—ENTIRE
Stock and Fixtures of the
STANDARD RAINCOAT CO.
To-day, Wednesday, May 28th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises,
15-17 EAST 16TH STREET, N. Y.,
consisting of 10,000 Men's and Women's

RAINCOATS

200,000 yards of Raw Material,
10,000 yds. Strapping, Notions, Buttons, etc.
FIXTURES and MACHINERY.
H. KARP, Auctioneer.
Office and Salesroom, 380 Canal Street, New York City. Telephone 2934 Spring.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

TRUST CLOSED 42 PLANTS.

United Shoe Machinery Counsel Says Patents Compelled Purchases.

BOSTON, May 27.—The defense of the United Shoe Machinery Company to the Government's charge that it acquired the business of fifty-five subsidiary companies in order to effect a monopoly was outlined by Charles F. Choate, Jr., counsel for the company, to-day at the resumption of the dissolution proceedings in the United States District Court here.

In his cross-examination of Nelson W. Howard, the defendant's patent attorney, Mr. Choate, brought out the statement that the purchases were made largely to acquire patents, and that these patents were for improvements on machinery similar to that owned by the defendant corporation, or were for alleged inventions which the defendant was not manufacturing. Even in the case of competing companies acquired, Mr. Choate aimed to show that the patents were usually for improvements on shoe machinery superior to that of the defendant.

As outlined by Mr. Choate, the defense will be that the patents were acquired to keep the business of the defendant up to date in every respect.

Of the fifty-five companies mentioned in the Government's bill of complaint as having been acquired for the purpose of effecting a monopoly, the Government showed that forty-two had ceased to do business along the lines in which they were formerly engaged.

PREPARING FOR NEW TARIFF

Goods Piling Up in Bonded Warehouses Anticipating Cuts.

Auditor Knapp of the New York Custom House finds from the statistical records that importers are preparing for tariff changes. While there has been a decrease in imports and Customs receipts the last two months compared with the same period in 1912 the total for the fiscal year, ending June 30, will show an increase over the previous year. The Auditor's figures show that goods remaining in bonded warehouses at the beginning of this month exceeded by $7,243,107 the value of merchandise stored on April 1.

Revenue collections for nearly two months have fallen off, but the entries filed at the Custom House have increased to a considerable extent, which means that importers are bringing in merchandise in only small shipments in order to take care of current orders. Customs receipts at this port since July 1, the beginning of the present fiscal year to May 23 aggregated $189,593,538, compared with $184,706,449 for the same period last year, an increase of $4,887,088.

The increase in the value of goods in bonded warehouses within the jurisdiction of the Port of New York this year, compared with the same period last year, is significant. The figures are: May 1, 1912, $42,936,289; May 1 of this year, $55,232,165, an increase of $12,295,876. This increase in a general way, is said to be due to exceptionally heavy importations of sugar, which the importers are putting in warehouses in anticipation of the enactment in the pending Tariff bill granting free entry.

Sugar in bonded warehouses May 1, aggregated nearly 300,000,000 pounds, valued at over $4,130,643, and on April 1 of last year, only 22,416,034 pounds were stored, worth $448,678. On the other hand, merchandise, principally luxuries, on which a higher rate of duty is carried in the Underwood bill, has been very largely withdrawn.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The case of Carter, Macy & Co., who have been fighting for some time to save about $26,000 worth of tea from destruction by the Government on the ground that it does not meet the standard set by the Treasury Department, will come up for argument tomorrow in the United States District Court.

Exports of domestic and foreign duck from this port last week were heavier than those of the week before. They totaled 6,138 packages, and were valued at $715,509.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

There is some speculation locally as to whether or not lace stockings will supplant silk ones here as they have in Paris. If they do, it is the consensus that the importers will reap all the benefit. It is said that few American mills are equipped to make these goods.

Notwithstanding the excellent advance buying for Fall reported by local jobbers of dress goods, they are not duplicating very heavily with the mills. In view of the fact that most of these goods are guaranteed for some time against loss to buyers through tariff revision, much surprise is expressed in the primary market.

Cut glass isn't as popular this year as usual for wedding gifts, if reports from the crockery and glass trade are correct. Business in these lines is opening up slowly, despite the proximity of the matrimonial month.

To the Bon Vivеurs of Manhattan
BUSTANOBY'S
110 West 39th St.—6780 Greeley,
Is Not Merely a Restaurant—It is an Institution.
Dinner $1.50.
Recognized by gourmets to be the best in New York. Highest salaried chef in the country.
Luncheon 12 to 3, 50 cents.
Four o'Clock Tea Dances.
Dancing From Luncheon Till Close.
Free Instruction.

Patent Decision Discussed.

The decision rendered on Monday by the Supreme Court, to the effect that holders of patents on articles and medicines could not legally fix the retail selling price, was not well received here yesterday. It was evident that the majority of the manufacturers and wholesalers interviewed by a TIMES reporter did not like the decision. For the most part, the opinion prevailed that the wholesale end of all branches of business was feeling strongly the cut-price selling methods used by some retailers, who, they said, from a buying standpoint were rapidly degenerating into bargain hunters as surely as were their customers. In several instances the belief was expressed that the department stores would be the greatest benefactors of the ruling.

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Buyer's Case Against Bargain Sales.

One of the most prominent silk buyers in this city strongly opposed the holding of frequent bargain sales. At best, he says, these sales attract trade which neither temporarily nor permanently is profitable, and at the same time they are likely to destroy the steady patronage of customers who buy often and well. He cites a personal experience to prove his point. He says that when he was buyer for a certain Sixth Avenue store he developed a business in silks that touched the one-million-dollar level for several years, and that he rarely held more than two sales a year. Under a change of store management, frequent "sales" were held, and the business of the department in a single year fell off more than $400,000, while the second year, under the same system, it amounted to $500,000, and the buyer resigned.

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Wheat Exports Continue Heavy.

While about 200,000 bushels less than those of the previous week, wheat shipments from New York last week continued heavy, amounting to 1,548,376 bushels. Beef exports showed a good gain, with 770 barrels and 285 tierces. Exports, exclusive of specie, ran behind those of 1912 for the week, amounting to $17,890,144, as compared with $19,209,508 last year. This year's shipments to date, however, show a gain of more than $47,500,000.

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Barrett to Speak at Luncheon.

John Barrett of Washington, Director General of the Pan-American Union, will be the chief speaker to-day at the monthly luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. The luncheon will be given at the Railroad Club, 30 Church Street.

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Trade Journal Course Approved.

Discussing yesterday the course of training in industrial and class journalism to be offered shortly by New York University, C. R. Clifford of Clifford & Lawton, publishers, said:

"The proposed course should be of the utmost value to young men who expect to enter class journalism. It will involve the studying of commercial relations, customs, business law, salesmanship, system, credit methods, and the general method and details of magazine production. The ranks of the class journals have been recruited heretofore from the newspapers or magazines, and while the material has been good, it has taken years to mold. If any school can furnish trade journal publishers with men equipped for the work, it will relieve us of a great burden."

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Hard Coal Getting Scarce Here.

Reviewing the week in the local coal market, The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day:

The shortage of anthracite at tidewater is growing more pronounced every week and, coming at this time of the year, causing a good deal of speculation as to the probabilities of its continuance through the Summer. With the mines working full time except for shutdowns from unavoidable causes, it is somewhat of a puzzle to explain why there should be a scarcity of all the domestic sizes when the demand in this section is, if anything, lighter than normal. Season considered, the strength of the bituminous trade is unprecedented in recent years, setting aside, of course, periods of artificial strength resulting from labor troubles.

BONDS TO CONTROLLER VOID

Kane Rescinds Order Requiring Them from Bank Examiners.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Thomas P. Kane, acting Controller of the Currency, to-day rescinded an order of former Controller Murray requiring National bank examiners to furnish bonds of $20,000 each, holding that such bonds had no legal force and were worthless. While examiners should be compelled to give bonds, Mr. Kane said there was no authority in law for the Controller to require such security.

The bonds have been given by the examiners to the Controller personally, and it is said that in case of fraud recovery could not be made under the law.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

New York.

ALBANY, May 27.—Companies incorporated to-day included:

Bronx Terminal Corporation of Manhattan; realty, $2,000,000. Charles L. Morse, Herman C. Storck, Stark B. Ferriss, 165 Broadway, New York.

The Rand Engineering Company of America, Incorporated, of Manhattan; electrical, magnetical, and mechanical devices, $100,000. T. Nieman Lally, B. S. Rockwell, Thomas T. Trapnell, all of Broadway, New York.

Progressive Drug and Chemical Corporation of Buffalo; $100,000. William L. Bechtold, Harlie M. Newcomb, Royal D. Ward, 36 Gilliman Street, Detroit.

Whitlock Cordage Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; general advertising, $54,000. Annie S. Thomas, William J. Ferris, Michael Shea, all of Buffalo.

Dalton Gymnasium and Swimming School, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. Frank E. Dalton, Louis Dalton, Fred W. Kolb, 760 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Metropolitan of Penn Yan, Incorporated, of Penn Yan; department store, $18,000. Henry C. Underwood, Theodore O. Hamlin, John Hyland, Penn Yan.

May Chemical Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. Frank May, Fred Hinshonhorn, Alfred I. Esberg, 1,018 Second Avenue, New York.

A. Savarese & Co., Incorporated, of Brooklyn; food products, alcoholic beverages, $25,000. Angelina Savarese, Antonio Savarese, Henry Berlin, 55 Bayard Street, New York.

Leavy & Jacobs, Incorporated, of Manhattan; women's waists and dresses, $10,000. Maurice H. Leavy, Sarah Jacobs, George E. Gladding, 10 Cedarhurst Avenue, New York.

Koolbite Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; teething toys, $10,000. William H. Foss, Joseph B. Alston, James C. McGowan, 10 Wall Street, New York.

Namdis Corporation of Manhattan; realty, $10,000. Harold L. Naughton, Adelle C. Sigman, H. B. Maxey, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Elgevir Litho and Print Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; lithographing and publishing, $10,000. Moses Lewis, William Aecher, Lillian Feine, 683 Beck Street, Bronx.

Copp Vault Light Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $50,000. James Stanley, George W. Steele, Samuel Smith, 883 Columbus Avenue, Manhattan.

Long Pond Land Company, Incorporated, of Potsdam; realty, $34,000. Frank A. Cassada, William T. Hinman, Thomas Woods, all of Potsdam.

Harry A. Fitch Realty Corporation of Manhattan; $10,000. Harry A. Fitch, Jane Fitch, William O. Fitch, 278 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

The Clark-Banks Foundry Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; iron and metal specialties, $10,000. Sara L. Clark, Grace I. Banks, Maurice A. Banks, 1,260 West Avenue, Buffalo.

Sterne & Clayton, Incorporated, of Manhattan; clothing, $10,000. Sylvan R. Sterne, Walter E. Clayton, Milton J. Gordon, 198 Broadway, New York.

Island Investing Corporation of Manhattan; realty, $10,000. Thomas Cadigan, Ella Cadigan, Thomas T. Young, all of 301 West Forty-sixth Street, New York.

Rump & Loeffler, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; restaurant, catering, $15,000. Charles Rump, John Loeffler, John H. Emmerich, 1,060 Second Avenue, New York.

ROADS PROMISE AID TO VALUATION PLAN

Carriers' Representatives Confer with Inter-State Commerce Commission.

12 PRESIDENTS ATTEND

Friendly Attitude Gratifies the Commission—No Particular Phases Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The conference which the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission held today with the committee of railroad Presidents representing the leading carriers of the United States demonstrated that the railroads would not obstruct, but intend cordially to co-operate with the Government in the physical valuation to be made of their properties under the act of March 1, 1913.

Many points were discussed in to-day's interchange of views, but no decision was reached on any particular phase. The members of the commission are gratified over the friendly spirit of cooperation which the railroads are showing, and are convinced that this will greatly expedite the work. There were twelve Presidents and three Vice Presidents of American railways present at the conference. The spokesman for the railways was Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is Chairman of the Physical Valuation Committee of the carriers.

At the conclusion of the conference the commission issued this statement:

"The law which requires the commission to ascertain the valuation of the properties of carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce also requires those carriers to co-operate with the commission in ascertaining the valuation of the railroads. Pursuant to that requirement, the railroads have appointed a committee representing the railroads in the Southern, Eastern, and Western territories, and now authorized to speak for roads which operate 80 per cent. of the railroad mileage and 90 per cent. of the earnings of roads having annual gross earnings of $1,000,000 or more.

"An informal conference was held today between the commission and this committee representing the railroads for a preliminary discussion of the general questions which naturally present themselves and in paving the way for that co-operation which the law contemplates.

"There was a general exchange of tentative views, but no determination as to any particular points. A cordial spirit of co-operative disposition was manifested by the representatives of the roads, and no doubt numberless controversies that otherwise arise and needless duplication of work will be avoided, and expedition and economy in the work will be secured by such co-operation in the prosecution of the physical work involved."

During the meeting Mr. Rea spoke as follows:

"We are here in accordance with the provision of the Federal Valuation act of March 1, 1913, which provides that the railroad companies shall co-operate with the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the valuation of the railroads. Realizing that duty, the Presidents of fifty-five railroad companies, representing about 80 per cent. of the whole mileage, at a meeting on April 24 last adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee, to be hereinafter named, is hereby appointed to act in an advisory capacity on behalf of the railroad companies subscribing hereto, with a view to promoting co-operation with the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the matter of the valuation of railroads under the act of Congress approved March 1, 1913, for Federal railway valuation, with power to formulate plans, forms, and methods which might be deemed proper from the standpoint of the railroads, and with power to employ such experts and assistants and to secure such data and information as in their judgment is needful.

"The following committee of eighteen was duly appointed and organized in accordance with said resolution:

"Samuel Rea, General Chairman.

"Eastern group: L. F. Loree, Chairman; Samuel Rea, W. C. Brown, Daniel Willard, F. D. Underwood, George F. Baer, and Frank Trumbull.

"Western group: Hale Holden, Chairman; J. Kruttschnitt, B. L. Winchell, William A. Gardner, W. B. Storey, Jr.; B. F. Bush, and H. U. Mudge.

"Southern group: W. W. Finley, Chairman; T. M. Emerson, W. J. Harahan, and L. E. Johnson.

"Thomas W. Hulme, General Secretary.

"The railroad companies are, therefore, prepared to co-operate with the commission in this important work.

"We realize that in an undertaking of this magnitude many known problems confront us, and that others will arise as we progress that will be difficult of solution; but we believe that the steps we have taken to co-operate with the commission in securing a fair and impartial valuation of the railroads is an earnest of our intention in this regard.

"The enormous amount of detail will require that each railroad company shall have a committee of its own officers, devoting their time to the work; but it is hoped that the organization we have effected will make easier the exchange of views and facilitate co-operation between the commission and the railroads.

"On behalf of the committee, I desire to thank the commission for this opportunity, at the inception of this great work, of conferring with them upon the subject."

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Durum wheat production in the United States last year was again normal at 40,000,000 bushels. The flour therefrom has been mainly used for macaroni, but increasing amounts are blended with softer wheat flour for baking.

Commerce in the Madras Presidency this year has a promising outlook, the sea-borne trade for January totaling $10,614,847, an increase of $397,684 over January, 1912. The share of imports was $4,293,458, an increase of $396,885.

The exports of green snail shells from the colony of the Straits Settlements in 1911 were 603,067 pounds, valued at $49,220. The value of exports to France was $18,826, Germany $16,008, United Kingdom $6,590, and the United States $720.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed:

Loeb, Eugene—M. Bilkovic, Nov. 10, 1912, (reversed,) $1,410.
Auletta, Pasquale, and Auletta & Co.—Twenty-third Ward Bank, Dec. 24, 1912, $299.
Sane—Same, Dec. 24, 1912, $297.
Albro, Stephen V.—M. E. Goodrich, June 8, 1912, $354.
Brown, Leslie R., and David J. Nieburg—C. W. Sweet and others, May 20, 1913, $653.
Block, John—A. Block, May 3, 1913, $1,140.
Brown, Clarence E.—Spies & Long, Dec. 19, 1905, $160.
Cohen, Frank, and Sidney P. Ehrenberg—American Credit Indemnity Co. of New York, Jan. 20, 1913, $443.
Doelger, Joseph, Charles A. and Louise, also Carrie Kramer—George J. Meyer Malting Co., Dec. 1, 1911, $11,093.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—C. Harris, May 6, 1913, $1,000.
Same—M. Harris, May 6, 1913, $3,000.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson—E. Trophyl, Dec. 3, 1912, $454.
Illinois Surety Co.—M. O'Beirne, May 23, 1913, $1,401.
Keller, Augustus R.—T. Goldsmith, Feb. 25, 1913, $692.
Gluckman, Charles—S. Lampert, Dec. 17, 1912, $119.
Kaughran, John E.—T. F. Kehoe, April 17, 1911, $117.
Metz, Adam—National Lead Co., April 11, 1913, $237.
Munyer, Salim—J. Yamni, Dec. 6, 1911, $1,628.
McDonald, William H., and Robert G. Thompson—A. Levin, March 24, 1913, $126.
Newman—Herman H.—L. Ornstein, April 16, 1913, $379.
Schulte, David A., and Rose—United States Restaurant and Realty Co., June 2, 1910, (by deposit,) $3,076.
Same—A. H. Meyer, Dec. 27, 1911, (by deposit,) $107.
Same—Same, April 25, 1913, (by deposit,) $111.
United States Trust Co.—C. J. Phalen, Oct. 27, 1906, $504.
Gossler, Henry F. C.—City of New York, Dec. 4, 1912, (vacated,) $264.
Goldstone, Henry—City of New York, March 9, 1913, (vacated,) $262.
Donaghy, Mary A.—People, &c., Aug. 14, 1911, (canceled,) $1,000.
Wahn, Charles, and Henry Theiss—Northern Bank of New York, Oct. 19, 1911, (canceled,) $1,492.
Same—Obermeyer & Liebmann, Oct. 11, 1911, (canceled,) $1,855.

TO LOOK INTO COTTON POOL.

Senate Passes Bill to Ascertain Those Who Sold to Patten in 1910.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate to-day passed without objection the resolution of Senator Smith of South Carolina, calling upon the Secretary of Commerce to ascertain and report to Congress the names of those who sold the cotton alleged to have been bought by the so-called Patten pool in 1910.

The Secretary was requested to ascertain at what prices they sold the cotton, and whether the sellers owned the cotton at the time of sale. The resolution also asked for the price of spot cotton in the markets at the time of making these contracts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JOSEPH B. REICHMANN, formerly President of the Carnegie Trust Company, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on May 1, 1911, filed schedules yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court. They show nominal liabilities of $11,101,728, which are actually much less, as many notes are put in twice in different parts of the schedules. Of the liabilities $4,138,410 are secured, $1,949,358 unsecured, and $5,014,251 are notes which ought to be paid by other parties. He has no assets.

ELIZABETH A. BURKE, dressmaker, of 100 West Seventy-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,278 and assets consisting of cash, $2; a sewing machine, $10, which is exempt, and worthless accounts, $315. Among the creditors are J. L. Meyers & Co., $2,290; George W. Dickson, $2,200; Ella L. Marsh, $1,281, and Thomas Mayo, $900.

A. L. HUGHES, residing at 170 West Seventy-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,314 and assets consisting of cash, $32, and 10,000 shares of stock of the United States Alaska Tin Mining Company, value unknown. The debts were contracted in Milwaukee from 1903 to 1908, and among the creditors in that city are the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, $3,055; Milwaukee National Bank, $700; Germania National Bank, $485, and Oscar B. Gugler, $1,778.

JOSEPH GOLDSTONE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Goldstone, dealer in bristles at 278 Pearl Street, by these creditors: Herman L. Fergenson, $267; George H. Rosenstein, $115, and Singer & Margolies, $275. It was alleged that he was insolvent and had committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on May 17.

SCHODORKOFF & SCHODORKOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon and Manuel Schodorkoff, who composed the firm of Schodorkoff & Schodorkoff, who had restaurants at 78 and 94½ Greenwich Street, by Joseph and Jehial Hickman, creditors for $1,800 on a judgment. Judge Holt appointed F. A. Hoyt, Jr., receiver under a bond of $1,000. It was stated that they transferred both restaurants some time ago to a Mr. Stiefel of Philadelphia. Judge Holt restrained Mr. Stiefel from disposing of the restaurants. Liabilities are said to be more than $2,000.

PAUL J. CORN, a real estate and insurance broker residing at 264 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,423 and assets consisting of 100 shares of stock of the Corn Incorporated, of no value. Among his creditors are Henry Corn, $3,000, money loaned; George H. Maurer, $631; Casualty Company of America, $150; National Surety Company, $180, and New York Telephone Company, $104. There are nineteen judgments against him.

AUGUST LONCARIC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against August Loncaric, who had a hotel and grocery store at Valhalla, N. Y., by these creditors: Mount Kisco Bottling Company, $625; Pure Milk and Cream Company of White Plains, $150, and Gilbert J. Springsteel, Elmsford, $20. Judge Holt appointed Charles W. Ticknor receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,500.

CHARLES LENA.—Judge Holt has confirmed a composition of Charles Lena, restaurant keeper, of 32 East Twenty-second Street, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar cash. His liabilities are $20,767.

JOHN D. CLARKE'S SON & O'DONNELL.—Judge Holt has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Frank M. Clarke and Thomas J. O'Donnell, who composed the firm of John D. Clarke's Son & O'Donnell, heating, at 276 Water Street, whose liabilities were $11,709.

ENGINEERS' AND MILL SUPPLY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Engineers' and Mill Supply Company, at 26 Albany Street show liabilities of $5,944 and assets of $1,817, consisting of accounts, $1,574; cash in bank, $212, and proceeds of sale of stock and fixtures, $31.

E. GREENBERGER & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of E. Greenberger & Co., dealers in furniture at 205 East Seventy-sixth Street, show liabilities of $24,886 and assets of $12,403, consisting of stock, $10,480; two auto trucks, $1,000, cost $5,300; fixtures, $250; good accounts, $810, and cash, $63. Among the creditors are Benjamin Jacobs, $1,500; H. Herman Furniture Company, $1,498; Andrew Greenberger, $1,500; Royal Parlor Suit Company, $948, and Empire Carpet Company, $475.

ZELIK RABINOWICH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Zelik Rabinowich, dealer in flowers and feathers at 27 Bond Street, show liabilities of $6,653 and assets of $1,531, consisting of stock, $700; fixtures, $100; accounts, $700, and cash, $31.

AMBROSE B. STANNARD.—A meeting of creditors of Ambrose B. Stannard of 1,790 Broadway, a Government contractor for Post Office and other public buildings, was held yesterday at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street, and former United States District Atttorney Henry A. Wise, the receiver, was elected trustee and his bond was fixed at $10,000.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Minnie—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs, $190.
Bijur, Nathan—Mosler Safe Co., $387.
Bagg, Milton P.—Mosler Safe Co., $1,000.
Bell, Clark—D. H. Darrin, $771.
Brown, Edward J.—M. Brown, $120.
Burzinsky, Harry and Nathan—L. J. Krechevsky, $1,063.
Burnett, Herbert A.—Peck Bros. &Co., $363.
Brown, Josephine, or Josephine B. Lindwell —Joseph, $262.
Campbell, Annie A.—H. J. Collins, $1,211.
Cohen, Alexander—A. Tankliefsky, $113.
Carson, Thomas—M. G. Broadbent, costs, $110.
Davis, Albert J.—L. Martins, $494.
Epstein, Hyman—E. Epstein, $264.
Feinberg, Jacob—Baumann & Co., $341.
Faas, John—George S. Hart Co., $166.
Freedone, Charles, and Harry Herzog—S. Brown, $310.
Graber, Julius—P. H. Delehanty, $104.
Gelber, Abraham; Sarah Gelber, and Samuel Friedman—J. Weinstein, $113.
Golden, Wm. M.; Wm. M. Golden, Jr., and Edward S. Norton—Long Branch Banking Co., $2,960.
Gordeo, Abraham B.—M. Caravatta, $247.
Galiani, Antonio—A. Yorndran et al., $285.
Gleason, John H.—J. Croker et al., $175.
Gottfried, Ellas, and David Steckler—Copland-Raymond Co., $600.
Hahn, Theodore F.—H. Delventhal, $180.
Halcomb, Charles H.—C. Pellifemo, $265.
Holy, Valera A. Grande, $186.
Hamilton, John O.—P. T. McDermott et al., $1,208.
Hinlands, Wm. J.—Frederick C. Whitney—K. Thomas, $536.
Hannan, Johanna—George Liss & Co., $154.
Hury, George—Pragbelli, $121.
Jones, Wm. R.—I. Libson, $534.
Johnson, Frances E.—M. Levy, $250.
Karft, William, and Wm. W. Knabe—F. Sekanini—Church E. Gates & Co., costs, $158.
Lewen, Henry L.—J. H. Schilling, $259.
Morse, Charles A., and Herbert H. Childs—C. T. Kelsey, $139.
Mendelsohn, Emanuel—J. Stern et al., $181.
Marinelli, James; Carmani Alberti, and Michael J. Rush—M. McConihe, $303.
Miller, Edward F.—C. Rump, $470.
MacRossie, Thomas D.—A. Hess, $665.
Minesheimer, Benjamin—L. Schwartzreich, $818.
Mahony, Mary C.—J. F. Madden, $365.
Magowan, Frank A.—L. W. Sweet & Co., $642.
Nicholas, George—G. Schwallie, $1,133.
Philipsborn, Maximilian, and Ferdinand Siegel—E. T. Cavanagh, $5,483.
Pausner, Sam—Pearlman & Sorin, $165.
Rubly, William—Blake & Johnson Co., $377.
Rosenberg, Vincent—Joseph Beck & Sons, $208.
Strauss, Louis and Nathan—C. Bauer, $1,384.
Schor, George—J. F. Keyes, $134.
Seymour, Geo. F., Jr.—C. W. West, $799.
Strumwasser, Herman, and Samuel Klein—J. Mergenthaler et al., $191.
Saloschin, Robert—A. H. Justa et al., $590.
Shine, Samuel—L. Barsky, $267.
Strasbourger, Alvine L.—Mosler Safe Co., $191.
Stern, Leopold—Same, $387.
Sloan, Augustus K.—Same, $1,000.
Schenck, Elsie—Fluri Construction Co. $129.
Tolloz, Lorenzo—A. P. Tolloz, costs, $150.
Tanakoth, Therese, Elise, Liess, and Nicolaus Liess—Blue & Queripel Co., Inc., $663.
Trotta, Vincenzo—P. Paolino, $118.
White, Harry—R. C. Newman, $672.
Same—W. C. Casey, $1,636.
Wilson, Lucy J., ex'x—Century Holding Co., $6,485.
Whittaker, Thomas—E. Tatham et al., $264.
Weyand, Chas E.—V. Ingram et al., $797.
Ward, Joseph H.—Mosler Safe Co., $387.
Windmuller, Louis—Same, $1,035.
Wormser, Leo—Same, $411.
Zerban, Mary—H. Gumpert, $309.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.—United Lead Co., $226.
Athos Realty Co.—R. Federman, $532.
United Trading Corp.—O. B. Frazer, $358.
Goodfiel Realty Co.—G. B. Hurd, $10,944.
Standard Fire Ins. Co. of New Jersey—S. J. Singer, $1,165.
City of N. Y.—Bunting Bull Co., $30,244.
International Trust Co.—Borough Bank of Brooklyn, $7,122.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat declined from the day's high, but closed ⅝ to ½c net higher. Corn closed ⅞ to 1c net lower except May which broke 2¼c under heavy selling. Oats sold off with other grains closing ¼ to ⅝c net lower. Cotton closed generally 2 to 8 points net higher.

***

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again very sensitive to crop damage news yesterday, and at one time showed an advance of 1c to 1¼c per bushel on new crops, from which there was a final sharp break that left closing prices only ⅝c to ½c net higher, with the exception of May, which closed ¼c net lower. Kansas and North Dakota furnished most of the unfavorable crop advices. A number of unfavorable Canadian crop advices were received, complaining of low temperatures, and the decrease of 3,629,000 bushels in worlds stocks for the week, compared with a decrease of 680,000 bushels last year, also had a stimulating effect in the early afternoon. In the European visible there was an increase of 1,518,000 bushels. Cables were irregular and generally higher, the decline of ¼c to 1⅝c at Paris being about the only weak spot. Foreign crops, according to Broomhall's weekly summary, were generally favorable. Cash demand was slow again, both for milling and export account, and No. 1 Northern Duluth in the local market was quoted at $1.02¾, free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	101¼	100⅝	101⅛	101¼	121¼
July	100¼	99 5-16	99⅜	99½	116¾
Sept	98⅜	97¾	98⅛	97⅞	111⅝
Chicago—					
May	92⅜	91⅞	92⅛	92¼	113½
July	92⅝	91⅛	91⅜	91⅝	111¼
Sept	91⅜	90⅜	91	90½	106½

CORN.

From start to finish the corn market was under selling pressure, which became decidedly heavy in the last hour, causing a very weak close at ⅞@1c net decline, except May, which broke 2¼c under active liquidation. There was weakness also in the cash market and reports of larger country offerings, with increased receipts expected from Illinois. The Liverpool market closed ½d net higher and export corn in the local market was quoted at 65¾c, nominal, free on board, afloat. Spot coffee, 11¼c for Rio 7.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	59⅞	57½	57⅝	59⅜	80½
July	58½	57⅞	57⅞	58⅜	78⅝
September	58⅝	58	58	58⅞	73¼

OATS.

While not as weak as corn, and at times ⅜c to ½c above the previous night, oats was quite responsive to the break in other markets, closing at lowest point and ¼c to ⅝c below Monday. Cash oats in the New York market were steady, as follows: Standard white, 46c; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 3 white, 45½c; No. 4 white, 44½c; ordinary clipped white, 45c to 45½c; fancy clipped white, 46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	41⅞	41	41	41⅜	55½
July	38⅜	37⅞	38	38⅝	50¼
September	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅞	42¼

PROVISIONS.

Up to the last hour, when the market weakened with grain, provisions were quite firm with a good advance on ribs and pork, owing to light receipts and support from packers and commission houses. Chicago had only 15,000 hogs, but expected 25,000 on Wednesday. Kansas City received 15,000. Omaha had 12,300, and the West 95,000.

CHICAGO—FUTURE MARKET.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	11.12	11.07	11.10	11.07	10.55
September	11.22	11.17	11.20	11.17	10.65
Ribs—					
July	11.60	11.45	11.57	11.45	10.25
September	11.37	11.25	11.32	11.25	10.27½
Pork—					
July	20.27	20.15	20.17	20.10	18.45
September	19.90	19.70	19.72	19.70	18.45

COTTON.

After failing to decline under favorable condition figures and weather news, the cotton market recovered most of Monday's loss, with the close steady at a decline of 2 points on June, but generally 5 points or more higher. The offerings were not heavy, and the market steadied on covering and a scattering demand, which seemed to come partly from trade sources. The weekly report of the Weather Bureau proved generally favorable, except for the mention of low temperatures in the Central belt and of continued dry weather in some parts of South Carolina. The National Ginners' Association made the condition only 80.7 per cent., and a Chicago report 78.5 per cent. This evidently created apprehensions that the market had been discounting a higher Government Bureau next Monday than was altogether probable, but offerings became heavier around 11.20 for October, and the close was 4 or 5 points off from the best under realizing. The Government condition figures will be published at noon on Monday, and will compare with 78.9 last year, 87.8 in the big crop year of 1911, which gave the highest June condition on record for ten years, and a ten-year average of 79.9. Liverpool cables reported Continental buying, but expressed a bearish view on the basis of well stocked Manchester spinners and favorable crop reports. Southern spot markets as officially reported, were unchanged to 1-16c lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 12.00 for middling upland; sales, nil. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.60	11.52	11.56@11.58	11.54
June	..	..	11.59@11.61	11.61
July	11.68	11.59	11.64@11.65	11.62
August	11.46	11.41	11.43@11.44	11.41

ENGINEERS DISCUSS MOTOR STARTERS

British Guests of the S. A. E. Hear Discussion of Technical Problems.

As a prelude to the discussions which will engage their attention during the meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers on Lake Huron, next week, the British engineers, who have been guests of the Metropolitan Section of the S. A. E. for the past two days listened to talks about the engine strater problem at the Hotel McAlpin last night. Fourteen distinct types of starting appliance, illustrative of as many different principles were described in short papers.

The meeting ended the programme of local entertainment.

"It will apparently require considerable time for every one interested in automobilesthoroughly to appreciate the fact that the automatic engine starter is not alone a convience and labor saving device, but upon occasions a life-saving device as well," said Chairman Joseph A. Anglada in introducing the subject. "The majority om manufacturers, dealers, and car owners, realize its full value, especially in view of the number of accidnts which have occurred when cars have started while being hand cranked and have then run wild due to the absence of a guiding hand on the steering wheel."

"It is said of the automobile industry that the innovation and luxury to-day are the standard practice of to-morrow. The starter idea was born of the desire for convenience, suggested by being able to start on the spark. Users demanded positive starters and manufacturers had to supply them. At present there are 112 American starter manufactures listed in the trade directories."

Roger B. Whitman gave a review of the technical side of the starter movement in the United States. He said in part:

"The elements of a starter are a source of energy, a means of applying the energy to the rotation of the crank shaft, and a means or renewing the energy source and the control apparatus. No new or little understood principles are involved either in these elements or in their combination. The success of a starter lies in the ability of the designer to determine and to provide for the contingencies of operation under good as well as under adverse conditions.

"With so many commonly used devices and sources of energy available, the starter makers have approached the problem from widely different viewpoints. Compressed air has been in use for many years in the starting of stationary engines. An ignition starter causes the ignition of the residual charge, or of a charge derived from a container, ignition occurring in the cylinder—that is on the power stroke. In a spring starter, the crank shaft is rotated through its connection with the free end of an unwinding volute spring.

"In an electric starter, an electric motor drives the crank shaft either directly or through chain or gears, a storage battery being the source of energy."

Various types of starters were then described with lantern slide illustration.

The party of visiting British engineers, accompanied by an escort of S. A. E. members, leaves this morning for Pittsburgh bound for Indianapolis, where the engineers will witness the 500-mile race on Memorial Day. They will reach Detroit on Sunday morning, and will embark on June 4 for the trip to Sault Ste. Marie, during which the Summer meeting of the S. A. E. will be held.

* * *

Up to last night 94 touring cars, 117 taxicabs, and 55 motor trucks had been offered to the Orphans' Automobile Day Association for the annual outing on June 5, when thousands of children from the city's various institutions are to have an automobile ride and a day in the country at Glen Island, New Rochelle. These conveyances will accommodate comfortably hardly more than 75 per cent. of the children who have been invited to go, although they will seat about 3,000. More cars are therefore urgently needed so that the youngsters may not be disappointed. Charles B. Stover, Park Commissioner, has given permission for the formation of the parade of automobiles on Central Park West. They will be assembled under the direction of Paul B. Pugh, Grand Marshal. Fred J. Wagner will start the various divisions as soon after 9 o'clock as possible.

* * *

"Automobile Row" was talking of two trade changes of importance yesterday. One of these was the appointment of George W. Bennett as general manager of all the interests of John N. Willys; that is to say, of the Overland, Garford, and Gramm companies. The other was the announcement that Fred J. Wagner, who has acted as official starter for the majority of big automobile contests and races, was to become Vice President of the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company.

The Helmsman of France.

A President, strong, intelligent, and spotlessly disinterested like M. Poincaré, is the steadying and stable force which will save the country, when necessary, from the indecision and the divisions into which the group system may at certain moments bring a country. But here again it struck me, as an old parliamentarian, that there might come the peril which always arises when great decisions rest largely in the hands of one man. Was M. Poincaré a man likely to act on impulse? Does the strength attributed to him mean that he might have one of those spasms of passion which sometimes overcome even strong men? On this point again I got the assurance that, if anything, M. Poincaré erred on the side of caution: "He is," said one of my friends to me, "même timide." Such, then, is the spirit of France at this moment.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly of London.

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FORECLOSURE SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Complainant, against IMPROVED PROPERTY HOLDING COMPANY OF NEW YORK et al., defendants.—In equity.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of foreclosure, dated March 24th, 1913, made and entered in the above cause by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 27th day of March, 1913, I, Payson Merrill, Special Master duly appointed by said court to make this sale, will sell on the 28th day of May, 1913, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at public auction, as directed by said court, the following described property, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway and the southerly side of Walker Street; and running thence southerly along said westerly side of Broadway fifty feet ten and one-quarter inches, (50 feet 10¼ inches,) more or less, to the northerly wall of the building commonly known as No. 393 Broadway; thence running westerly and parallel or nearly so with Walker Street and along the said northerly wall of said premises known as No. 393 Broadway, one hundred feet three and one-half inches, (100 feet 3½ inches,) more or less, to the corner of a wall; thence again southerly and parallel or nearly so with Broadway, and along the rear walls of the premises known as Nos. 391 and 393 Broadway, fifty feet and eleven inches, (50 feet 11 inches,) more or less, to the centre of a stone wall; thence again westerly and parallel or nearly so with Walker Street and through the centre of said stone wall in the rear of premises known as No. 61 Walker Street, twenty-four feet three and one-quarter inches, (24 feet 3¼ inches,) more or less, to the easterly wall of the premises known as No. 59 Walker Street; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Broadway and along the easterly wall of premises known as No. 59 Walker Street, one hundred feet and eight inches, (100 feet 8 inches,) more or less, to the southerly side of Walker Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Walker Street one hundred twenty-seven feet seven and three-quarter inches, (127 feet 7¾ inches,) more or less, to the point or place of beginning. It being therein declared to be the intent of the said mortgagors to convey thereby the premises known as Nos. 395, 397, and 399 Broadway, and Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 67 Walker Street, as the same were then in possession.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one, except the complainant, who shall not first deposit with the Special Master the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) either in cash or in check certified by a National or State Bank, or a Trust Company, situated in the City of New York. The cash or checks so deposited, except those deposited by any bidder whose bid shall be provisionally accepted, will be returned by the Special Master at the conclusion of the sale to the bidder or bidders from whom they were received. The cash or checks so deposited by any bidder whose bid shall be provisionally accepted will be returned by the Special Master to the bidder or bidders from whom they were received if such provisional acceptance shall not thereafter be confirmed by the court. The cash or check deposited by any successful bidder in order to qualify him to bid will be forfeited and applied to the expense of the sale and of the receivership in the event that said bidder shall not make good his bid. In the event that any successful bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon confirmation to him of such sale, a resale may be ordered and the said bidder shall be liable for all the expenses thereof and for any deficiency of price realized thereon.

In addition to the cash deposit upon any bid at the time of said sale hereinbefore required, which shall be received as a part of the purchase price, there shall also be paid by the purchaser within thirty days after the confirmation of said sale the remainder of the purchase price.

The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to resell the property upon the failure of any purchaser to comply with the terms of the sale or with any order of the court in connection with the sale within thirty days after service upon the purchaser of a certified copy of such order.

The property will be sold subject to all taxes, assessments and water rates, and existing leases.

For a more particular description of the property to be sold and the terms and conditions of the sale, reference is hereby made to the decree of foreclosure, dated March 24th, 1913, entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the above entitled cause on March 27th, 1913. Copies of said decree may be had at the offices of Messrs. Alexander & Green, solicitors for complainant, 165 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

PAYSON MERRILL,
Special Master.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J. Court opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 224—Chas H Welling Co v. Sohmer.

STATE.

New York County.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Ingraham, PJ.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ. Enumerated motions. 752—Flaherty v. Meade Transfer Co. 731—Potts v. Lamble. 622—McGowan v. N Y Cont Co. 624—Miami Valley Gas & Fuel Co v. Mills. 724—People v. Jackson. 749—Tax v. Hirschfield. 777—Bradley v. McDonald. 763—People v. Friedman. 758—People v. Farbert. 759—E Mach Co v. Security Bank. 762—Littman v. Harris. 768—Goldwasser v. Jewish Press Pub. 769—Foley v. N Y Savings Bank. 770—Scognamillo v. Passarelli. 772—Eicke v. Wittemann Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gerard, J. Litigated motions. 1—Stoever v. Haines. 2—Simpson v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 3—Sherding v. Smith Cont Co. 4—Treutler v. Treutler. 5—Sykes v. Boyce. 6—Matter of McCarthy. (Maclay Av.) 7—Sloan v. Sloan. 8—Matter of Talbbi. 9—Montrose Realty Co v. Minuit Realty Co. 10—Frankel v. Phoenix Underwear Co. 11—Schuster v. Lehr. 12—Crick v. McLaughlin. 13—People v. Streicker. 14—People v. Tabilnsky. 15—City of New York v. Bklyn Realty Co. 16—Schultheis v. Caughey. 17—Palace Theatre and Realty Co v. Fleischmann Bros Co. 18—Mortenson v. See. 19—Nicola v. Bethany Baptist Church. 20—Doeiger v. Altschul. 21—Satz v. Weisberg Baer Co. 22—Bonheur v. Int R T Co. 23—Everall v. Stevens. 24—Mills v. Atlantic Express Co. 25—Anderson v. Kramer Cont Co. 26—Solomon v. Scott. 27—Reed v. Fino. 28—Gargiulo v. California Wineries and Distilleries. 29—Sire v. Shubert. 30—Adams v. Adams. 31—McDurfey v. McDurfey. 32—Pourahes v. Samaras. 33—Maddox v. Hartman. 34—Singer v. Daugherty. 35—Campagna Const Co v. Underwood. 36—Dusenbury v. Am Meter Co. 37—Childs Co v. McNulty. 38—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 39—Bierman v. Freyer. 40—People v. Cornell. 41—Epstein v. Freedenberg. 42—Sullivan v. Armstrong. 43—Matter of Jarmulowsky. 44—Copeland v. Sire. 45—Same v. same. 46—Springer v. Duveen. 47—Medivecki v. Burns Bros. 48—Fallert v. Mass Bonding and Ins Co. 49—Hatch v. Clifford. 50—Lissberger v. Seaman. 51—Mathesius v. Walsh. 52—Skidmore v. Myers. 53—Maddock v. Hartman. 54—Squires v. McGarry. 55—Griffin v. Cunard S S Co. 56—Title Guar and Surety Co v. McNally. 57—Schorth v. Juventy. 58—Lord & Taylor v. Hatch. 59—Gude v. Continental Finance Co. 60—Gleason v. Gleason. 61—Torkelsen v. White Fire Proof Const Co. 62—Rubin v. Ocean S S Co. 63—Hill v. Tyler. 64—Tuttle v. Rothschild. 65—Morse v. Van Ness. 66—De Gratresse v. De Gratresse. 67—Matter of City of N Y, (Bronx Boulevard.) 68—Rosenzweig v. Fahrer. 69—Bickle v. Biddle. 70—Matter of Gallagher, (West 235th St.) 71—Barkin Const Co v. Hershfield. 72—Smidt v. General Film Co. 73—Howland v. Foley. 74—People ex rel La Chicotte v. O'Keefe. 75—Barkin Const Co v. Hershfield. 76—Nirenberg v. Weill. 77—Smiley v. Bauman. 78—Lauder v. Jennings. 79—Smith v. Piercy. 80—Amoroso v. Fruit Auction Co. 81—Casey v. Ryan. 82—Same v. same. 83—Schlegall & Kinale Co v. Nebenzahl. 84—Dean v. Dean. 85—Lee v. Cohen. 86—Matter of City of N Y, (Leonard St.) 87—Matter of Lenahan. (Prendergast.) 88—Josefsohn v. Pompan. 89—Vose v. Conkling. 90—Matter of Harper, (Bronx Boulevard.) 91—Chapman v. Waterman. 92—People v. Anhut. 93—Weil v. National Bituminous Coal and Coke Co. 94—Alden & Co v. N Y Commercial Co. 95—Kraus v. Walk. 96—Walk v. Walk. 97—Weber v. Columbia Amusement Co. 98—Kelly v. Haskell. 99—Hartigan v. Hannan. 100—Marshall v. Hayes. 101—Same v. same. 102—Matter of Greenthal, (Levy.) 103—Grand Rapids Show Case Co v. Newell. 104—People v. Becker. 105—Lissberger v. Seaman. 106—Ernst v. Terminal Clearing House Assn. 107—Same v. Gotham Clearing House. 108—Kennedy v. N Y Telephone Co. 109—Crawford v. Crawford. 110—Howlett v. Amer Mfg Co. 111—Molloy v. Smith. 112—Matter of Berditchever Brotherly Love Assn. 113—Lite v. Mutual Alliance Trust Co. 114—People ex rel Ambrose v. Tompkins. 115—Marek v. Marek.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Guy, J. Motions. Undefended divorces. 2424—Fernesz v. Fernesz. 2880—Freeman v. Freeman. 2904—Campbell v. Campbell. 2908—Pendleton v. Pendleton. 2909—Platt v. Platt. 2914—Kelly v. Kelly. 2872—Conroy v. Conroy. 2881—Webb v. Webb. 2915—Greene v. Greene. 2454—Lindenbaum v. Lindenbaum. 524—Blitz v. Blitz. 2920—Gross v. Gross. 2865—Reiter v. Reiter. 2885—Hanly v. Hanly. Preferred causes. 2753—Trowbridge v. Hoag. 2933—Farley v. Pohl. 2736—Howe v. Murray. 2848—Bigelow v. Percival. General calendar, At 11:30: 82—Peterson v. Fowler. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Goss, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Blanchard, J. General calendar. 1369—Kirk v. Kirk. 2475—Strong v. Strong. 2536—Charlot v. Charlot. 2706—Wacker v. Wacker. 2069—Scott v. Scott. 1908—Nesbitt v. Nesbitt. 2377—Einstein v. Einstein. 2378—Falk v. Falk. 2383—Doyno v. Doyno. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Page, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Criminal Term. Pleading. 1—Joseph H. Vendig. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 3831—D'Autremont v. Stallo. 3826—Ridgewood Nat Bank v. Man Sec Co. 3777—Young v. Woops. 2436—White v. Shonts. 4098—Frankel v. Frankel. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Brady, J. 3530—Franbaum v. City of N Y. 3282—Nagle v. Otis Elev Co. 3031—Varnum v. Barrett. 2154—Daly v. Dunphy. 610—Rogosin v. Hirsch. 1578—Lay v. Cartazzo. 3568—Bienstock v. City of N Y. 748—Junge v. German Artistic Weav Co. 300—Geller v. City of N Y. 1057—H. Schweedock v. Edward. 1038—Rubin v. Edward. 943—S. Schweedock v. Edward. 3183—Meyerstein v. Davis & Lawrence Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Platzek, J. 3666—Bentz v. Imperial Auto Co. 2960, 2965—Gold v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 3499—Schneider v. Harris. 3500—Mankofsky v. same. 3756—Rolnik v. Ocean SS Co of Sav. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Weeks, J. 4228—Parke v. Fellman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Philbin, J. 3462—Woolworth v. Bklyn Hts R. R. 3448—Downie v. Bradley Const Co. 2984—Matteo v. Conboy. 883—Vorweck v. Joachin. 295—Baumgold v. Baumgold. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gavegan, J. Case on—Cary v. Knauth. No day calendar. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Hendrick, J. 3840—Smith v. N Y Herald Co. 441—N Y County Nat Bk v. Herrmann. 3700—Harkinson v. Harris. 3609—Schleicher v. Jandorf. 3634—Hagenurner v. Ettinger. 3514—Sommer v. Blank. 3699—Matese v. Thomas F White Co. 3706—Egan v. City Taxicab Co. 3707—Slatter v. C F Bond Co. 3709—Harris v. Thompson-Starrett. 3624—Cope v. Ullman. 6325—Cahill v. Siorigi. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Greenbaum, J. 3745—Morin v. Plaza Operating Co. 3719—Marcus v. Schmidt. 3719—Marcus v. Schmidt. 3707—Malman v. Babcock & Wilcox Co. 3769—Leech v. Silverstein. 3772—Uris v. Ruppert. 3774—M Feighery v. F & M Schaefer Brew Co. 3775—F Feighery v. F & M Schaefer Brew Co. 4777—Zolik v. Hamilton Holding Co. 3582—Hickey v. Ackers. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J. 1471—Schmidt v. Harris. 3535—Tansey v. Pittsburgh Cont Co. 3539—Demko v. Reynolds. 2885—Carhart v. Keene. 3747—Hubbard v. Clark. 1732—Krulewitch v. City of N Y. 3022—Ligatino v. Arrigon. 3560—Cinque v. Haufler. 2681—Andrews v. Edward Gribbon & Sons, Ltd. 2908—Flavin v. O I & Bldg Co. 3613—Sarmorino v. Inter R T Co. 3746—Davis v. Lader. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Ford, J. 3332—Zugman v. Weil. 1789—Meehan v. Jolins. 3635½—Rosenberg v. Solomon. 3655—Lederman v. N Y Rys. 3751—Maher v. N Y, N H & H R R. 686—Rudneau v. Schloss. 1192—Frankel v. Frankel. 255—Foote v. State Bank. 2282—Elger v. Central Park, &c, R R. 1441—Rosario v. B'klyn Heights RR. 3524—Berger v. Joline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term — Part XIII.—Dugro, J. Case on—Caldwell v. Massee.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Donnelly, J. 2726—Hurd v. Goodman. 2785—(—Kalenberg v. Schisser. 2788—Benz Auto Import Co of Am v. Froehlich. 2789—Same v. same. 3848—Farley v. Goodman. 2730—Futerman v. Corday. 2150—McDonald v. McDonald. 3754—Kraus v. Fox. 3851—Same v. same. 3852—Same v. same. 2775—Baron v. Albright, Jr. 568—Eppinger & Russell Co v. U S Wood Preserving Co. 2591—Feldheim v. Brown Bros, Inc. 3858—Riehl v. Austin. 3850—Same v. Himmelwright. 1857—Union Exchange Natl Bank v. Kinsella. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Amend, J. 416—Wiener v. Mayer. 647—Lichtenstein v. Jacobson. 1634—Young v. Hulse. 3630—Wickstrom v. Peck. 2673—Wolf v. Saul. 2664—Jenkins v. Faber. 2790—Garrison v. Thompson. 2824—Uvalde Cont Co v. City N Y. 1225—Auditorium Co. v. S S Shubert Booking Agency. 201—Jackson v. Heilenic Tans. Steam Nav Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Delany, J. Inquest. 1917—Eichenbaum v. Hopp. 2422—Beck v. Echo Amusement Co. 2416—Kennelly v. Murray Hill Park. 2417—White v. Levy. 1598—Marston v. City of N Y. 3632—McDermott v. Fletcher. 362—Kalina v. Am Label Co. 2382—Bennett v. Automobile Club of Am. 2003—Braude-Fayne Co v. Schinasi. 551—Shively v. Smith. 611—Poel v. Hills (No 1.) 612—Poel v. Hills (No 8.) 613—Poel v. Hills. 1567—Morrell v. Kline. 2415—Little v. Williston. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Erlanger, J. Case on—Herrmann v. Leland. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estates. Charles Gottlieb, Thomas S Ryan, Albert Diosy. Wills for probate. Meyer Jaroslowsky, Paul Peischel, Charles W Wells, Vincenzo Troia, Charlotte E Thomson, Hugh D Auchincloss, Patrick Byrne, John A Savage, Margaret Gilligan, Anna M Smith, Mary M Gardner, Wolf Kronethal, Vincenza Urso, Mary Westvale, Nathan Fernbacher, Rosalie Simonson, William B Proctor, Walter L Thompson.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McAvoy, J. 2415—Kuntz v. Kaufman. 3116—Conklin v. Nelson. 4615½—Mandeich v. Friedman. 2137—Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co v. Hamblin. 3137—Boucher Mfg Co v. Lederer. 3140—Welch Mach Works v. Terry & Tench Co. 3142—Wohmann v. Degnon Cont Co. 3143—Same v. Hudson & Man R R. 3167—Knapp v. N Y Rys. 3169—Wintermuth v. Renault Taxi Service. 2000½—Schenckman v. Nassau Elec R R. 2545—Keller v. Grace. 2824—Keller v. Wallert Paper Co. 2798—Price v. Lee. 1920, 1921—Grant v. Locust Farms Co. 2024—Hallow v. Hyman. 3140—Flemming v. Fraler. 3158—Am Dock and Trust Co v. De Jonge. 3160—Kulike v. Johnson. 3161—Hughes v. F B Stearns Co. 3162—Beebe v. Paerschke. 3168—N Y Car Adv Co v. Thompson. 3170—Rock Island Butter Co v. Brokenauer. 3173—Katz v. Blum. 3174—Brighton Pier Nav Co v. A Marisch & Sons. 311—Silver v. Joline. 2093½—Wank v. Sweller. 7332½—Casey v. Mail and Express Co. 329—Butler v. Alter. 7788½—Man Top and Body Co v. White Co. 2719—Stackell v. Plzer. 1019—McShane v. Fidelity and Cas Co. 1988—Barondess v. Flemming v. Fraler. 3158—Am Dock and Trust Co v. De Jonge. 3160—Kulike v. Johnson. 3161—Hughes v. F B Stearns Co. 3162—Beebe v. Paerschke. 3168—N Y Car Adv Co v. Thompson. 3170—Rock Island Butter Co v. Brokenauer. 3173—Katz v. Blum. 3174—Brighton Pier Nav Co v. A Marisch & Sons. 311—Silver v. Joline. 2093½—Wank v. Sweller. 7332½—Casey v. Mail and Express Co. 329—Butler v. Alter. 7788½—Man Top and Body Co v. White Co. 2719—Stackell v. Plzer. 1019—McShane v. Fidelity and Cas Co. 1988—Barondess v. Lustgarten. 2952—Mayer v. Alexander. 4699—Coe v. Freedman Atkin Co. 2791—Heine v. N Y Rys. 6907½—Weiss v. Lamport. 7508½—Factor v. Mittledorf. 4739½—Grudberg v. Ehret. 2146—Setlew v. Rodenbach. 8935½—Keyser v. Reid Palmer Const Co. 5371½—Zipps v. Cohen. 7720½—Lord v. Whitehead. 2734—McKnight v. Linch. 3177—Strauss v. Birnzweig H B Works. 3178—Klein v. Int R T Co. 3179—Cowen v. Guayaquill, &c., Ry. 3181—Neal & Scott Co v. Meyer. 3183—N Y, N H & H R R v. Dinning. 3185, 3186—Spooner v. Rothschild. 3178—Halperin v. N Y Rys. 3188—Schoenberg v. H W Solfelsich Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—La Petra, J. 5711—McMaster v. Florence Park Realty Co. 5745—Smith v. Am Surety Co. 5866—Barnes v. Street. 5783—Hagopian v. Reichert. 3780—Frankenthal v. W Green & Co. 5762—Marshall v. Pope. 5755—Noon v. Lawrence. 3741—Cohn v. Ginsberg. 5871—Rugge v. Wilben. 5877—Hendrick Hudson Co v. Newman. 5897—Miletello v. Ferraro. 5802—Shaffer v. Taylor. 5878—Weiss v. Seelig. 5879—Papanicholas v. Constantin. 5824—Evans v. Wall. 5097—Scott v. Coleman Liquid Copper Co. 5872—Hencken-Willenbrock Co v. Greenberg. 5873—Warshansky v. Kalmanowitz. 5874—Lebolt v. Rosenbaum. 5875—Galveston Ry v. Am Piano Co. 5869—U S Trust Co v. Miller. 5880—Leiman v. Manick. 5881—Canavacial v. Rainer. 5882—Birnbaum v. Edelstein. 5883—Freeborn v. Rosentall. 5892—Waxberg v. Stappler. 5901—Friedman-Shelby Shoe Co v. Internatl Forwarding Co. 5910—Brownstein v. Imperial Dress Co. 5914—Lord & Taylor v. Reilly. 5885—Renard Bldg, &c, Co v. Excelsior Sav Bank. Case on.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Cascade Realty & Imp Co, petitioner; Joseph B Zellaman—Isidor Goodman, Sarah C Doty v. Louis E Kleban—William J McLaren.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Merchants Ex Nat'l Bank v. George D Eldridge et al—Thomas D McCarthy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Kernochan v. Pollock—Lyttleton Fox.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Abbe v. Palmer—Charles C Burlingham. Billings v. Draper—Charles C Burlingham. Rutherford Realty Co v. Kern—Inez Milholland. Williamson v. O'Connell—Pater A Hatting. Crossin v. Hughes—James A Foley. Mutual Life Ins Co v. Levy—Hiram H Kirk. Astor Trust Co v. Kauffman—Paul L Kiernan. Wright v. Pernetti—Joseph N Tuttle. Stuart Realty Co v. Freedman, (2)—William Klein. Tenney v. Winkleman—Phoenix Ingraham. Keppel v. Martin—Robert F. Wagner. Kenyon v. Katz—Jerome H Buck.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Jaycox, J. People v. Ralph S. Ryerson, Jacob Meyers, Paul Van Rapp, Thomas Carraher, Carmine Castagnino, Antonio Sorrentino, Salvatore Randazzo, Charles Yoerger, and Salvatore Archimede.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Scudder, J. (Room of Part VI. Trial Term.) 3627—Witherbee v. West. 2972—Reiners v. Reiners. 3073—Lynn v. Bushnell. 3084—Shorenstein v. Shorenstein. 3061—Reimer v. Hamburg. 3092—Siegel v. Moses. 3348—Lipton v. Lipton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J. 7427—Wortmann and another v. Castillo. 7539—Leas v. McLoughlin. 1876—Grant v. Reynolds. 1606, 2024—Sherman v. Ducker Co. 6091—Carey v. L I R R. 4725, 7198—Davis v. B H R R. 7256—Park v. Mohawk Garage. 7414—Doran v. Jones Const Co. 2782—Montrose v. Baggott et al. 9896—Hayes v. Nassau R R. 10021—Roll v. Beavers Eng and Contg Co. 6693—Rosensweig v. Tucker, Jr. 7188—Jarvis v. Arbuckle et al. 5624—Board of Education v. Friedman. 6605—Andelfinger v. B H R R. 7712, 7713—Reilly v. same. 10669—Woodcock v. Woodcock. 4765—Hiltman v. B H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 7901.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aspinall, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Marriot v. Marriot. 2—Matter of Suburban Constr Co. 3—Matter of Belle Terre Estates, Inc. 4—Matter of Roslyn Estates, Inc. 5—Figari v. L I R R Co. 6—Smith v. Davis et al. 7—L I R R Co v. Mennig et al. 8—People ex rel Stevens v. O'Connor and another. 9—Christiansen, v. Buehler and others. 10—Strongin v. Perlman. 11—Tonenbusky v. National Sugar Refining Co. 12—Canning v. Sievn and another. 13—Lillie Willis v. John Willis. 14—Nolan v. Manhattan & Queens Traction Co et al. 15—N Beck v. Myers. 16—G Beck v. Myers. 17—Nolan v. Bottsford-Dickinson Co. 18—Rosso v. Sulzberger & Sons Co. 19—Collins v. Church et al. 20—Malone v. Hunter & Trimm Co. 21—Bouavolonta v. Horton Ice Cream Co. 22—Riddy v. Otis Elevator Co. 23—Hendriksen v. Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. 24—People v. Greenberg. 25—Radiban v. Nichols Copper Co. 26—Gillette v. Ketcham. 27—Linsee v. Frankfort General Ins Co. 28—Progressive Realty & Impt Co v. Angelo Constr Co. 29—Tuthill v. Tuthill. 30—Gillespie v. Powell. 31—Matter of Montgomery St. 32—Matter of Fanchon Place. 33—Cohn et al v. Wein et al. 34—Susan Phelps v. John Phelps. 35—Kayata v. Ontra. 36—Mesino v. Cusick. 37—Jacobs et al v. Muller et al. 38—Kraus v. Kraus. 39—Quirke v. Carroll et al. 40—Hemstreet v. Childs. 41—Matter of Robinson & Winthrop Sts (Thompson.) 42—Patrick v. Wodaby Realty Co.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S.—Wills of Mary Fitzgerald, K. Holtzer, Catharine Murphy, Edward Linger, Mary A. Beard, Mary Gerold, W. H. Algee, R. Costello and Henrietta Lehan. Administration of Sarah Fischer. Accountings in the estates of William Brock, Annie Powers, William Arnold, John Howard, Mary Roach, Julia O'Sullivan, J. B. Hendrickson; Thomas Hanrahan, J. L. Clark, E. F. Raymond, A. T. Reid, Max Kaufman, Rosa Cassano, M. Schanaloz, Catharine Sullivan, Max Hallheimer, Patrick Cassidy, N. J. Nelson and G. F. Young. Estates of Kresentia Boser and Simon Becker. Contested Calendar—Will of Martha Dewitt.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Sweetland, J.—2141—U S Title Guarantee Co v. Lecom Building Co. 2036—Gettler v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co. 2147—Tangrusa v. Levy. 2075—Paccino v. Davis. 2106-7—Gronich v. Kratzer. 2113—Young v. Transit Development Co. 2051—Dunn v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 1735—Janowski v. Janowski. 2099—Sigalone v. Brooks. Reserved calendar marked ready and passed.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I. Fawcett, J. Florence Walker, Ettore Mattini, George F. Stainton, Antonio Delukey, Dominick Marriatto.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II. Dike, J. Joseph Fitzgerald, Joseph Hassett, Joseph Stango, Philip De Vito, John Nugent, Charles Rose, Max Cohen, Frank Murray, Joseph Ferguson.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III. Greenfield, J. Joseph Victory and Michael McTigert, Peter Tierert, Edward Granville, Angelo Casino, Julius Ostrasky and Stanislaus Dahigul, Sam Shepsinsky, Isaac Wasserman.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Van Siclen, J. 1064—Junkermann, an infant, v. Tilyou Realty Co et al. 1065—Connell v. Tilyou Realty Co et al. 3164—McNeilus v. Long Island Rockaway Beach Trans Co. 1517-1518—Kretschmer, an infant, v. C I & B R R Co. 1520—Fetzer, an infant, v. Young. 1521—O'Donnell v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 1524—Flaherty v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 1526-1527—Sabato v. Notis. 1528—Finocchio, an infant, v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. Remainder of calendar passed until June term commencing June 2, 1913. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1585.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. 55—Kowalski v. Nichols Copper Co. 75—Hromadko v. Cavanaugh. 77—Rothenberger v. Oberglock et al. 61—Taromina v. Pratt & Lambert. 43—Cruse v. Meyers. 36—Russo v. Vitarelli. 18—Gruenstein v. Louis. 42—Mahnken Bldg Material Co v. L I R R Co. 33—Pichel v. Bayside National Bank.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Congenial people, earning the maximum in their lines and who will pay promptly and make desirable roomers for you in every way, can be reached through The New York Times. Call

BRYANT 1000.

The Want pages of The New York Times close at 9 O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHT for the following Sunday.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:36|Sun sets..7:22|Moon rises..1:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:10	2:08	7:42	8:15
Governors Island	1:50	3:40	8:37	9:10
Hell Gate	3:40	4:33	10:17	....

Arrived—Tuesday, May 27.

SS Kronp. Wilhelm, Cherbourg, May 21.
SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand, May 17.
SS Theodor Wille, Rotterdam, May 9.
SS Moltke, Palermo, May 14.
SS Matanzas, Havana, May 23.
SS Times, Manzanillo, May 20.
SS Sixaola, Port Limon, May 19.
SS Iroquois, London, May 9.
SS Comal, Key West, May 24.
SS Colorado, Brunswick, May 24.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, May 24.
SS Emil L. Boas, Kingston, May 23.
SS Romford, Cienfuegos, May 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen	May 17
Potsdam	Rotterdam	May 17
Alberto Treves	Lisbon	May 18
Soperga	Lisbon	May 18
Michigan	Antwerp	May 14
Koranna	Patras	May 10
Guantanamo	Tampico	May 17
Saratoga	Havana	May 23
El Norte	Galveston	May 22
Parima	Demerara	May 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

Majestic	Southampton	May 21
Singapore	Dundee	May 14
President Grant	Southampton	May 18
Philadelphia	Curacao	May 22
Clio	Rotterdam	May 15
El Rio	Galveston	May 24
Almirante	Kingston	May 19
Koenig Albert	Palermo	May 19
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 26
Queen Helena	Swansea	May 17
Washington	Algiers	May 22
Amelia	Changuinola	May 23
Sarnia	Frontera	May 22
Cibao	Jamaica	May 24
Uranium	Rotterdam	May 16

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	May 24
Mexico	Havana	May 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 28
Broadmayne	London	May 20
Charlois	Antwerp	May 20
Inverclyde	Gibraltar	May 19
Ottawa	Middlesboro	May 19
El Alba	Galveston	May 24
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 27

DUE SATURDAY.

Caroplia	Liverpool	May 24
Cedric	Liverpool	May 22
San Marcos	Galveston	May 24
Apache	Jacksonville	May 28
Albania	Fowey	May 19
Barbarossa	Bremen	May 22
Gothland	Antwerp	May 18
Monviso	Leghorn	May 18
Wells City	Dublin	May 20
Santa Theresa	Barbados	May 20

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Argentina, Azores	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Craigvar, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.
Luristan, Cardenas	....	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kaiserin Augusta Vic, Hamburg	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Uller, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pr. Sigismund, Jamaica	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Javary, Barbados	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	....	10:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	....	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.
Afghanistan, Santiago	....	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	....	12:00 M.
Borinquin, San Juan	....	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.
Banan, Jamaica	....	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Emil L. Boas, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Voltaire, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	....	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	....	8:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	....	3:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	....	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	....	11:00 A.M.
America, Naples	....	2:00 P.M.
Czar, Libau	....	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	....	1:00 P.M.
Corsal, Tampa	....	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	....	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	....	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 27.

SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 586 miles E. at 6:30 A. M.; due 29th, 8 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 1:45 P. M.; due 28th, 8 A. M. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Olinda, Cuban ports to New York, was 205 miles S. at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Almirante, Kingston to New York, was 858 miles S. at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 172 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS I. D. Fletcher, Baltimore to New York, was 80 miles up Chesapeake Bay at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles S. at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 78 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Bremen, May 27.
SS Mauretania, at Liverpool, May 27.
SS Wildenfels, at Malta, May 26.
SS Luzon, at Barcelona, May 24.
SS Siddons, at Rio Janeiro, May 23.
SS Austrian Prince, at River Plate, May 24.
SS Etonian, at Antwerp, May 25.
SS Verdi, at Montevideo, May 25.
SS Italia, at Genoa, May 26.
SS Zeeland, at Dover, May 27.
SS Minneapolis, at London, May 27.

Sailed.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen, May 27.
SS Floride, from Dunkirk, May 25.
SS Swazi, from Singapore, May 26.
SS Arstorturm, from Calcutta, May 24.
SS King George, from St. Lucia, May 26.
SS Dundrennan, from Huelva, May 24.
SS Egremont Castle, from Singapore, May 24.
SS Thames, from St. Michaels, May 25.
SS City of Baroda, from Shanghai, May 25.
SS Byron, from Pernambuco, May 26.
SS City of Toledo, from Durban, May 26.
SS Uranium, from Halifax, May 27.

Passed.

SS Russia, New York for Rotterdam, passed Libau.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....May 29
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....May 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru.....May 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..May 31
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Mexico Maru.....June 5
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver, B. C.,)—Niagara.....June 6
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Protesilaus..June 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..June 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Manuka.....June 20

On Steamship Piers.

Double postage is required except for Sea Post vessels. Whenever mail vessels of the American, Cunard, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, White Star, New York and Cuba Mail, New York and Porto Rico, Panama, and Red D Lines sail between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., supplementary mails are opened on the steamship piers one and a half hours before sailing time and close ten minutes before sailing time. There is no pier supplementary mail for the Cunard Wednesday steamers sailing at 1 A. M., but supplementary mail, prepaid double postage, is accepted at the Foreign Station after the close of the regular mail and up to 10:30 P. M. From May 1 to 25 mails for non-sea post steamers will close at thirty minutes before sailing time.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special Orders 119.—Transfers

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Big Plot in Columbus Circle Section Sold to an Investor—Nathan Straus Buys the Shults Estate at Port Chester—Bronx, Brooklyn and Suburban Deals.

With the exception of several deals on the upper west side the realty market produced few transactions of general interest yesterday. In the Vesey Street auction room three large estates were disposed of by Joseph P. Day.

The bidding was spirited, especially for a tract of twenty acres at the junction of King Street and Cross Road, Port Chester, owned by the John H. Shults estate. It was finally secured by a representative of Nathan Straus on a bid of $20,000. Last Fall Mr. Straus purchased a parcel of 104 acres adjacent to the present purchase.

A sale in the Columbus Circle section, where there has been considerable speculative buying of late, was reported by Philip A. Payton, Jr., who sold to an investor for Matilda Minch the four tenement houses 335, 337, 339, and 341 West Fifty-ninth Street. The buildings occupy a plot 100 by 100.5 feet, and the buyer is said to have paid about $1,750 a front foot.

Sale on West 89th Street.

The four-story private dwelling 57 West Eighty-ninth Street, occupying a lot 96 by 55 by 100.8, has been sold by Frances Baumann to an investing client of Slawson & Hobbs.

Builders Buy Bronx Lots.

A builder has bought from Edmund Coffin for immediate improvement a plot of three lots on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 50 feet south of 179th Street.

Charles A. Weber sold for a client a plot of lots located on the west side of Marmion Avenue, 380 feet north of 177th Street, 66 by 150 feet, to a construction company, which will improve the property with two five-story apartment house.

Brooklyn.

Arthur H. Strong has purchased from the estate of Olin G. Walbridge a plot 60 by 131 feet on west side of Ocean Avenue, 170 feet south of Dorchester Road, Flatbush. The buyer has prepared plans for a Colonel dwelling which he will erect on this plot at a cost of about $30,000.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold the three-story limestone and brick American basement house on the south side of Third Street, 306 feet 10 inches east of Seventh Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100, for Lillian Earl French to a client for occupancy. The premises are known as 536 Third Street.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for The Sunrise Improvement Company to Cornelious O'Donahue, for investment, the three-story and cellar brick store and tenement property, on plot 25 by 100, known as 4,820 Seventh Avenue.

The Samuel Galitzka Company sold for the estate of William McCormack to a New York Corporation a plot of seventeen lots, 340 by 100, on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 100 feet east of 3d Avenue, Brooklyn.

The buyers will break ground at once for the erection of four-story 50 by 90 foot apartment houses.

$125,000 Sale at White Plains.

Wolrest, the country estate of Henry R. Wolcott of Denver, Colorado, located on Purchase Road, White Plains, has been sold to a client of Kenneth Ives & Co.

The property was held at $125,000. It consists of fifty-six acres, a large dwelling, stables, garage, greenhouses, garden, cottage, &c., and is in the immediate neighborhood of the estates of Whitelaw Reid, Harry S. Black, Herbert H. Lehman and William A. Read.

Recent Buyers.

Maurice Schwartz is the buyer of No. 708 St. Nicholas Avenue, sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

M. Zuarino is the buyer of Nos. 438 to 444 East 116th Street.

Lease Under 155th Street Viaduct.

Henry Brady has leased for Harriet G. Coogan to Leonard C. and Gus T. Smith the plot, 126 by 102, on the north side of 155th Street, 244 feet east of Eighth Avenue. There is an old one-story brick factory on the plot, which will be improved and operated as an ice plant. The lease is for a term of twenty years.

Values on this street, which is practically roofed over by the 155th Street viaduct and in which there is but little traffic, has been a puzzle to realty men for years.

New Moving Picture Theatre.

Plans were filed yesterday for a two-story fireproof moving picture theatre on the east side of Broadway, 33.6 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, for the Alvoid Realty Company, as lessee. It will have a frontage of 42 feet and a depth of 138.2 feet and will cost $25,000. Eugene Higgins is the owner, and John C. Watson the architect.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed a first mortgage loan of $34,000 at 5 per cent. for three years for the Charles Bohland, Arthur Alkier, and Samuel D. Davis Construction Company on their property on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, a six-story tenement house, 40.5 feet front by 90 feet deep on a lot 100 feet deep; also, for the Emandess Holding Company, a first mortgage loan of $46,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on their property at 64 and 66 East Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Park Avenue. This is a six-story apartment house 50 feet front and about 87 feet deep on a lot having a depth of 100.11 feet.

$225,000 Heights Apartment House.

Plans will be filed in a few days by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for a high-class six-story elevator apartment house to be erected on the northwest corner of 161st Street and Fort Washington Avenue by the Hilliard Construction Company, of which Irving Judis is President.

The structure will accommodate forty-three families and cost $225,000.

Rally for Jamaica Bay Project.

Representatives from 150 civic organizations of Manhattan and Brooklyn will meet in the Kings County Court House this evening at 8 o'clock to voice a formal protest against the action taken by the New York Chamber of Commerce in requesting the Board of Estimate to reconsider their approval of the Jamaica Bay development and the rescinding of the resolution appropriating money for the purpose.

Borough Presidents Alfred E. Steers of Brooklyn and Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, Sheriff Charles B. Law and Commissioner Lewis H. Pounds will be the principal speakers.

$36,000 in Liens Against Sage Foundation Homes Company.

An order was signed yesterday by Justice Van Siclen in the Queens County Court allowing the Sage Foundation Homes Company to continue its development, despite the fact that eighty-three mechanics' liens, representing claims aggregating $36,675.85, have been filed against it by the contractors who have been doing the work on the Sage development in Forest Hills, just north of Richmond Hill, Long Island.

The order was signed under the condition that the Sage Foundation Homes Company give a bond for twice the amount claimed by those who filed the liens. This bond is to act as a security to cover any judgments which might be collected by the contractors in suits which might be instituted following the liens.

Taxpayers' Meeting This Afternoon

The Central Park West Taxpayers' Association, representing $100,000,000 worth of real estate, will hold its third meeting at the Hotel Manhattan this afternoon at 4 P. M. to continue its advocacy of the construction of a subway up Central Park West, to connect with the present Subway at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Circle and at 104th Street.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Austin Corbin his country place at Centerport, L. I., to a client for the Summer season.

John F. Scott, in conjunction with Worthington Whitehouse, has leased the country residence of Mrs. Thomas F. White at Cedarhurst, L. I., to ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton. The property contains twenty acres of ground; also, for Charles C. Adams, his place on Ocean Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Mr. Morton's daughter, Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis of Washington, D. C.

Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Marcus Jallen to a client for a term of years the store at the northeast corner of Delancey and Ludlow Streets.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Incorporated, have leased for a term of years for Mrs. J. Newton Perkins 59 East Fifty-second Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on a lot 13.10 by 100, to George William Horsfield for business. Mrs. Perkins recently purchased the adjoining house, 61 East Fifty-second Street, for plotage.

George W. Brettell leased for L. C. Mott to J. Miller for a term of ten years the four-story loft building 205 East 125th Street, to be occupied as an auction and salesroom.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, w s, at n corner of 155th St, 370.3x341.4x237.9, vacant; executors' sale, estate of William Kramer, deceased; withdrawn; to be readvertised.

Port Chester, N. Y., tract of 38 acres at junction of King St and crossroad, with dwelling and outbuildings; to Nathan Strauss for $20,000; also

One acre with dwelling and barn on King St, opposite above; voluntary sale; to T. F. Dooley for a client for $3,300.

Pelham Manor, N. Y., 804 Wolf's Lane, 1½ acres, with dwelling and garage; voluntary sale, to Cruikshank & Co. for a client for $26,000.

Water St, 264 and 266, n s, 103.3 ft e of Peck Slip, 48.2x130, a six-story loft building; voluntary sale; adjourned sine die.

North Beach, L. I., Manhattan Hotel, w s of Glentworth Av, 100 ft n of Jackson Boulevard, 100x116, a two-story building; voluntary sale; knocked down at $6,000.

Grand Boulevard, s e corner of Burnside Av, 86x156x208, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $16,000.

124th St, 327 and 329 East, n s, 320 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.11, two three-story dwellings; Andrew Jackson against Realty Transfer Co. and others; C. H. & J. A. Young, attorneys; Isidor Niner, referee; due, $19,136.35; taxes, &c., $347.40; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Leroy St, 40, s w corner of Bedford St, 18.9x50, a four-story tenement and stores; C. A. Luff against Martha Winters and others; I. N. Williams, attorney; Abraham Benedict, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $9,050.

By Henry Brady.

75th St, 231 East, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2, a four-story tenement; Tini Linzer against Sol Hudes and others; Lewkowitz & S., attorneys; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $2,395.13; taxes, &c. $335.10; subject to first mortgage of $11,000; to the plaintiff for $14,650.

Avenue A, 1,425, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100, a five-story stable; City Real Estate Co. against Lorenzo Scinto and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $16,127.25; taxes, &c. $393.44; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

40th St, 319 West, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, a three-story tenement and stores and two-story rear stable; L. S. Cutting and others, trustees, against Mary Brady and others; Gerard & S., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,063.32; taxes, &c. $534.92; to Michael O.Connell, an adjoining owner, for $12,650.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bronxdale Av, n w corner of Matthews Av, 132.6x125.7x3.7x145.5; Hudson Trust Co. against Anthony Stumpf and others; Action 1; Holm, W. & S., attorneys; Peter Zucker, referee; due, $1,290; taxes, &c., $249; to the plaintiff, $1,000.

Bronxdale Av, n s, 31.11 ft e of Matthews Av, 31.11x118.2x—x98.3; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $1,527; taxes, &c., $158; to the plaintiff, $1,000.

Bronxdale Av, n s, 32.7 ft w of Matthews Av, 28.8x111.6x25x125.7; same against same; Action 5; same attorneys; same referee; due, $1,409; taxes, &c., $157; to the plaintiff, $1,000.

Bronxdale Av, n s, 61.3 ft w of Matthews Av, 28.8x97.5x25x111.6; same against same; Action 6; same attorneys; same referee; due, $1,409; taxes &c., $206; to the plaintiff, $1,000.

Bronxdale Av, n s, 118.7 ft w of Matthews Av, 27.10x69.4x25x108.5; same against same; Action 7; same attorneys; same referee; due, $1,290; taxes, &c., $161; to the plaintiff, $1,000.

Bronxdale Av, n s, 146.6 ft w of Matthews Av, 26.10x111.7x25x121.4; same against same; Action 8; same attorneys; same referee; due, $1,290; taxes, &c., $145; to the plaintiff, $1,000.

Bronxdale Av, n s, 173.4 ft w of Matthews Av, 26.10x151.10x25x116.7; same against same; Action 9; same attorneys; same referee; due, $1,527; taxes, &c., $191; to the plaintiff, $1,000.

Mulliner Av, w s, 176.4 ft n of Bronxdale Av, 25.1x110.9x—x111.7; Hudson Trust Co. against Anthony Stumpf and others; Action 3; Holm, W. & S., attorneys; Peter Zucker referee; due, $1,172; taxes, &c., $117; to the plaintiff, $1,000.

Mulliner Av, w s, 201.4 ft n of Bronxdale Av, 25.1x109.11x—x110.9; same against same; Action 4; same attorneys; same referee; due, $1,172; taxes, &c., $117; to the plaintiff $1,000.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWD. CORNING, Pres. CHAS. F. BERGER, C.E., V. Pres.

EDWARD CORNING CO.

BUILDERS

100 W'm. St. NEW YORK

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

68th St, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, for a one-story sprinkler test house, 19x19; Fire Department, owner; J. P. Riehll, 157 East 67th St, architect, $1,200.

Broadway, e s, 33.6 feet n of 94th St, for a two-story moving-picture theatre, 42x138.2; E. Higgins, 1 Madison Av, owner; Alwold Realty Co, 111 Broadway, lessee; J. C. Watson, 271 West 125th St, architect, $25,000.

Wadsworth Av, w s, 60.2 ft n of 185th St, Comfort Realty Co., 10 West 40th St, for three five-story tenements, 56x102; owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects, $180,000.

45th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, for six-story lofts, 25x82; C. B. Squier, 521 Park Av, owner; A. Merton Gray, 1,402 Broadway, architect, $50,000.

3d Av, w s, 94 ft s of 183d St, open-air theatre, 86x120; Sanphy Amusement Co., A. A. Sanna, 3d Av and 149th St, owners; George Hof, Jr., 371 East 158th St, architect, $1,000.

Evans Av, e s, 100 ft n of Balcon Av, one-story frame camp, 12x45; Charles Weber, Ferris Lane, owner and architect, $150.

225th St, s s, 182.30 ft e of Bronxwood Av, two-story frame dwelling, 21x42; Giuseppe and Giovanni Raus, 2,480 Belmont Av, owners; M. Negri Guidio, 401 Tremont Av, architect, $5,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

3d Av, n e corner of 91st St, to two four and five story storage houses; J. Ruppert, 1,601 3d Av, owner; L. E. Dell, 1,133 Broadway, architect, $120,000.

52d St, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, to two four-story dwellings; H. M. Tilford, premises, owner; Hiss & Weekes, 452 5th Av, architects, $9,500.

58th St, s s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, to a five-story dwelling; Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, owner; H. W. Wilkinson, 15 West 35th St, architect, $26,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 169-171, n e corner of 33d St, 49.4x100; Hubbard Holding Co. to Burrell Realty Corporation, 17 Madison Av, C. A. G., all liens, Feb. 24; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$1

MADISON ST, 93, n s, 25x100; Isidor Lerman to Rosa, his wife, 1,526 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, all title, all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, Aaron Kaplan, 1,769 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn $1

MARBLE HILL, Kingsbridge, e s, 236.2 ft s w of Terrace View Av, 50x100; Harry H. Holbert to Daniel E. Seybel, at Port Chester, N. Y., all liens, (mtg $7,000,) May 24; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row, $100

NORFOLK ST, 181, n w s, 25x100; Rose Goldberg to Sarah Rappaport, 334 East 4th St, 1-3 part, May 26; attorney, Max Arras, 271 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, 1,505, e s, 25.2x155; Aaron Rossner to Martha Friedman, 50 Liberty Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, May 15; attorney, G. Kotchen, 50 Liberty Av, Brooklyn.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, at n s of 160th St if extended w, runs w 278.4x n 101.9x e 260.1 to Drive x s 107.2 to beginning; North Riverside Drive Improvement Co. to John D. Beals at Beechmont, New Rochelle, N. Y., 5-6 part, Jan. 8; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Walter R. Comfort, 2,350 Broadway, 1-6 part, Jan. 8; attorneys, same $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, 106.1 ft n e on curve from n w corner of 161st St, runs w 184.5x n 65.2x e 185.2x s 8.3x s e 25 to Drive x s w 56.10 to beginning; Height Garage and Storage Co. to North Riverside Drive Improvement Co., 1 Madison Av, Jan. 8; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; North Riverside Drive Improvement Co. to Catherine Pilkington, 3,477 Sedgwick Av, ½ part, Jan. 8; attorneys, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to John D. Beals, New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1-3 part; attorneys, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Walter R. Comfort, 2,350 Broadway, 1-6 part, Jan. 8; attorneys, same $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n w corner of 160th St, if extended, 107.2x100x—x100; Walter R. Comfort to North Riverside Drive Improvement Co., 1 Madison Av, Jan. 8; attorneys, same $1

SPRING ST, 206, e s, 25x100; Louis Marchesini to John Fantini, 137 Macdougal St, and Bernainino Latonaea, 17 Garside St, Newark, N. J., all title, May 14; address, 206 Spring St.....$1

UNION SQUARE, s w corner 16th St; 32.6x 141.10; (foreclosure May 22;) William D. Sporborg, referee, to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, (mtg $215,000,) all liens, May 27; attorney, Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St $35,000

1ST AV, 854, e s, 25x75; Hermann Most to Robert J. Mahon, 229 West 138th St, all liens, May 27; address, Tribune Building.$1

1ST ST, 19 East, s s, 18.2x46.7x18.1x45.7; 1st St, 21 East, s s, 17.1x45.2x17.1x44.8; John A. Eagleson to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 5th Av, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, March 31, 1911..$100

2D AV, 850 and 852, e s, 50x100; 47th St, 240 East, 27x75.5; 43d St, 328 East, (5.1336;) John C. and Katie Eldt, heirs of Jacob Eldt, Jr., to Margaret Eldt, 326 East 43d St, undivided right, title, and interest, B & S, May 1, 1911; attorneys, Rounds, S. & O., 96 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, w s, 78.9 s 23d St, 78x19.6x irreg; Louis Volker, (by committee,) to Joseph Rothfeld, 1,051 2d Av, (mtg $12,000,) May 26; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway $15,000

4TH ST, 78 East, s s, 25x112.5; Max Lubman to Sarah Lubman, 78 East 4th St, (mtg $21,000,) May 26; attorneys, Blau, Z. & C., 141 Broadway $100

8TH AV, 896, w s, 25x100; James W. B. Lunn to John J. Maloney, 850 8th Av, (mtg $30,000,) May 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

9TH ST, 17 West, n s, 26.2x82.3; Clendenin J. Ryan to Ellisdale Co., Inc., 66 Liberty St, B. & S., all liens, May 24; attorney, John Quinn, 31 Nassau St $1

12TH ST, 504 East, s s, 37.6x103.3; Benjamin Faden to Joseph Feirstein and another, 154 Allen St, quit claim, (mtg $62,000,) March 19; attorney, Samuel Kahan, 63 Park Row $1

14TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; 14th St, s s, 271 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Herrmann D. Most to Robert J. Mahon, 229 West 138th St, all liens, May 27; address, Tribune Building.....$1

28TH ST, s s, 125 e Madison Av, 25x98.9; Wilmont Co. to De Mont Thompson Buildings, Inc., 48 West 27th St, (mtg $60,000), May 26; attorney, Title Guaranty Co, 176 Broadway $1

58TH ST, 435 East, n s, 18x100.4; Morris Rollnick to New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, 126 East 59th St, (mtg $7,000,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

64TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; M. Finnerty to New York State R. and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, April 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

67TH ST, 229 West, n s, 25x100.5; Ramya Realty Co. to Arnold Davidson, 269 Macon St, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,000,) May 26; address, 71 Wall St.....$100

72D ST, 301 West, n w corner of West End Av, (263 and 265,) 115x81; 72d St, 8 West, s s, 25x102.2; 18th St, 128 to 136 East, s e corner of Irving Place, (58, 62, and 64,) 53x207.3x irregular; Frank De K. Huyler and others to Gramercy Investing Co., (mtg $900,000,) Jan. 30; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av.....$100

94TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8; Rudolph J. Schaefer to Hy H. Pierce, 421 West 21st St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, May 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

101ST ST, 217 East, n s, 25x100.11, (foreclosure April 22;) George W. Colline, referee, to Harriet B. Morse, 170 West 73d St, and Marie B. H. Pierce, 13 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass., May 5; attorneys, Martin, F. & S., 20 Exchange Place.....$13,900

102D ST, 159 West, n s, 25x100.11; Eva M. Gussenrode to Emma Kammerer, 768 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $20,500,) Feb. 3, 1911; attorney, John W. Russell, 20 Vesey St..$1

108TH ST, 122 East, s s, 25x100.11; Equitable Trust, trustee, to Theresa Lemmon, 319 West 94th St, May 26; attorneys, Powers & Co., 46 Cedar St.....$16,000

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Lemmon to Leonard Weill, 155 West 108d St, (mtg $12,000,) May 27; attorney, Title Guaranty Co., 176 Broadway $1

118TH ST, 74 East, s s, 25x100.11; Etta Nast to Hannah Greenebaum, 911 Park Av, (mtg $18,500,) May 27; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St $250

119TH ST, 307 East, n s, 18.9x100.11; George T. Young, Sr., to Vito Contessa Realty Co., 311 East 119th St, (mtg $8,500,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1

124TH ST, 63 West, n s, 20.1x100.11; Bessie T. Houghton to Lizzie A. Willett, 202 West 105d St, (mtg $20,000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., all liens, April 15; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Lizzie A. Willett to William A. Martin, East Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., (mtg $20,000, all liens,) May 22; attorney, same.....$1

127TH ST, 167 East, n s, 216x100; Daniel S. Doran to Eleanor M. Stewart, 167 East 127th St, (mtg $5,000,)May 22; attorney, Edward W. Murphy, 277 Broadway....$100

129TH ST, 209 West, n s, 18.9x99.11; Louis M. Fulton to David Huyler, 2,370 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) B. & S., May 24; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av.....$100

161ST ST, n s, 185 ft w of Riverside Drive, runs n 100 x w 22.8 x n 65.2 x e 79.8 x s 65.2 x w 7 x s 100 to street x w 50 to beginning; North Riverside Drive Improvement Co. to John D. Beals at Beechmont, New Rochelle, N. Y., 5-6 part, Jan. 8; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Walter R. Comfort, 2,350 Broadway, 1-6 part, Jan. 8; attorneys, same $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, 106.1 ft n e on curve from n w corner of 161st St, runs w 184.5x n 65.2x e 185.2x s 8.3x s e 25 to Drive x s w 56.10 to beginning; Height Garage and Storage Co. to North Riverside Drive Improvement Co., 1 Madison Av, Jan. 8; attorneys, same.....$1

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SPRING ST, 206, e s, 25x100; Louis Marchesini to John Fantini, 137 Macdougal St, and Bernainino Latonaea, 17 Garside St, Newark, N. J., all title, May 14; address, 206 Spring St.....$1

UNION SQUARE, s w corner 16th St; 32.6x 141.10; (foreclosure May 22;) William D. Sporborg, referee, to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, (mtg $215,000,) all liens, May 27; attorney, Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St $35,000

1ST AV, 854, e s, 25x75; Hermann Most to Robert J. Mahon, 229 West 138th St, all liens, May 27; address, Tribune Building.$1

1ST ST, 19 East, s s, 18.2x46.7x18.1x45.7; 1st St, 21 East, s s, 17.1x45.2x17.1x44.8; John A. Eagleson to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 5th Av, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, March 31, 1911..$100

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4TH ST, 78 East, s s, 25x112.5; Max Lubman to Sarah Lubman, 78 East 4th St, (mtg $21,000,) May 26; attorneys, Blau, Z. & C., 141 Broadway $100

8TH AV, 896, w s, 25x100; James W. B. Lunn to John J. Maloney, 850 8th Av, (mtg $30,000,) May 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

9TH ST, 17 West, n s, 26.2x82.3; Clendenin J. Ryan to Ellisdale Co., Inc., 66 Liberty St, B. & S., all liens, May 24; attorney, John Quinn, 31 Nassau St $1

12TH ST, 504 East, s s, 37.6x103.3; Benjamin Faden to Joseph Feirstein and another, 154 Allen St, quit claim, (mtg $62,000,) March 19; attorney, Samuel Kahan, 63 Park Row $1

14TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; 14th St, s s, 271 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Herrmann D. Most to Robert J. Mahon, 229 West 138th St, all liens, May 27; address, Tribune Building.....$1

28TH ST, s s, 125 e Madison Av, 25x98.9; Wilmont Co. to De Mont Thompson Buildings, Inc., 48 West 27th St, (mtg $60,000), May 26; attorney, Title Guaranty Co, 176 Broadway $1

58TH ST, 435 East, n s, 18x100.4; Morris Rollnick to New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, 126 East 59th St, (mtg $7,000,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

64TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; M. Finnerty to New York State R. and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, April 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

67TH ST, 229 West, n s, 25x100.5; Ramya Realty Co. to Arnold Davidson, 269 Macon St, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,000,) May 26; address, 71 Wall St.....$100

72D ST, 301 West, n w corner of West End Av, (263 and 265,) 115x81; 72d St, 8 West, s s, 25x102.2; 18th St, 128 to 136 East, s e corner of Irving Place, (58, 62, and 64,) 53x207.3x irregular; Frank De K. Huyler and others to Gramercy Investing Co., (mtg $900,000,) Jan. 30; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av.....$100

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108TH ST, 122 East, s s, 25x100.11; Equitable Trust, trustee, to Theresa Lemmon, 319 West 94th St, May 26; attorneys, Powers & Co., 46 Cedar St.....$16,000

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Lemmon to Leonard Weill, 155 West 108d St, (mtg $12,000,) May 27; attorney, Title Guaranty Co., 176 Broadway $1

118TH ST, 74 East, s s, 25x100.11; Etta Nast to Hannah Greenebaum, 911 Park Av, (mtg $18,500,) May 27; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St $250

119TH ST, 307 East, n s, 18.9x100.11; George T. Young, Sr., to Vito Contessa Realty Co., 311 East 119th St, (mtg $8,500,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1

124TH ST, 63 West, n s, 20.1x100.11; Bessie T. Houghton to Lizzie A. Willett, 202 West 105d St, (mtg $20,000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., all liens, April 15; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Lizzie A. Willett to Rosahn, on premises, 5 years, from March 1, 1914 .....$480

1ST AV, 153, store floor, &c.; William Doerzbacher to George Felber, 153 1st Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1913 .....$1,320

4TH AV, 135, 137, William Schlemmer to Herman Bohling, 135 4th Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St $4,500

43D ST, 26 and 28 West, store, &c.; Walter J. Salomon to Charles S. Arencibia and another, 18 East 30th St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1913 .....$4,000

44TH ST, 47 East, all; Charles A. Dazds to Schmitt Brothers Corporation, 343 Madison Av, 10 years, from Feb. 10, 1913; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway $7,000

120TH ST, 504 East, all; Salma Anderson to Isidor Lagowitz, 504 East 120th St, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1912; attorney, B. Alexander, 165 East Broadway $4,400

207TH ST, 606 West, store and basement; T. G. Galardi Co. to Julius Kretschmer, 47 Pinehurst Av, 5 years, from July 1, 1913; attorney, L. Segal, 72 East 96th St....$660

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 183d St, 20.7x70; Samuel Miller against West 184th Street Construction Co., owner; Fred Burghard, contractor, renewal.....$59

HOE AV, e s, 75 ft s of 173d St, 50x100; Tony Cuirl against Harriett Canning, owner and contractor, (correction).....$1,684

84TH ST, 216 West; Adolf Weiss against Henry G. K. Heath, owner; Enoch Elfin & Co., contractor.....$126

103D ST, 222 East; Samuel Karger against Jonn Kessler, owner; Ehrlich & Meyer, contractors $95

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Bruno Steinel against Jumal Realty Co., owner and contractor $300

183D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Bathgate Av, 120.6 x95; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Co. against Asaro Realty Co., owner and contractor; Vincent Busconi, contractor..

183D ST, 536 to 544 East; Charles Kausen against Asaro Realty Co., owner and contractor $3,300

183D ST, 535 to 544 East; Tezzini & Co. against Asaro Realty Co., owner and contractor $724

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 498 and 500; James Roddy against Lee G. Lawrence et al, May 14, 1913 .....$170

32D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av; Herrmann & Grace Co. against Midwest Realty Co. et al, May 16, 1913, by bond.....$2,828

68TH ST, 222 to 228 West; Candee, Smith & Howland against James Butler, Inc., et al, April 15, 1913, by bond.....$237

LIS PENDENS.

CONVENT AV, 328; Colonial Bank against Alfie W. Grant and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Epstein.

OGDEN AV, 1,016; Theodore L. Chabot against Edward A. Ahearn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

RIVINGTON ST, 6; Hannah Sullivan against Emanuel Raunheim and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, H. J. & F. E. Goldsmith.

TELLER AV, s e s, 199.1 ft n e of 169th St, 25x80.7; Amy B. Upson against Isaac Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Fach.

WILLOW AV, s w corner, Bronx Kills, Lot 11; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Co. and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

4TH ST, 198 West; Louisa M. Stone against Theodore B. McCarthy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Whitlock.

19TH ST, 239 West; Nathaniel E. Conkling and others against John C. F. Conkling and others, (partition;) attorneys, Rondich & Gardner.

48TH ST, 16 East; J. S. Hass, Incorporated, against Julia W. Martin and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. F. Kimbee.

97TH ST, 89 West; John Kean and others against Thomas P. McKenna and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olin, Clark & Phelps.

102D ST, 16 West; Gottlob Semmer against William B. Upperman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Wendel, Jr.

113TH ST, 77 East; John W. Rothenberg against Sadie L. Levy and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Blumofe.

125TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Cascade Realty and Construction Co. against Joseph B. Zellman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Dressler.

ATTACK NEW HAVEN RATES.

Commuters Declare Road Itself Loses by the Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

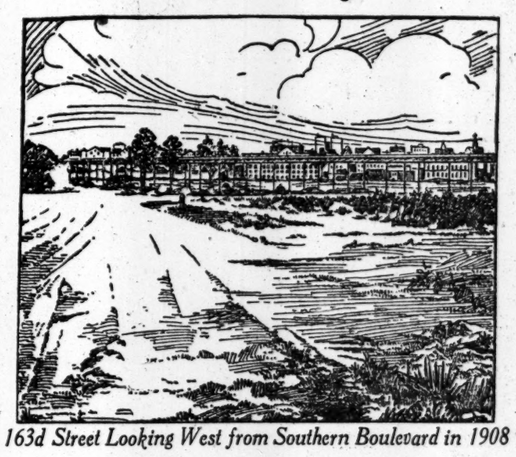
WASHINGTON, May 27.—On the basis of the recent action of the Public Service Commission of New York, in which a re-establishment of commutation rates was ordered on the Mount Vernon and Port Chester divisions, the Inter-State Commerce Commission was urged to-day to order a restoration of the commutation rates which existed from Connecticut points to New York City over the New Haven system prior to July 1, 1910. When the commission was originally urged to block the increase it decided to await the consideration of the matter by the Public Service Commission of New York.

In the brief filed to-day the commission is told that the commutation rates over the New Haven road around New York City are much higher than those which the same company charges around Boston and higher than those which other trunk lines around New York charge.

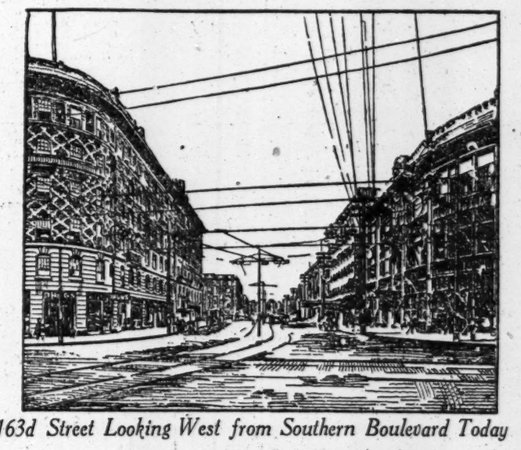
"We submit," says the brief, "that rates which stood for thirty-one years on a railroad whose traffic has increased in the meantime should be reduced and not increased. Even the old rates were over 2 cents a mile—the maximum allowed by law on the New York Central in New York State."

The brief states that 4,802,980 passengers were carried by the New Haven in 1911, compared with 5,412,367 in 1910 under the new rates. This was a loss of 1½ per cent., or over $450,000, in its receipts during the last two and a half years under the higher rates, says the brief.

What Subway Stations Do for Bronx Lots



163d Street Looking West from Southern Boulevard in 1908



163d Street Looking West from Southern Boulevard Today

##

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Westfield, N. J., Auction

Friday, May 30
(Decoration Day)
At 2 P. M., on Premises

Handsome Stucco Residence
(17 rooms)
and Large Stable or Garage
of David P. Collins
On Plot 160x300 ft.
Cor. Dudley and Lawrence Avs.
Choicest location in all Westfield

Cost $54,300 to build 4½ years ago, putting lumber in at cost. Terms: 10% cash at time of sale. 50% may remain on bond and mortgage.

Inspection Invited.

Consult WALTER J. LEE,
46 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Robert Murray, Auctioneer.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
TO-DAY, May 28th,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
14 CHOICE LOTS
North Side 76th Street,
Borough of Brooklyn
100 Feet West of Third Avenue.
Size of plot, 295x100.2½. To be sold in separate parcels, 20x100 each.
65% on Mtge., 1, 2 or 3 Yrs., at 5½%.
Wednesday, June 4th, 1913
844 St. Nicholas Ave.
Between 152d and 153d Sts.
The five-story American basement light stone and brick dwelling, 12 rooms and 2 baths, butler's pantry, laundry, hardwood trim, etc. Size of lot 21.5¾x67.7x irreg. IRA BLISS STEWART, Att'y, 346 B'way. Maps and full particulars from Attorney or Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

Great Auction Sale
Friday, DECORATION DAY, May 30
353 Choice JAMAICA LOTS
18 Minutes from Herald Square
or Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
Send for Maps. Easy Terms.
Great Opportunity.
WM. P. RAE CO., Auctioneers,
180 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Joseph T. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR BUILDERS

near "L" station, in a fine neighborhood, for small apartments; prices and terms attractive.
Apply to
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 WEST 72D ST.

West Side.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
Four story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; exceptionally convenient to Subway and street cars; price $22,000, mortgage to suit; caretaker on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St. Tel., 8300—Col.

Washington Heights.

A LITTLE GEM.
Examine 453 Convent Av., (149th St.;) four-story American basement dwelling, eleven rooms, electric light, parquet floors; little cash necessary; fine condition. Caretaker.
PRICE ONLY $18,000.

East Side.

SOUTHEAST CORNER
93D ST. & 1ST AVE.
5-story triple flats, all improvements, with stores.
Price $30,000 FREE AND CLEAR.
JOSEPH T. MULLIGAN, 185 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Actual Loss of $1000
on each of the following two properties. Both acquired through forced sale and must be sold at once.

2-Family Semi-detached
Three stories and cellar; 14 rooms, 2 tiled baths, hardwood trim, parquet floors, separate heating plants; close to "L" and trolley; price, $5,750.

One-family Semi-detached
Six rooms and bath, beautifully finished in white; hall, vestibule, and dining room finished in oak; handsomely decorated throughout; price, $2,950.
Convenient payments accepted on both properties.
J. D. RANCK REALTY CO.
577 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Opp. L. I. R. R. Depot. 'Phone 6850 Main.

1 CENT
will help you buy an ARTISTIC NEW BRICK HOUSE in Brooklyn. Send the postal to-day and let me tell you all about it with booklet and photos. House contains 7 rooms and every modern convenience desired by the housewife. 30 minutes to Park Row, 5c. fare and right on the line of the new
BROOKLYN SUBWAY
Price $5,500—$100 cash and small monthly payments. A FEW FOR RENT AT $30. Owner, 60A Liberty Street, New York. Phone Cort. 5528.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE SEE OUR EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES AT JAMAICA,
on Colonial Av., between Fulton St. and Hillside Drive, just three blocks from the new station. Write for booklet.
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

JAMAICA.
Cottages and semi-bungalows of seven rooms, bath, and every improvement, in Jamaica's best section. Honestly built and reasonably priced. C. A. KING, Owner and Builder, 8 Islington Place, (Eastwood.) Send for photos, &c.

JAMAICA AND VICINITY
Real Estate,
For sale, rent and exchange.
H. B. PEARSALL, JR.,
276 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT $25.00 and $30.00 in Brooklyn.
Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights, sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn on lines of present "L" and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean; 30 minutes to New York; 5c fare; send for booklet. Special Manager, 60-A, Liberty St., N. Y. 'Phone Cort. 5528.

135 Restricted Residence Plots
50X100 AND LARGER
LESTER HILL
Five Minutes Walk from Station
White Plains, N. Y.
At Auction
Decoration Day, 2 P. M., on Premises,
Rain or Shine, Under Tent, By
GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer.

Title to this property has been guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company. All City Improvements made and paid for, including gas, water, sewers, cement walks and curbs, macadam roads, etc.
TERMS:—Ten per cent. of Purchase Price and Auctioneer's Fee on Day of Sale. Seventy per cent. of the Purchase Price to remain on Mortgage for one, two or three years, if for one year interest to be at 4½%, if for 2 years 5%, for 3 years 5½%, with privilege to pay off in thirty days if desired. Five per cent. Discount for Cash on Delivery of Deed. Balance to be paid on delivery of Deed in thirty days from day of sale.

Photos, Diagrams and Full Particulars of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Depot Place, Mt. Vernon, Tel. 249, or of
Fish & Marvin, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

HOMES ON VERY EASY TERMS
With the double purpose of enhancing the value of our lot property, and affording people of moderate means an opportunity of owning their homes, we are building at New Dorp Manor, five, six and seven-room two-story dwellings in choice locations, ranging in price from $1,500 to $3,000. We accept $300 to $500 down, and you occupy a house at once, paying thereafter $15 to $25 monthly, just as you can afford, and probably less than the money you are now paying as rent and owning nothing. Think this over. Write for our free map, or call between 10 and 12 A. M., and see photographs of houses we build. Lots $200 to $500 each.
STATEN ISLAND HOMES COMPANY,
25 Ann St., near Nassau St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Enjoy yourself.
It is your right,
Whatever the condition be.
A comfortable, pretty and convenient Home in a fine neighborhood with every possible advantage and where property values are increasing rapidly is of first importance.
Philipse Manor
ON-THE-HUDSON
is not only a fine community in which to live, but in which to buy a building plot or House.
Magnificent panorama of the Tappan Zee—one mile of water front—solid improvements, sewers, &c.
In order to double the population of Philipse Manor this year great concessions from old prices and terms on building plots and houses are now being made.
Let us send you the particulars.
Our phone number is Murray Hill 5382.
BRAMWELL DAVIS, Sales Mgr.,
331 Madison Avenue.

MUST SACRIFICE BEFORE JUNE 1st
on account of leaving city, my house of 12 large rooms and 2 baths, on plot 100x150; beautifully laid out; overlooking Hudson River for miles; living room has open fireplace; all improvements; hot water, heat; spacious porches; house only 2 years old; built of hollow tile and stucco; 35 minutes from Grand Central Station. For photo and particulars, apply to Owner, N 2 Times.

BRONXVILLE, LAWRENCE PARK, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and Bronxville.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN IDEAL HOME
In a restricted section within 20 minutes of Penn. station, located on plot 40x100, house 20x40 with piazza 8 ft. wide; living room 20x12; dining room 18x13; kitchen 11x13; large butler's pantry and refrigerator inclosure; 4 master's bedrooms, den and sewing room; tiled vestibule and bathroom; combination electric light and gas fixtures; installation for pneumatic cleaning; laundry and toilet in cellar; servants' quarters on third floor, and space for two additional bedrooms, if needed; birch and whitewood trim throughout, with parquet floors; hot-water heating system; sewer connection; price $7,000; terms $250 cash; balance as rent. For particulars address Secretary, Room 202, 347 5th Av.

FOR SALE
SEASHORE COTTAGE.
A Remarkable Opportunity.
A pretty stucco cottage, all modern improvements; hardwood finish; overlooking private Ocean Beach, in an exclusive Long Island colony, only 40 minutes from New York. Can be reached either by electric train or boat. Beautiful Clubhouse a block away; Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. This is a BARGAIN for a quick purchaser—terms to suit. Photograph and floor plans mailed on request. Address OWNER, Box H 83, Times.

Picturesque Seashore Cottage For Sale. A Bargain.
Situated in one of Long Islands most exclusive colonies. All modern improvements; overlooking a private ocean beach; one block from magnificent clubhouse; only 40 minutes from N. Y. by electric train, or 70 minutes by boat which lands within a block of cottage. Terms to suit. Photographs and floor plans sent on request. Address OPPORTUNITY, Box M 244 N. Y. Times Downtown.

ATLANTIC BEACH
FIRE ISLAND.
A cool, health-giving place, where your family will enjoy the summer, care free, at small cost. Select your bungalow this week. Small amount down; balance to suit you. Join us on trip to property Decoration Day. Call, or send at once for particulars.
'Phone Greeley 1262.
ATLANTIC BEACH REALTY CO.
47 West 34th St., New York.

GARDEN CITY
has all city improvements and all country advantages. Houses for sale and for rent. Furnished and unfurnished. Let us show you.
Gage E. Tarbell, 320 Fifth Avenue.

For Rent at Bayside,
With Option of Buying
Large 7-room house, on plot 40x100, with all modern improvements; 5-minute walk to station; 30 minutes to Herald Square. Short walk to boating, bathing, and fishing. Rent, $40. Reasonable cost if you decide to buy this house. McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av., New York.

FOR SALE NEAR HICKSVILLE
To close estate, a small farm 244 feet front and 133 feet rear; price $900; first payment $20 and $10 per month; only 14 minutes' walk from station; 50 minutes from New York and Flatbush station; high and clear; first-class place for a home, farming, and chicken raising. Kennedy, 137 Times

COUNTRY PROPERTY Rent or Sale.
Long Island, Westchester, Connecticut, &c. Lists of everything worthy of note.
S. Isgood Pell & Co
Tel. Bryant 5610. 542 5th Av., cor. 45th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM. Estate Sale.
Executor throws on market, immediate sale, at half its value, beautiful farm, 90 acres, right in delightful village, 25 miles out; 5 minutes' walk commuting station; no better land 'out of doors; borders large river; 4 acre lake, full of fish; 1200 bearing young apple trees; exceptionally well-built new house, stands back 150 feet, in grove, from macadam road; 11 large rooms; hot-water heat; bathroom; acetylene gas; farmer's cottage; driven well; large good outbuildings; positively worth $30,000. Quick offer $16,000 buys it.
ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 Nassau St. New York.

This Beautiful Home
for quick, necessary sale, $1500 under value; exceptional neighborhood; parklike surroundings; terraced plot, 1-3 acre or more; giant oak shade; views surpassing; every improvement; 9 fine rooms; tiled bathroom; southern exposure; porch glass enclosed; finest oak floors; heat, plumbing; built honestly; most attractive exterior; a beauty; ideal floor plan; Madison, Lackawanna Railroad; perfect health conditions; high elevation; seen Decoration Day; $7500—terms; rare bargain; photo at
ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 Nassau St. New York.

Colonial Home For Sale
AT A BARGAIN PRICE.
All-year-round residence, with large plot, ground near express station on D. L. & W. R. R.; less than one hour from New York City. Will sell at great sacrifice. Send for further particulars and photograph.
Address ATTORNEY,
P. O. Box 372, New York City.

SUBURBAN SACRIFICE
Owing to unexpected business changes, a finely located, desirable modern residence, all improvements, parquet floors, baths, fine piazza and view, large plot, express station 1 hour from Broadway on Lackawanna R. R., will be offered at a sacrifice to quick buyer. Address Country Bargain, Room 514, 123 William St.

AT MADISON, N. J.
Gentleman's home; handsome, up-to-date house; large grounds; beautiful old trees and shrubbery; fully equipped, well-stocked greenhouse; 45 minutes D. L. & W. R. R. Must be sold. Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

MONMOUTH BEACH.
Rumson Road—Seabright.
Furnished houses for rent. Estates for sale.
D. B. KEELER, JR.
10 Wall St., New York.

A REAL BARGAIN
East Orange, N. J. — Modern 11 room house, all improvements. Finely located near park and playround; 5 minutes station. Must be sold. Inquire, if you want a bargain. Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

Desirable Brick House for Sale,
on 2 lots, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; first-class; location restricted; high ground overlooking N. Y. Bay; 20 minutes to city, 3 to R. R. or trolley; easy terms, and mortgage 4½%; 62 Linden Av., Jersey City; $9,000.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.
Rockland County.

FARM AT NANUET
Rockland Co.; 15 minutes from depot; 16 acres, 100 fruit trees; modern house, 11 rooms, bath, electric light, telephone service, electric motor for pumping water; carriage house, stable, and barn; grape arbor; 25 pine trees around the house. M 240 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

A SWISS CHALET
The House Economic
designed to fit your individual needs and condition, is the ideal solution for your Suburban Home. Ask for Folder K.
THE SWISS CHALET SPECIALISTS, INC.,
Architects.
200 5th Ave., New York City.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Summer Apartment in New York
An extremely handsome and attractively furnished apartment in the most exclusive section of Riverside Drive; has 11 rooms and 3 baths; vacuum cleaner; an admirable Summer home. Is situated upon the 7th floor, with cool and breezy southwesterly and westerly outlook upon the Hudson River, Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, and Columbia Yacht Club; superb sunsets; social exclusiveness; all of the City's yachting life in full view; furnished in exquisite taste, and lavishly equipped for occupancy of the highest class; has fine library of 1,200 volumes. Will be sublet by the owner because of the absence of his family, and to none but an extremely desirable party. Apply to Superintendent, 194 Riverside Drive, (between 91st and 92nd Sts.,) New York City.

LAKE PLACID ADIRONDACKS
COTTAGE FOR RENT
Admirably located on Signal Hill, overlooking two beautiful lakes, and surrounded by entrancing views of charming scenery of mountains, forests, and nature beautiful. Cottage new and extra large, all rooms exceptionally large and elegantly furnished; 5 master's rooms, 2 sleeping-out porches, 3 baths, extra toilets; 5 servants' rooms, garage, tennis. Rent $2,500. For photos, address F. C. GUILD, owner, Lake Placid, N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

FOURTEEN EAST SIXTIETH ST.
A Quiet, Luxurious Residential Hotel, Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence.
Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park.
Apartments, Single or en Suite, rented furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods.
EAGER & BABCOCK.

Forest Hills Gardens

Development

Forest Hills Gardens is a suburban land development in which certain funds have been invested with the definite expectation of securing an adequate business profit. Primarily a business enterprise, profit making is not the sole aim of the Company. There exists a definite educational purpose and a determination that the property shall be developed as a whole, along the lines of the best modern methods of city planning. It is expected that others contemplating land subdivision will profit by the standards set by the Company, namely—of careful and comprehensive town planning; the laying out of streets to conform to the topography of the land; the placing upon lots of protective restrictions that will insure to the owners, and to adjacent owners, the residential advantages of the neighborhood; insistence upon buildings of tasteful design, constructed of brick, cement, or other permanent materials, even though at somewhat greater initial cost, but in the long run more economical in upkeep and more sightly in appearance than the cheaply built structures too often found in New York City's outlaying districts. Before acquiring property, prospective buyers are required to sign an application to purchase, giving references which are thoroughly investigated by the Company, to insure, so far as possible, to the residents of Forest Hills Gardens a homogeneous and congenial community.

Location

Forest Hills Gardens is located on the Main (electric) Line of the Long Island Railroad, nine miles from the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan, and two miles from Jamaica. At present there are thirty or more trains each way daily, and the running time from New York is from thirteen to fifteen minutes. The trolley line from Jamaica to Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, Manhattan, which is well under way and to be completed this summer, will be operated on a ten-minute headway; thirty minutes to Manhattan, and a five cent fare.

The roads are exceptionally good for motoring. It takes but twenty-five minutes from the property to Herald Square.

What Has Been Accomplished in Two Years

Development work up to the present time has been confined to the original tract of 142 acres, and was actively begun about two years ago. Since that time, sewer, water, gas, electric and telephone conduits have been installed in the streets; all curbs and sidewalks have been laid; practically all streets have been paved and are now lighted by electricity. The parking spaces have been planted with various kinds of trees and shrubs, and the two parks set aside for the use of residents have been developed. To those now contemplating going to Forest Hills Gardens, that unpleasant, but necessary, period of pioneering has elapsed. Besides the building of an apartment house and a large INN, both of which are occupied, the Company has built about 140 individual houses.

Sales in Excess of $2,000,000

Less than two years ago the Company placed its property upon the market. To date the aggregate sales exceed $2,000,000, of which $1,250,000 represent land sales; $300,000 the sale of houses built by the Company for its own account, ranging in price (exclusive of land) from $6,000 to $20,000; and $450,000 for houses built to order for lot purchasers, ranging in price (exclusvie of land) from $8,000 to $30,000.

What Is Now Being Offered

In addition to unsold lots in the original tract, the Company is now developing and marketing about 260 lots adjoining the original tract on the westerly side. On account of their proximity to the station and the beautiful forestry in this tract, these lots are by many considered to be the choicest yet offered. The Company is also offering for sale a number of houses in various stages of completion.

Attractions

Residents of the property enjoy the social features of the Inn, the Tea Garden, and the tennis courts adjoining the Inn. Besides the private and public parks within the property, residents have the advantages of Forest Park, a city park of 500 acres of considerable natural beauty and good drives, which adjoins the property on the south. There is an eighteen-hole golf course in Forest Park, maintained by the city which can be used by the residents without charge. Last September the Company sold to the West Side Tennis Club, of Manhattan, [illegible] acres of land in Forest Hills Gardens, upon which there will be 63 courts and an attractive Club House. Plans for the Club House are nearing completion, and the laying out and grading of the courts are rapidly progressing. This insures to residents of the Gardens a permanent tennis club which ranks among the finest in this country.

Transit Facilities

Long Island Railroad trains of steel cars, operated by electricity, leave Pennsylvania Terminal, Manhattan, at frequent intervals, landing passengers at Forest Hills Station (on the property) in from 13 to 15 minutes. The trolley line from Jamaica to Manhattan will be completed this summer, operating cars on 10 minute schedule. 30 minutes to 59th St. 5 cent fare.

Terms of Sale

Land and houses are offered for sale at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. On lots, cash payment of 5% is required; the balance may be paid in 120 equal monthly instalments The Company's houses are offered on a cash payment of 10%; a first mortgage of 50%; the balance in equal monthly instalments.

The public is invited to inspect the property and its houses. For transportation, booklets and other information, please address Dept. T, New York Office.

Sage Foundation Homes Company

FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND — 47 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING
409 to 415 PEARL ST.
Corner New Chambers Street

Exceptionally Light Lofts
About 8,000 square feet each floor, also two half floors. Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction, equipped with SPRINKLER SYSTEM and ELECTRIC ELEVATORS. Especially adapted for the PRINTING TRADES, ENGRAVERS and LITHOGRAPHERS, &c. Splendid light on all sides. POWER, LIGHT, and HEAT included in rentals. Immediate application for space desired.
Apply A. P. COBURN, 11 West 81st St.
Telephone 9832 Schuyler.
OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ENTIRE FLOOR
Suitable for a Banker,
2D STORY,
one floor above street level.
Times Building,
Times Square,
New York City.
Inquire of Rental Agent on premises,
or Phone Bryant 1000.

LIGHT LOFTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
VERY LOW RENTALS
GREAT SAVING—COMPARE
534-550 West 58th St.
MAYAL REALTY CO., (OWNERS,)
2 Rector St. Brokers Protected.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

23 West 24th St.
25x100,
ENTIRE BUILDING ON LONG LEASE OR
STREET STORE,
PARLOR STORE,
UPPER FLOORS,
DIVIDED FOR MANUFACTURING OR STUDIOS FOR LIVING PURPOSES
WEBSTER B. MABIE & CO.,
1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

112 East 19th St.
50x92,
STORE,
FLOORS,
SALESROOMS.
Permanent Side Light.
Webster B. Mabie & Co.,
1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.
New Elevator Apartments,
122d St. & St. Nicholas Av.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms.
Large rooms; extraordinary closet space.
Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 rooms, $32.00 to $37.50.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

WRITE
for our list of choice, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7-room apartments, $25 to $60.
JAMES E. BARRY & CO.,
1126 St. Nicholas Ave., Near 166th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 WEST 97TH ST.
Very desirable apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hall boys, elevator service all night; rents $960-$1,200.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

New Flatbush Apartments
Highly Restricted Section
781 OCEAN AVENUE,
NEAR CORTELYOU ROAD "L" STATION.
4 AND 5 LARGE ROOMS.
Decorations new and strikingly original.
20 minutes from City Hall.
15 minutes from Brighton Beach.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th Street
Fireproof and Up-to-date
6, 8 and 9-room Apartments
One and two bath.
Rents $1050 to $2000.
Fall Reservations at Attractive Rates
Special Rates for Immediate Occupancy
George Rosenfeld
of M. Morgenthau, Jr. Co.
96 Liberty St. Tel. Cort 1884

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
234 W. 21st St.
HUNTINGTON.
All improvements; elevator service.
Apartments 4-5 rooms; $540-$600.
Apply on premises, or
CUSHMAN, 240 W. 23d St.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,000-$1,300. Superintendent on premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.
Under and by virtue of a decree of Tattnall Superior Court, rendered April 11th, 1913, signed by Honorable Walter W. Sheppard, Judge, in the case of Henry Talmadge & Company vs. The Perkins Lumber Company et al., pending in Tattnall Superior Court, the undersigned will, on the first day of July, 1913, at eleven o'clock A. M., Central time, at the front door of the Court House of Tattnall County, in Reidsville, Georgia, put up and expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder all and singular
The railroad known as the Register & Glennville Railroad, extending from Register, Georgia, to Glennville, Georgia, including the rights of way, locomotives, cars and equipment, and all things or property, real, personal, or mixed, belonging to or used, or designed for the use of, or in connection with said railroad.
No bid will be received unless at the time of making the same the bidder shall deposit with the receivers the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) as a pledge that he will make good his bid if, upon being reported, the same is accepted by the Court.
Sale to be made subject to confirmation by the Court and the right is reserved to accept or reject any bid.
Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall pay to the Receivers in cash such sums of money as the Court may direct.
For further details regarding the terms and for more specific description of the property to be sold reference is had to the said decree which is of file in the Clerk's office of Tattnall Superior Court at Reidsville, Georgia, or information may be had of the undersigned at Savannah, Georgia.
W. V. DAVIS,
W. B. STILLWELL, and
GEORGE W. TIEDEMAN,
Receivers, Savannah, Georgia.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

ETHICAL Culture School
Founded in 1878 by Felix Adler.
Central Park West and 63d Street.
Kindergarten, Elementary, High School, and Normal Training Departments.
Open Air Classes for children of the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, on roof overlooking Central Park.
Ethical instruction in all classes.
Preparation for all colleges and technical schools.
Certificate privileges.
Training of Kindergarten, Primary, and Manual Training teachers.
Scholarships and partial scholarships available for worthy pupils.
Examination of new pupils on Thursday afternoons during April and May. Appointments for examinations should be made in advance.
Franklin C. Lewis, Superintendent.

The Brown School of Tutoring
Frederic L. Brown, B. S., Head Master.
Founded 1906 Boarding and Day School.
Separate Buildings. Exceptional success preparing pupils for school, college and regents examinations in one-half time taken by class schools. Lessons at home or the school. Either sex. Personal interviews welcomed.
"A school with an atmosphere of work."
241 WEST 75TH ST., N. Y. Tel. Col. 8394.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting
Civil Service and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman School Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue

Walworth Business Institute, B'way & 72d St. Stenography, Bookkeeping, Secretarial Course, Civil Service. Summer Session

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
JOSEPH GOLDSTONE.
In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of his creditors of Joseph Goldstone to Lazarus Goldstone, Assignee.
Notice is hereby given that Lazarus Goldstone as assignee of Joseph Goldstone will sell by Moses Gartenstein as auctioneer at public auction on June 10th, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of that day, at the office of Joseph Goldstone, located at 278 Pearl Street, Manhattan, New York City, all personal property in bulk or in separate parcels as he may see fit, excepting the accounts and bills receivable.
The property consists of bristles, human hair, horse hair, goats' hair, &c., and the office furniture and fixtures.
The assignee will also receive sealed bids for this property in bulk or in separate parcels at his office, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City, the assignee reserving the right to accept or reject the sealed bid or bids made at public auction for the property either in bulk or in parcels.
LAZARUS GOLDSTONE, Assignee of Joseph Goldstone, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City.
MOSES GARTENSTEIG, Auctioneer.

Real Estate

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Attractive modern house, handsomely furnished; nine rooms, large hall, cellar and attic, all modern improvements; large shaded plot, good water view; garage for three cars and Chalmers four-passenger car; will sacrifice, including everything; only $1,200 for the season; will sell with everything enumerated for $16,000. Clapham & Clapham, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

NASSAU COUNTY FARM,
115 acres, fronting on Jericho Turnpike and Hicksville Road, at Woodbury, 28 miles from New York City; farm buildings; $550 per acre; brokers protected. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Plot of one acre, fully improved, in best section of Great Neck, with use of beautiful beach; excellent view and magnificent old trees; all road improvements, including sewer and street lights. N 29 Times.

Widow will sell her 10 lots at big sacrifice of $80 a lot; fine, healthy level land; 3 minutes from trolley; short ride from heart of N. Y. City; near fine bathing beach. Mrs. A. T., 282 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—A choice plot at Huntington, of 25 acres; unsurpassed view over L. I. Sound; well wooded; restricted neighborhood; residence use only. Valentine & Walters, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Suburban cottages; all conveniences; 33 minutes out, near stations; rent, $25 up; sale, easy terms. Tel. Gram. 2836. F. W. Meysenburg, 200 5th Av.

Am obliged to sell two choice lots at Forest Hills Gardens; quick purchaser gets unusual bargain. Tompkins, Elm Rock Road, Bronxville.

Port Washington.—New year-round bungalow, stucco, tile roof; 8 rooms; bargain, $5,050; easy terms; plan, photo. Frind, 47 W. 34th St.

Belle Harbor, 60x100, for boarding house purposes; taxes payed; $675 per lot. Sacrifice, Times Harlem.

To Let for Business Purposes.

DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICE
in new building fronting Madison Square; exceptional elevator service; sublet for two years from May 1; substantial concessions given. Apply 122 East 25th St.

A handsome private office or desk room, with service, in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

Corner office on east side to let; good for lawyer or dentist. 101 Rivington St.

Light front office, fronting library, Room No. 901, 505 5th Av. Telephone 2629 Murray Hill. Traupel-Shaw Co., 505 5th Av.

Desk room to rent in first-class furnished office, Broadway, near Wall St.; reasonable price. Brokaw, 100 Broadway.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building

183-185 Lexington Av., (32d.)—New, magnificent stores, lofts; central location; splendid business.

317 East 23d.—Two floors, separately or together; business, offices, or living.

Large light basement with or without power; near ferry. Gilberts, 229 10th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

We have clients who are looking for vacant lofts and stores. Send full details of your vacancies to Hutter-Weiss, 118 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 3515.

Deskroom wanted in a downtown office. B 275 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Rutherford.—Beautiful Montrose Heights modern houses to rent, $25, $30, $40, $45; elegantly furnished houses for Summer, $50 a month; a few exceptional new houses completed, every improvement, $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; the price and quality sell these quickly, so if you want the best for the least money, do not delay. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford, N. J.

5 ACRES near Pompton Plains; wonderful country home site; high; view of 100 sq. miles of mountains, stream, and valley; spring finest water; brook; dam; small lake; 40 big oak trees. Boating, fishing near; quail, squirrels, rabbits on place; 10 minutes to station; 1 hr. to N. Y. City; asking $5,600. A. E. Hooven, owner, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Come out to River Edge, on Erie, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday and enjoy a day's outing in the country equal to the Catskills; boating and fishing; only half hour out, where you can buy your own home, with all city conveniences, for less than you are paying rent. Ask for Albert Hughes, across the bridge. Come early.

Unusually attractive new house on most attractive street; 8 rooms; sun porch, sleeping porch, large side porch; 2 baths; old-fashioned fireplace; all improvements; splendid shade trees; lot 52x150; 6 minutes' walk to Lackawanna station; 50 minutes to N. Y.; $10,500. Call Hooven, owner, 18 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Gentleman's small farm for rent; five acres; southeast slope; beautiful views; charming modern house, eight rooms and bath; one mile from station; nineteen from Manhattan; stable and small chicken plant; no mosquitos; reasonable. A. Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Hillsdale.—Attractive new 8-room house, obtainable on very easy terms; 3 minutes from station, block from school; parquet floors, tiled bath, white enamel bedrooms, concrete cellar; large plot; cash $250. Miller, 501 Singer Building.

Little farm at Fanwood, 1¼ acres; city water, gas, electric light, &c.; near depot and street cars; will build house if desired; $1,800; only $10 cash and $13 monthly; high land with trees and views. H. C. Lockwood & Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

To obtain tenant in one of my three new houses, willing to sell virtually at rental price; attractive six-room house, ideally situated in near-by suburb; three minutes from station, one block from school. Builder, K 292 Times Downtown.

BOONTON, N. J.; hour from Broadway. Ideal home for rent, furnished; gas, electricity, sanitary plumbing, six acres, fountain, garden, fruit, delightful location; overlooking lake covering 1,200 acres. Reynolds Estates, 31 Nassau St.

COMMUTER'S FARM HOME.
Hour out, D., L. & W., near station; new Colonial house, eight rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, electric light, phone; 2½ acres; 80 fruit trees. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Astonishing Bargain.—Charming bungalow with rustic porch, $545; fascinating mountain scenery and river; good fishing, boating, bathing; commutation 13c. Address Lackawanna, 53 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN SUBURBAN HOMES.
$3,377, worth $4,500; $6,750, worth $7,500; several others; at "High, Healthful" Chatham, N. J.; hour out, Lackawanna Road; booklets. Brokaw, 100 Broadway.

$25,000 COUNTRY PLACE.
Cost over $30,000; "High and Healthful" New Jersey section; Lackawanna Road, hour out. Write or see William B. Brokaw, 100 Broadway, New York.

ACREAGE ON THE LACKAWANNA R. R.
New train service on P. D. branch will revolutionize land values; write for details and list of commuters' farm tracts. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END,
ELBERON.—Choice furnished cottages for rent; conveyance meets train by appointment. WARDELL & BURKE, West End.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Grand old homestead property; large concrete residence, barn, grounds, gardens, fruit; mile from station; great opportunity Owner, 674 Springfield Av.

Two 7-room houses, all improvements, on top of the Palisades, 2 miles from Broadway and 34th St., for sale. Call at 326 Smith St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Ridgewood.—Beautiful new home, 10 rooms, 2 baths; half acre; 5 minutes station; low price; $1,000 down. W. W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

Metuchen.—Attractive 5-room house; all improvements; trees, &c.; near the depot; plot 50x100; price $3,200. Strong, Metuchen, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL.—Furnished cottages for rent and sale. W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

To Lease Until Autumn.—A good farm with modern residence, within 100 miles of New York; Connecticut or New Jersey preferred; send full particulars for attention. Kick & Sharrott, 2,608 Broadway, near 98th St.

Have responsible clients waiting. Wish to take houses on lease; will give cash, security, and good reference. Send details. Call, Hutter-Weiss, 118 Nassau St. Tel., Beekman 3515

Client has from $5,000 to $10,000 cash to invest in new-law building. Principals only. Send full details or call. Hutter-Weiss, 118 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 3515.

Mortgage Loans.

We offer at liberal discount $3,000 second mortgage on five-story Manhattan flat; principals only. Call or write, Hutter-Weiss, 118 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 3515.

Wanted.—$15,000 first mortgage loan covering 2,800 improved lots, value $100,00; will pay liberal bonus. "Estate," Box 171 Times Downtown.

FIRST MORTGAGE MONEY,
4½-5 per cent.; very low charges; Manhattan only. David Lion, 170 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PETTIT, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PETTIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 55

Of Interest To Governesses

The probability is this advertisement in the Want Columns of The New York Times would evoke no response:

GOVERNESS.—Young woman of education and refinement seeks position as governess. Highest qualifications.

This would probably secure many answers:

GOVERNESS. — Young woman of education and refinement, enthusiastic temperament, highly qualified as governess to one or more children; elementary, intermediate, and higher branches; French, German, Latin; fond of outdoor sports, music, and art; either resident or visiting; three years' experience with present employers; family leaving for Europe and will give best references.

The New York Times Want Department.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

Real Estate

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

McDonough St.—Handsome 2-story, basement, thoroughly modern, beautifully decorated dwelling. Sell for $7,000 or lease to good tenant, $45 monthly. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Avenue.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

A SNAPPY PROPOSITION FOR BUILDER. Corner, 50x100; choice Bronx location; price, $6,500; $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. W. J. Randolph, 198 Broadway, New York.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

At Bayside.—Beautiful suburban home; 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York; house, 12 rooms and bath; gas and electric light; large plot of ground, with garage for two cars; rent by year. Hesselbrashlell Company, Bayside, N. Y.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Port Richmond.—7-room house; electric light and gas; all improvements; hardwood trim; lot 25 by 190. Price $4,500. W. A. Robinson, Room 1762, Woolworth Building.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

SPECIAL BARGAIN AT HARTSDALE.

My client owns a choice 12-room hollow-tile house, one year old; at Greenacres, 4 minutes' walk to Hartsdale Station, 20 miles from Grand Central Terminal. He has built smaller house adjoining for own occupancy and wants quick buyer for this one. Grounds beautifully planted; handsome two-car garage; decorations and fixtures elaborate. Special price $23,750. Easy terms.

L. W. PRINCE,
Hartsdale, New York.

Summer rental or sale, furnished, gentleman's residence, steam heat, 10 rooms, 4 baths, electric light, gas; wide piazzas; river view; lawns, shade and fruit trees; tennis; garden planted; stable and garage; trolley to station. Kennard, Hillbrow, Tarrytown.

Attractive homes and building plots for sale and houses and apartments for rent at Bronxville, 28 minutes from Grand Central. Gramatan Realty and Construction Co., Gramatan Bank Building, Bronxville, N. Y.

On Riverside Drive, a beautiful eight room apartment, completely furnished; rent $100 per month; a great bargain. Address Box 100, Hotel Chestnuts, Riverdale on Hudson.

PLEASANTVILLE.—Fine location; 19 acres; 10 rooms, 2 baths; stable. Angell, 507 5th.

Mount Vernon.

For Rent.—Chester Hill, high class apartment; near station; eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, open fireplace in living room, 16x20; separate laundry; steam heat, automatic hot water supply; $35 per month. Thomas Skinner, 2 South 4th Av. Telephone 3040.

House, Mount Vernon; good location; $600 and water rent; sell cheap. Box S 273 Times Downtown.

Scarsdale.

Scarsdale.—10-room house, 50x150; all conveniences; improved street; $6,500. H. Green, Box 65, Grand Central Station.

North Carolina—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—One acre lot, with handsome building, within three blocks of the university. For particulars write, W. B. Sorrell, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

The Gables, comfortable, furnished camp, situated on shore of Long Lake, Adirondack Mountains; State Road very convenient; magnificent view of Long Lake; house has 9 large rooms, extra large piazza, open fireplace, bath, hot and cold water; filled icehouse; large cooler; attractive boathouse, with open fireplace; gasoline launch; price moderate; immediate possession. Apply Dr. John P. Brannen, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

PINE ORCHARD, CONNECTICUT.

Country charm with all city comforts, on a bluff insuring cool breezes; exceptional facilities for salt water sports; country club, golf, tennis; a few modern cottages for rent; shady piazzas, fireplaces, city water, baths, gas, electrics; congenial neighbors. Call or write for photographs and particulars. DEBENTURE CORPORATION, 334 5th Av., New York.

Large cottage, Twilight Park, in the Catskills; spacious sitting rooms and porches; five bedrooms; all housekeeping facilities; modern plumbing; abundant hot water; secluded but convenient location; through train service from New York. Lange, Rockefeller Institute, New York.

The Breakers, Vinalhaven, Me.—To let for season, eleven-room furnished cottage overlooking sea; boating in protected cove; abundance of fish and lobsters; delicious garden products; pure drinking water; large estate. Address Miss W. R. Moog, Vinalhaven, Me.

Three families with small children wanted to rent cottages in my ideal Summer colony on Great South Bay; none without good reference need apply; $200, $250, $300 per season; all improvements. Jacob H. Miller, East Moriches, L. I.

MAINE COAST, NEAR PORTLAND.

Modern Summer home, 9 rooms, bath; completely furnished; beautiful location; open sea; $500 season. Address Owner, Room 1,753, 50 Church St., city. Telephone 5934 Cortlandt.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.

Furnished houses for rent; desirable locations; $125 to $500 month.
H. WEATHERBY & CO., Englewood, N. J.

Three-room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., adjoining aeroplane field, with use of boats; commutation from Battery, $5.25. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, or 205 E. 9th St., Manhattan. 'Phone Orchard 3767.

For sale or rent, furnished, at Haworth, N. J., attractive country house, 10 rooms; improvements; porches, shade; private; 15 minutes from golf club. Call owner, after 4 P. M., 5487 Stuyvesant, 122 East 17th St.

Furnished home for rent, several months; piano, telephone, electricity, all improvements; park surroundings. Inquire A. H. Ingle, 46 Raines Park, Rochester, N. Y.

To rent, new cottage, furnished, 9 rooms, at $250 three months; $225 2½ months; all improvements. Write for particulars. Abram Wood, Shandaken, N. Y., Catskill Mts.

For Summer or until Feb. 1, beautifully furnished residence, 9 rooms; Oriental rugs; living room 39x16; Park Hill, Yonkers. Box 340, Teachers College, New York.

Long Beach.—New ten-room house, furnished except linen and silver; 3 baths. 'Phone 4428 Main from 9 to 4; later, 7442 Prospect.

Water view; bathing, boating, tennis, shade; 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage; chauffeur's room; telephone. Lucius Mason, Plandome, L. I.

Cedarhurst.—Cottage, 9 bedrooms, 3 baths; furnished; stable. Hinckley, 1797 Far Rockaway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Quantuck Bay, Quogue, L. I.—Wyndwold, 10 rooms, with garage, $800; Breezeden, 8 rooms, $300; piazzas, lawns, shade, boating, surf bathing. Rev. J. V. Chalmers, 332 East 88th St., Manhattan.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted for all-year rent up-to-date house, all improvements, 7-8 rooms; not over 45 minutes from Penn. or Grand Central Stations; rent about $600. Z. A., 104 E. 14th.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

48TH ST., 20 WEST.—Private Family Only—Four-story-and-basement house, 18 rooms, 4 baths; three-story extension; electric light; hardwood floors; immediate possession. Caretaker, or Charles C. Bull, 27 William St. 'Phone 587 Broad.

Real Estate

New England—For Sale or to Let.

Farm 112 acres, 60 wood, 32 pasture, 20 meadow, near Bethel Station, on main road; new house, 12 rooms; barn, hennery, and other outbuildings; large apple orchard, peach and plum trees; 60 grape; one-half acre red raspberries; farm watered by pond, brook, and springs; house, well and cistern; farm, stock, tools, and crops all for $8,000. B. Ganung, R. F. D. 24, Bethel, Conn.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Seven acres; 16-room house, improvements; fine shade, fruit, lawns; write for description. C. E. Bruce, 2 East 127th St.

Canada—For Sale or to Let.

Island.—Twenty-four acres in Rideau Lakes, mile and half from Newboro, Ont., Canada; new log bungalow, built and furnished by New York man for his own use; large dining room, with fireplace; four bedrooms; two guides' rooms; kitchen; running water; acetylene gas throughout; beds and bedding; ready for occupancy; finest bass fishing; boating, bathing; ask for particulars and photographs; price, $6,500. D. G. Black, 141 Broadway, New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
DESIRABLE CORNER APARTMENT, THREE ROOMS, BATH, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED, FOR SUMMER MONTHS; PRIVILEGE OF RENEWAL FROM OCT. 1; MEALS SERVED IF DESIRED. APPLY 507 MADISON AV., SUPERINTENDENT.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,
Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rate on lease.

A.—A.—ONE DOOR FROM RIVERSIDE.
Fully furnished Apartment, six good size rooms and bath; exceptionally cool; offered for Summer at big sacrifice, $60 per month. RUTHRAUFF, 325 West 93d.

Four charming rooms, overlooking Hudson; Mission Daveno in parlor; linen, silver; gas, electricity, telephone, elevators; new Knabe piano; express Subway; cool, dainty, artistic; needs only to be seen; any reasonable offer. 3,495 Broadway, Apt. 53.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
Six rooms and two baths; newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

257 West 86th.—For Sale or Rent—Duplex apartment; large studio, with open fireplace; three master's bedrooms; second floor; chance to acquire artistic home at reasonable figure. Apply owner or superintendent. L. W. Dodd.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms, bath; large extension room, seven windows, easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; exquisitely clean; furnished all mahogany; electricity; telephone.

11th St., 27 West.—Large, light, quiet apartment seven outside rooms; regular rent, unfurnished, $100; to sublet, furnished, $65; June 1-Oct. 1; references required. Tel. 6522 Chelsea, Eastman.

110 Morningside Drive, (near Columbia.)—To sublet June 1-Sept. 1, six rooms and bath; beautiful view, cool; all improvements; rent $55, furnished. Cru. Apt. 51. Morn. 9844.

On West End Av.—A 7-room apartment, elegantly furnished; rent, $100 per month; a bargain. Address Box 100,
Hotel Chestnuts, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

112TH ST., 540 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Four large, cool rooms, attractively furnished, until September or October; elevator, telephone; $50 month. Apt. 42.

Handsomely furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; outside, sunny, southern; Subway. Broadway, Riverside, Columbia. Apartment 93, 610 West 116th.

94TH ST., 208 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—A suite of cool rooms handsomely furnished; Summer rates; bath, piano, electricity, elevator. Redden.

315 West 99th.—Four-room apartment, attractively furnished; sublet Summer; modern elevator bldg.; near Riverside; cool. Apt. 12.

Near Riverside and Columbia, furnished apartment, 6 rooms; elevator; quiet; Summer rates. Apply premises, 628 West 114th.

611 West 112th.—Entirely newly furnished; 6 rooms; southern; cool, very light; Riverside; Subway; $75. Exceptional. Apt. 2.

44TH ST., 259 WEST.—Suite of three large, airy rooms; attractive and homelike; all conveniences; private family. Egener.

528 Riverside Drive.—Five rooms and bath; beautiful, cool location on river; $35. Apartment 21.

Handsomely furnished 3 rooms and bath; housekeeping; fully equipped. 47 West 72d St.

95th St., 336 West.—Sublet six rooms, bath, overlooking Riverside; elevator house; references.

56TH ST., 202 WEST.—Cool, light, beautifully furnished apartment. Phone 5057 Schuyler. Hoban.

Completely furnished 4 or 6 rooms; elevator, telephone, &c.; very reasonable. 5 West 104th.

94th, 202 West.—Six rooms, handsomly furnished; piano; high class apt. Riverside 5920.

115th, 404 West, (Morningside Heights.)—Seven choice rooms; elevator; sacrifice. Apt. 51.

Artist's Studio.—Fine north light; bath; extra room; easels, &c. E., 65 West 55th.

112th St., 511 West. — Exceptionally choice six rooms, June-September, $48.

103d St., 203 West.—Five light rooms, bath, elevator, Subway.

East Side.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two, and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

Attractive apartment, 7 rooms and bath, corner Park Av. and 54th St., to let, furnished or unfurnished, at once; moderate rental to right party. Address E. P. Glover, 2 Rector St.

Madison Av., 295.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; bath, electricity; telephone; Summer rates.

Furnished apartments; unusual concessions; all sections and prices. Foss, 45 East 44th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Apartments to let, Unfurnished Only—Housekeeping, two small rooms and bath, opening on airshaft, $14; two large rooms and bath, opening front, $28; two large rooms and bath, opening front, $30; excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred; one-dollar dinners for 50c. The Hillhurst, 154-160 East 91st St.

Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; beautiful four rooms and bath; new high class elevator apartment to lease; would sell furniture if wanted; exceptional opportunity for party going housekeeping; everything practically new; circumstances necessitate quick action; bargain. N 49 Times.

36 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.
New 14-story, high-class, fireproof apartment house; finest location on the Park; a few remaining attractive apartments; $1,200 up; concessions for immediate occupancy.

$35.—FIVE-ROOM elevator apartment, fitted up the latest style; all modern improvements, electric light, 'phone in every apartment; day and night service; fine entrance. 315 West 113th.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON
318-328 WEST 51ST STREET.
Attractive apartments; seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

83D ST., 71 WEST.
Seven large light rooms, bath; suitable for doctor, dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

East Side.

95th, 53 to 61 East.—4, 5, 6 rooms; new houses; electric lights, switchboard service; high-class location; $28-$45. Superintendent in 57.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 853.—Seven all light outside rooms and bath; modern improvements with electric lights; newly renovated; 3d Av. elevated; 161st St. Subway one block; rents $34-$38.

Clinton Av., 2,140, (181st St.)—Latest scientific improvements; children's playgrounds; hot water, steam, gas, electricity, four rooms, $19-20. CLINTON MODEL APARTMENTS.

Board Wanted

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN, cheerful disposition, desires home with small private family; permanent. N 38 Times.

Schools.

Camp Champlain.—An ideal Summer camp for boys on Lake Champlain; twentieth year; every convenience for safety and comfort; waterproof tents, with floors; all land and water sports; leaders carefully chosen; best of food; long-distance 'phone. J. Clark Read, Berkeley School, New York.

Storage.

American Storage Co.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

Lost

LOST.—On Saturday night, gold hunting case watch, with monogram on outer case; have leather strap with club emblem for fob. Suitable reward and no questions asked for return to P. McG., Room 336, 5th Av. Bldg., 200 5th Av. Phone 1745 Gramercy.

LOST.—Book No. 829,064 of the Bowery Savings Bank; finder is requested to return same to the bank; if not restored before the 26th day of June, application will be made for a new book.

LOST—A gentleman's diamond solitaire ring, between 88th St. and Franklin St.; possibly lost on 88th Av. or on Columbus-Broadway lines; liberal reward if returned to 38 West 89th St.

LOST.—Pocketbook, May 24, between Grand Central Terminal and Pier 48, North River; liberal reward, no questions. Rowan, Room 2,004, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

LOST.—Gold bracelet watch, blue enamel band, navy blue leather; "Asprey" on face; most liberal reward. Mrs. W. H. Rowe, Hotel Netherland.

LOST.—Clover-leaf brooch pin, diamond and small pearls, Morningside Park, 110th to 118th St.; liberal reward. Brown, 34 Morningside Drive.

LOST.—Straw dress suit case, lost from wagon morning May 27, Lenox Av. or 111th St.; liberal reward for return, C. H. Osgood, 1,354 Broadway.

LOST—Box containing jewelry valuable as keepsake, vicinity 137th St. and Broadway; reward. Oakland Motor Car Co., 1,600 Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday night, half drop earring; pear-shaped drop; two small diamonds; reward. Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th St.

LOST.—Will finder of two Lake George tickets return to Fayen, 573 West 183d St.? Of no value to finder.

LOST—Friday night, two-piece coral drop earrings; liberal reward. Apartment 58, Hotel Seymour.

$50 REWARD
FOR CLUSTER DIAMOND RING, LOST SUNDAY IN TUXEDO CLUB, TUXEDO PARK, N. Y. RETURN TO BLACK, STARR & FROST, 5TH AV. AND 48TH ST.

$150 REWARD—Lost on Monday, May 26, a diamond cluster ring. Return to Howard & Co., 624 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—Bracelet, in Rector Grill, two months ago. N 11 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Male white poodle dog, shaggy hair, half cut. Finder will please return to 163 East 90th St., private house; very liberal reward. Elgie Bowen.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Automobile Exchange

USED AUTOMOBILES.
Largest salesrooms in the United States.
Easy terms arranged.
Deal with the owner direct.
We sell on 5 per cent. commission.
Whether buying or selling, consult us first. Every car guaranteed. Demonstrations given.
RUNABOUTS .....$100 to $1,000
TOURING CARS, 5 and 7 pass.$250 to $1,500
COMMERCIAL CARS .....$150 to $1,000
BODIES $25 UP TO $650.
CALL OR WRITE. TEL., BRYANT 1873.
GREEN'S, 48TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

PACKARD LANDAULET, THE LATEST MODEL, FOR HIRE, $4 PER HOUR; BIG REDUCTION BY WEEK OR MONTH FOR SUMMER. BUSHMAN, 164 WEST 48TH ST. PHONE 2760 BRYANT.

PACKARD, LATEST MODEL 4-DOOR TOURING CAR, $4 PER HOUR; ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION BY WEEK OR MONTH. BUSHMAN, 164 WEST 46TH ST. PHONE 2760 BRYANT.

Fifty chassis automobiles and delivery wagons from $100 to $300 each; must be sold before June 1; cost on an average of $1,000 each; dealers making big money; chance for hackers and expressmen. Phone 9294 Columbus, 4th floor. Auto Finance Co., 40 West 60th St.

Mitchell 1911, 30 h. p., 5 pass., top, windshield, speedometer, electric lights, Prestolite, clock, horn, excellent condition; cost $2,000; sell $500. Kalaf Bros., 134 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn. Phone Main 1024.

Mercedes Limousine, 45 H. P.
Price $800.
St. Regis Garage, 58th St. and Park Av.

For Sale—A 5-ton Mack truck and a 6½-ton Saurer truck, both in first-class condition and can be seen in operation; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to Cenedella & Co., Hollywood Av., Crestwood, N. Y.

Automobiles for Sale.—Two Dayton trucks, two ton and five ton capacity; in service less than year; both in first-class order. The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington St.

1913 Packard 48 gasoline tank, in perfect condition except for small dent of three inches; equipped with indicator, strainer, air connections; value, $42; will sell $20. N 47 Times.

All makes and models of owners' cars; special bargains and exceptional opportunity to purchase at money raising prices. No reservations. Storage Mart, 32 W. 63d, nr. B'way.

Rare bargain, Velie touring car, fully equipped; condition guaranteed excellent; cash or installments. 380 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Chase 1,500-pound delivery autos; several $150 up. Also Chase parts cheap. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Allen-Kingston 60 H. P. double rumble roadster, 1911 model, very fast, $550. Green's, Broadway and 48th St.

Hudson, Maxwell, and Buick runabouts, $250 each; fine condition. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

White landaulet body 40 H. P. steamer, perfect condition, $275. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Reo limousine; equipped; like new; exceptional bargain; $650. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Panhard limousine, valveless; sell cheap. Mr. Lopez, Hammond Typewriter Co., 537 East 69th St.

Reo roadster; torpedo body; centre control; 1912; equipped; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

1910 Cadillac, good condition, $500; fully equipped. 100 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Reo touring; Model R; 1912; equipped; like new; $550. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Jackson 40 H. P. chassis complete, $150. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Ford roadster, 1912; fully equipped; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

R. C. H. 1912 Roadster, $350. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard foredoor touring car; new body and top; the latest model; the owner will drive; will rent by month or season; reasonable rates. Dann-Gorman & Co., 826-828 West 70th St. 'Phone 670 Col.

NEW PACKARD SEVEN - PASSENGER TOURING CAR FOR RENT BY THE MONTH; PERFECTLY EQUIPPED; CAREFUL DRIVER; TERMS REASONABLE. IOWA, 209 SOUTH BROADWAY, YONKERS, N. Y.

Delightful three-day trip to Atlantic City in fully equipped Cadillac touring car, May 30, 31, June 1st; will take four people at $50 each; use of car for three days. Call 5,026 Riverside, between 6 and 8 P. M.

Packard cars for hire, late models, hour, day, or week; ideal tour trips taken, reasonable price. Long Acre Packard Renting Co., 235 West 50th St., (O'Connor & Hayes.) Phone 8281 Columbus.

For Hire.—Elegant seven-passenger landaulet and touring cars by the hour, day, or month; very reasonable. Christy. Telephone 9780 Columbus.

Private automobile, late model Packard, for rent; owner himself drives; highly recommended. Hoffmann, 105 West 89th St. 8988 Riverside.

For Hire.—Packard touring car; hour, day, month. Liedtke, 326 West 47th St. Tel. 7585 Bryant.

For Hire—PACKARD CARS; hour or trip. Telephone 1862 Riverside. PIERSON.

For Rent—Landaulet, aristocratic people, monthly. H. Mc., 750 7th Av. References.

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

Pope motor cycles, New York Distributors. Also agent for Indian and Excelsior. Amos Shirley, 935 8th Av., near 55th St.

Boats, Engines & Accessories.

Sloop yacht, auxiliary, 50 feet overall; in good condition; will sell cheap for cash. A 307 Times Downtown.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by day cutting, fitting, alterations; references; $1.75. M. E., Times Harlem.

Country Board.

Long Island.

Rockaway Park, (46 Second Av.)—Desirable, cool rooms; $125 until October; balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board, reasonable.

New York State.

IN THE COUNTRY—
IN NEW YORK CITY.

It's an ideal spot, 800 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !
$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS, AT THE ELMWOOD, 42 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; five minutes from Lackawanna Station.
Take McAdoo tube, from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St.

Rainbow House now open, Spring Lake, N. J.; seashore and country; shady, spacious lawns, tennis, garage, boating; two blocks from beach; excellent cooking; $2.50 day; $12.50 up weekly; special family rates. Oscar, chef, Manager.

Attractive cool rooms; modern conveniences; face Lackawanna station; 42 minutes to New York; 550 feet elevation; 20-mile panorama; room and board, $12 to $14. W. H. Mears, Murray Hill, N. J., adjoining Summit.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—One or two large rooms; excellent table; also private bath; beautiful surroundings; near Lackawanna; $10 to $15; private family; references.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; references; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board.

44TH ST., 14 EAST.—Attractive double room with board; table guests; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Attractive modern rooms; hot water; meals as desired.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

57TH AV., 46.—Single, double rooms; superior table; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single and double rooms; first class.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; table board; physician's office.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms, private bath; reference; telephone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; Subway; ample table; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large rooms, suite or separate; conveniences; board; refined home.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bathroom; room telephones; hot water supply; references.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms for Summer months; private baths; meals optional; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—18th year. Large, small rooms; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cuisine; white maid service; telephone in all rooms; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

80TH, 121 AND 123 WEST.
Comfortable, cozy rooms for Summer; Subway, elevated station near by; excellent table; moderate.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; private bath; excellent table. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; bath; small room; lady's home.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; parlor dining room; all conveniences.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large, small room, with board; references.

102D ST., 216 WEST.
Two large rooms; excellent cuisine. Field.

103D, (West End Av., 879.)—Large corner room splendid cuisine; Summer rates.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, cool, front rooms, with board. Telephone Morningside 8130.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; home cooking.

114TH ST., 526-528 WEST.—Delightful rooms; quiet locality; private baths; exceptional table; convenient to Subway and surface cars.

115TH ST., 421 WEST.—Private Parisian family offers room, board refined business gentleman; $10; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; references; table guests.

122D ST., 160 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms; Summer rates. Telephone 7358 Morningside.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; electricity, private bath; references.

140TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful Riverside; "The Audubon"; large, bright room, with 'phone, electricity, running water, large closets and bathroom adjoining; $11, one; $16, two, including first-class board; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 2,493, Near 93d.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; running water; artistically furnished; excellent table; private family; elevator apartment; $18 weekly for two. Apartment 15.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE WEST, 106, (Apartments 74, 75, and 76.)—James's Court, overlooking Morningside and Manhattan; large, bright rooms, with 'phone, electricity, running water, large closets and bathroom adjoining; $11, one; $16, two, including first-class board; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE WEST, 106, (Apartments 74, 75, and 76.)—James's Court, overlooking Morningside and Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

27TH ST., (Lexington Av., 104.)—Large, small, neatly furnished rooms; board if desired; reasonable.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Sunny square room; running water; single room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; gentlemen.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Newly furnished double, single; private baths; kitchenette; $3, $10.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Private house; large, airy rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

57TH, 23-25 EAST.—Handsome suites, double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; $30, $45, $50 monthly.

81ST ST., 55 EAST.—A large room, suitable for one or two. Phone 3800 Plaza.

IN PRIVATE HOUSE, suite of two rooms and bath for gentleman; near 5th Av. and 55th St. Phone Plaza 6553.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 2878.

LEXINGTON AV., 665.—Charming double room, near bath; exceptionally select, clean house; moderate rates; business people; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 175, (34th.)—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; smaller room; breakfast.

West Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodations; rooms, with bath; table board; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and medium; private bath, telephone; reasonable.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; telephone; southern exposure; reference; no housekeeping.

14TH, WEST.—Scrupulously clean, daintily furnished room; gentlemen; private family. Box 384 Madison Square.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean rooms; bath; $1.50 upward; men. Hughes.

44TH ST., 102 WEST, (Hotel Lynwood.)—Single room, $5 per week up; double room, $7 per week up; room with private bath, $9 per week up; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $12.50 per week up; attractive for permanent and transient guests.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

44TH ST., 330 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished modern three connecting housekeeping rooms, bath; hot water. Miller.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Magnificent house, newly opened; elegant rooms; private bath; elevator.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, small private baths; references. 4589 Bryant.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; select house; telephone.

49TH ST., 222 WEST (off Broadway.)—Large and small rooms, $2 upward.

51ST ST., 364 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms; bath; running water; $2.50. Weber.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms.

56TH, 351 WEST.—Large, small, nicely furnished, connecting bath, shower; telephone; reasonable.

57TH ST., 328 WEST.—Attractive, large, small, cool rooms; modern improvements; Subway, "L."

60TH ST., 22 WEST, (the New York.)—Single rooms, $4 per week and up; double rooms, $5 per week and up; room and bath, $8 per week and up; phone, electric light, running hot and cold water in every room; restaurant; Subway and "L" one block. Phone 9851 Col.

61ST ST., 104 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; also small rooms; convenient L and Subway; telephone. Connor.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; will rent separately or en suite; also back parlor, with bath; Southern exposure; private house; reference.

71ST ST., 261 WEST.—One handsomely furnished room; private family; private bath; electric lights; suitable for one or two; all conveniences; $10.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for one or two; private house; reference.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room containing piano; bath adjoining; smaller room; scrupulously clean; ideal Summer location.

75TH ST., 58 WEST.—Boston lady's residence; attractive room; bath, telephone; reasonable; reference.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Nice large room, suitable for two, gentlemen preferred; elevator, telephone. Brown.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Front room; conveniences; twin beds; medium, single room; gentlemen.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story, cool, well-furnished rooms; private house.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large and single rooms, baths adjoining; private house; gentlemen.

78TH ST., 175 WEST.—Large front room; one flight; all convenience; telephone. Shields.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Beautiful double sunny front room; private house; block Subway.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms in newly furnished house; all conveniences; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; private house; references.

81ST ST., 185 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; northern, southern exposure; telephone; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Attractive light rooms; running water, electricity; private family; $706 Schuyler. Haskins.

84TH ST., 14 WEST, (Near Park.)—Attractively furnished, large rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; telephone.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, sunny outside room; refined family; phone; references. Ochs.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, second-story front room; also smaller; private telephone.

85TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large front room, suitable one or two; breakfast; with private family.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished second-floor room, with private bath; unusually desirable; Subway, elevated, Riverside.

88TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large room; private family; gentlemen; no other roomers. Kemp.

90TH ST., 102 WEST.—Newly furnished, light room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway, "L." Hagen.

95TH ST., 122 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room; bath; conveniences; suitable two; near Subway, elevated; rent reasonable; private. Phone Riverside 4607.

96TH ST., 65 WEST.—The Rozelle; rooms; board optional; near park, L; references.

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, large furnished rooms; bath; Summer rates.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private family; room suitable two; breakfast; high-class apartment. Grossman.

99TH ST., Near Riverside.—Two large furnished rooms; stationary washstands, single beds; all modern conveniences; one to four gentlemen. Apt. 74 Times.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Light, nicely furnished room; telephone, electricity, bath; $3. Hubbard.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Pleasant room or suite; elevator apartment; phone; reasonable. Burridge.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; references. Apartment 53.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Fine large or single outside sunny room; lavatory; reasonable.

110TH, 509 WEST, Apartment 2C.—Beautifully furnished front room; gentlemen or couple.

110TH ST., 200 WEST, (Amsterdam.)—Large, light room; closet; elevator. Apt. 2D.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, suite; gentlemen or married couple; in high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 5.

111TH ST., 605 WEST, (Apt. 15.)—Desirable room, corner Riverside, near Subway; references; private home.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Sunny, well-furnished; elevator; electricity. $583 Morningside. Clark.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Front suite; also cheerful, airy, single rooms. Apartment 81.

114TH, 526-528 WEST.—Delightful, cool rooms; private house; all conveniences; near Subway.

115TH, 404 WEST, (Cathedral Heights, Near University.)—Choice, light room; elevator. Apartment 51.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive room, comfortably furnished; lavatory; desirable neighborhood; references. White.

116TH

THREE BIG PARADES FOR MEMORIAL DAY

G. A. R. Men and Work Horses to Occupy Attention in Morning—Sailors in Afternoon.

HONORS TO MAINE'S DEAD

Most Extensive Programme for Decoration Day in Several Years—Exercises Here and There.

Memorial Day exercises this year will be far more elaborate than for several years. There are to be three parades in Manhattan alone, each of them large and picturesque—two in the morning and the other in the afternoon; and the memorial services by individual organizations throughout the city will last well into the night.

In the morning the ever-dwindling line of the Grand Army men will have their parade, escorted by a respectable showing of younger military and semi-military organizations, up Riverside Drive to the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. At about the same time the seventh annual Work Horse Parade will go up Fifth Avenue to Madison Square. In the afternoon the Memorial Day parade in celebration of the long-delayed unveiling of the Maine Monument, at Central Park West and Fifty-ninth Street—probably the biggest event of the day—will march up Fifth Avenue from Forty-second Street and along Central Park South and West to Seventy-ninth Street. Sailors and marines from the twelve dreadnoughts and battleships of the visiting North Atlantic Fleet will take part in the parade. At night there will be memorial services of the Grand Army of the Republic at Carnegie Hall.

Down in the basement of the City Hall, where the G. A. R. Memorial Committee has its headquarters, the old soldiers estimated yesterday that there would be at least 15,000 men in their parade—an estimate they announced rather proudly, betraying a trace of rivalry and even resentment toward the younger and, they thought, intrusive parade for the Maine Monument exercises in the afternoon. The veterans feel that Memorial Day somehow belongs to them.

The G. A. R. parade, which will form at 8:40 A. M. on Friday in the side streets off Riverside Drive from Seventy-second to Seventy-seventh Street, will be led by Grand Marshal Col. George T. Stevens. Escorted by a platoon of mounted police, it will be headed by four companies of regular United States Coast Artillery under Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and two companies of sailors from the battleship Utah, with their band. Then will come some 9,000 militiamen of the National Guard, led by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, with Gen. George R. Dyer commanding the First Brigade.

Then the G. A. R. veterans themselves, ever the most picturesque figures of the Memorial Day parade, will march up the Drive past the Soldiers and Sailors' Mounment at Eighty-ninth Street, led by Grand Marshal Stevens, Col. Joseph B. Lord, chief of staff, and Edward Fitzgerald, the bugler, who has sounded taps year after year when the memorial parade was over. There will be three divisions of Grand Army men, representing forty-two posts in Manhattan, and if old knees prove as sturdy as the hearts that have signified assent to the committee's invitations to be present, some 1,200 veterans are expected to march along.

The Fourth Division will consist of Spanish war veterans, Col. John E. J. Clare, Marshal, with nineteen commands and some 2,000 men. The Fifth Division will be made up of the Army and Navy Union garrisons, some 1,500 or 2,000 men. Randolph S. Bates, Division Marshal. Then will come the semi-military organizations in the Sixth Division, and the Seventh Division, consisting of cadet organizations, and finally the Eighth Division of American Boy Scouts under Grand Marshal Major William H. Elliott, winding up with a division of colored scouts.

This parade is to be reviewed by Gov. Sulzer and staff from the big grand stand at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, where, after the line has passed, memorial exercises will be held.

In the afternoon Grant Post of the G. A. R. of Brooklyn will hold memorial exercises at Grant's Tomb at 2 o'clock. In the evening at 8 o'clock the Grand Army memorial services at Carcegie Hall will wind up the day for the veterans.

The second parade of the morning of Memorial Day will be the seventh annual work horse parade, held under the auspices of the New York Women's League for Animals, of which Mrs. James Speyer is President. This will start from the streets adjoining Washington Square at 9:30 o'clock and pass up Fifth Avenue to Madison Square, where will be the reviewing stand.

Mayor Gaynor and Mrs. Gaynor, Police Commissioner Waldo, Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, Park Commissioner Stover, and Fire Commissioner Johnson have accepted invitations to review the parade of the work horses, as also have Dr. Thomas Darlington, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson, Prof. Fairfield Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt.

The big event of the afternoon of Memorial Day will be the unveiling of the National Maine Memorial Monument, at the southwest entrance to Central Park, and the military and naval parade there. Both the United States and Cuba will be represented in these exercises to perpetuate the memory of the ill-fated battleship, the destruction of which in Havana Harbor on Feb. 15, 1898, led to the Spanish war and the liberation of Cuba. Twelve dreadnoughts and battleships of the North Atlantic fleet, which will be represented by detachments of marines and seamen in the parade, will steam up the bay to-morrow morning, and take positions from Seventy-second to 125th Sereet in the North River. They are the Wyoming, Utah, Florida, North Dakota, Delaware, Virginia, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Kansas, Georgia, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. The Republic of Cuba has sent its protected cruiser and flagship, the Cuba, to represent it on the occasion, with three special envoys delegated by the Cuban Congress, and a battalion of picked Cuban troops, who have seen service, and who have been selected without regard to color by express command of President Menocal. The Cuba is expected here to-morrow.

The parade, headed by United States regulars under Lieut. Commander G. L. Smith, U. S. N., will move up Fifth Avenue from Forty-second Street at 2:30 P. M. to Fifty-ninth Street, where it will be reviewed from the porch of the Hotel Plaza; then turning west, pass the Maine Monument, and go north on Central Park West to Seventy-ninth Street, from which point the sailors will return to their ships.

The exercises at the Maine Monument, which will begin about 3:30 o'clock, will include the placing of wreaths from the Nation, the State that gave the ship its name, the State of New York, the City of New York, the Spanish War Veterans, and the Republic of Cuba.

The address of the afternoon will be delivered by ex-President Taft. Bishop David H. Greer will deliver the invocation; and among the other speakers will be Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Gov. William T. Haines of Maine, Gov. Sulzer of New York, and Mayor Gaynor.

The visiting battleships will be open to-morrow and Friday after 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Under orders of Mayor Gaynor, all boatmen taking visitors to the ships will be subject to the same regulations as at the time of the last visit of the fleet.

Memorial exercises will not be confined to the three chief points mentioned, however, nor to Friday alone. On that day at 2:30 P. M. there will be memorial exercises at the West Farms Cemetery, at East 180th Street and the Boston Road, in honor of the heroes of Fort Schuyler. Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of the New York University will deliver an address at the grave of Capt. Rasberry, a poor, friendless Bronx boy who rose to Adjutant in the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery and was killed at the head of his company at the battle of Cedar Creek on Oct. 19, 1864.

Memorial services to the unknown sailor dead buried at sea will be held under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Sons of Veterans of Long Island on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. at Stahle's Diamond Point Park, Canarsie. A miniature monitor will be set adrift, filled with memorial flowers.

Special trips and special excursion rates have been announced by many of the railroads for Memorial Day itself, for such as shall elect to spend the day fishing or boating instead of commemorating the soldier and sailor dead. These trips include points throughout New York State, the Berkshire Hills, White Mountains, Maine Woods, New Jersey, and Long Island.

The schedule of sporting events which will take place on Memorial Day will be found on the sporting page.

CUTS TAX ON BALL ESTATE.

Surrogate Nicoll Reduces Transfer Tax Appraisement $662,161.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 27.—Surrogate Nicoll of Suffolk County has rendered a decision deducting $662,161.19 from the transfer tax appraisement on the estate of Thomas R. Ball, who was a Summer resident of Water Mill, L. I., and owner of Best & Co. at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

Appraiser Mitchell held that the value of the good will of Best & Co. was $251,174.88, and he appraised the stock of the Ball Realty Company, owners of the stock of Best & Co., at $308,205.50. The estate opposed both such valuations. It was proved to the satisfaction of Surrogate Nicoll that the good will of the firm was appraised altogether too high.

It was shown that in 1909 the net profits amounted to $165,083.80, and in 1910 to $130,915.46, but that in 1911 there was a deficit of $67,620.32, due to a change in location, which caused a loss of business and demanded a rent increase amounting to $90,670.68.

The estate contended that by averaging the net profits and allowing a salary of $90,000 a year to Thomas R. Ball, the correct value of the good will should be no more than $92,219.28, and it is this sum that Surrogate Nicoll fixes in his opinion as the correct value of the good will. He also adds that the shares of stock given to Thomas R. Ball and Ancel Ball, sons, before the testator's death should not have been appraised at all. The value of this stock was $508,205.59, hence that sum is deducted from the original appraisement, together with the difference between the appraised good will and the amount now fixed as the value by the Surrogate.

The net original appraisement amounted to $1,235,351.77. The amount on which taxes will be paid, according to the deductions made, is $563,190.38. A new decree is to be submitted. The reduction is one of the largest ever obtained in this county.

MUSICA PLEADS GUILTY.

Head of the Invoice Swindlers Faces a Ten-Year Sentence.

Philip M. Musica, President of the United States Hair Company, who recently confessed to thefts amounting to more than $600,000, pleaded guilty before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday and was remanded for sentence.

The defendant, his father, Antonio, and his two brothers, Arthur and George, were arrested in New Orleans while attempting to flee from the country. After his arrival in this city Philip Musica revealed the system of false invoices by which he confessed to having obtained sums aggregating $600,000. He mentioned the names of several confederates, and also produced witnesses to corroborate his statements. Most of the persons mentioned by him have fled from the country. Their indictment is expected in the near future.

Philip Lusica served part of a term in prison some years ago for placing a false valuation on goods imported into this country. His father was indicted with him, but was acquitted on trial, and Philip himself was released by the Governor. As a consequence, of his former imprisonment he is liable to a ten-year sentence on his plea of guilty. He has not been promised immunity, and no hope has been held out to his father, who is indicted on the specific charge of having attempted to obtain $25,000 from the Bank of Manhattan Company on false invoices.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The sum of $76,000, representing money found in the possession of Antonio Musica, the New York hair dealer, and his two sons and two daughters, when they were taken into custody here several months ago in connection with charges of fraudulent invoicing, to-day was ordered by the United States District Court to be turned over to the receiver of A. Musica & Sons in New York. The decree also affects a note for $28,000 and other collateral possessed by the Musicas at the time of their arrest.

CAT LOCKED IN A SAFE.

Atlantic City's Woman Controller Gets Her Exhausted Pet Out Alive.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27.—Tommy is the official pet kitten of the City Hall and the constant companion of Miss Bessie Townsend, the only woman City Controller in the United States. On Saturday morning Miss Townsend had occasion to go into the vault, and Tommy followed her in. He stayed in the vault, after Miss Townsend came out.

Not knowing that the kitten was there, Miss Townsend locked the vault and went home. Yesterday she did not have occasion to use the vault, and it was not until this morning that she opened the vault. The kitten was so exhausted that he had to be carried out of the vault, but after a "bracer" of milk was able to be about again.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO RIVERSIDE PLAN

Citizens' Union, Reform Club, and Municipal Art Society All Against It.

SO IS THE INTERBOROUGH

It Would Prevent Extension of the 59th St. Power House—Hearing Adjourned to June 24.

So strong an opposition developed yesterday afternoon to the proposed settlement of the city and the New York Central Railway of the arrangement of the company's tracks from Spuyten Duyvil along Riverside Drive and the west side of the city to St. John's Park, that it was decided to adjourn the hearing before the Board of Estimate until June 24.

In the hour that the matter was discussed it appeared that legal and engineering questions would be raised, as well as objections founded on the injury to the residential section of the city north of Seventy-second Street, and such bodies as the Citizens' Union, the West End Association, the City Club, and the Municipal Art Society, expressed themselves as opposed to the plan of President Mitchel's committee.

President Mitchel himself is not likely to stay at the City Hall long enough to see the matter through. He said he was likely to take up his duties as Collector of the Port on either June 5, 7, or 9, as he could be sworn in on any one of these days. His departure is expected to weaken considerably the support of the west side scheme, as he has been the principal negotiator on the part of the city with the railroad. Controller Prendergast and Borough President McAneny, who are also members of the committee, have been busy with subway problems.

Mayor Gaynor did not attend the hearing. As soon as President Mitchel called it to order, stating that the committee was anxious to receive suggestions to improve its plan, Julius Henry Cohen, for the Citizens' Union and representatives of several other organizations, expressed the wish to have the hearing adjourned as they had not had sufficient time to study the proposals and prepare alternative plans of their own.

Legal Aspect of the Situation.

Mr. Mitchel agreed, and called upon Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr to give the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the legal aspect of the west side situation.

Mr. Burr summarized the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which established that the New York Central's right to the use of the city streets came from the State and not from the city. It had practically a perpetual franchise, and consequently it was impossible for the city to enjoin it from using the streets. On the other hand, the courts held that the Legislature had the right to limit the methods by which the railroad made use of its rights so that they should not hinder the growth of the city or be a detriment to it. Consequently the Legislature of 1911 passed an act authorizing the company to make an agreement with the city by which the railroad should be removed from the street grade.

Enumerating the findings of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Burr said that the railroad could not establish its title to the land it occupies by adverse possession, but that the city retained ownership in the streets, subject to the easement possessed by the railroad during its corporate life. From Fifty-ninth Street to Spuyten Duyvil the ownership of the lands under water was vested in the city, as trustee for the people of the city, and if the railroad had possession of them it was merely under a license to build and operate upon them. So in the case of lands formerly under water, if they had not been granted to the upland owner the title belonged to the city, subject to the use of the railroad, and if they had been granted to the upland owner the title was his, subject to the use of the railroad.

City Cannot Eject Railroad.

"Do you hold," broke in President Mitchel, "that the city could eject the railroad from its streets?"

"There is an absolute injunction against it," said Mr. Burr.

Mr. Cohen raised the point that the original grant t othe New York Central had been for only two tracks, and Mr. Burr replied that he thought it was for two or three tracks.

Briefs opposing the Board of Estimate's plan were handed in by the Reform Club, ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, and the Municipal Art Society. The last brought up a number of aesthetic objections to the scheme, suggesting among other things that the New York Central tracks should be carried under Spuyten Duyvil Creek in a tunnel, which would enable it to continue at a level that would bring it beneath Dyckman Street in a subway. The freight yard below Riverside Drive, along Washington Heights, the society recognized as a disagreeable necessity, but it protested against giving the company such large permanent rights as it was now seeking. The main tracks at this point, it urged, should be kept down to four, the freight yard should be reduced to the minimum, and the company should receive only a ten-year agreement subject to renewal. In regard to the plans for Riverside Drive, from Seventy-second to 129th Street, the society asked that the plans as a whole be submitted to the censorship of the Municipal Art Commission.

Morgan J. O'Brien was present to oppose the plans on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but withheld his objections to the adjourned hearing, and then a report of the Board of Trade and Transportation favoring the general scheme was read.

Interborough Objects.

Opposition on behalf of the New York Railways Company and the Interborough was expressed on account of the proposed destruction of their Forty-second Street car barns and interference with the expansion of the Fifty-ninth Street power house, which would be necessary for the enlarged subway system. Other speakers criticised severely the proposed freight yards beneath the Washington Heights section of Riverside Drive, on the ground that the park, which would thus be destroyed, had been created only five years ago at a cost of $3,000,000, of which the property owners had paid half by assessment.

The hearing then became a debate in which Mr. Cohen, Mr. Mitchel, Ira A. Place of the New York Central, and others took part on the legal side of the problem.

Mr. Cohen pointed out that it was proposed to give the company perpetual franchises, yet there was nothing in the law recently passed to show that the Legislature intended to depart from its settled policy against such grants.

"We are not suggesting a perpetual franchise," said Mr. Mitchel, "but a perpetual easement."

"It may be different in name, but it is the same in effect," retorted Mr. Cohen. "You are doing in the case of a freight railroad exactly what you objected to in the case of a passenger line."

There was a laugh at this reference to Mr. Mitchel's part in the Subway controversy, and after some more desultory discussion the hearing went over for four weeks.

President Mitchel expects to be able to present to the Board of Estimate at its meeting to-morrow morning his report on the South Brooklyn water-front development.

MOTHER JONES STIRS CROWD

"Moral Cowards," She Calls Her Hearers at Carnegie Hall Meeting.

"Mother" Jones, the eighty-one-year old labor agitator who was imprisoned for three months in West Virginia and tried by a court-martial there for her activities in inciting the coal miners to riot in the recent violence there, was the central figure at a mass meeting that filled Carnegie Hall last night.

Max Eastman was Chairman of the meeting, and the other speakers, besides "Mother" Jones, were Joshua Wanhope, editor of The Call, and Charles Edward Russell. In a box in the balcony, under a banner of the Women's Trade Union League, sat "Big Bill" Haywood.

Although there has hitherto been little love between Socialists and the I. W. W., owing to the latter's reliance on direct and violent action, the speakers last night almost without exception said that the "labor class" had "come to its last ditch," could rely on moral suasion or the awakening of sympathy no longer, and must be turned into "an army of fighters" imbued with "the spirit of revolution." Joshua Wanhope explained that, saying:

"We are past the point where we can teach morality to boa constrictors and ethics to hyenas. We are here to get the power to destroy the power they wield. There is hope for the laboring class so long as there are in it, as was shown in West Virginia, men who, seeing that it is a case of killing or being killed, are willing to take guns and do a share of the killing."

"Mother" Jones told about the West Virginia mining troubles, and the gunfights in the mountains between miners and Baldwin guards. When she told of the organization of a court-martial, before which she and other agitators were tried—"the first move ever made by the ruling class to have the working class tried by military and not civil courts"—she turned upon the audience and shouted:

"Cowards! Moral cowards! If you had only risen to your feet like men and said, 'We don't allow military despotism in America! Stop it!' A lot of moral cowards you are. oNt a word of protest did we get out of you, but instead you sat idly by and let these things be."

She said that she would still be in jail if Senator Kerns of Indiana had not introduced his resolution in the United States Senate calling for a Senate commission to investigate the conditions in West Virginia.

A resolution was passed by the mass-meeting calling upon President Wilson and the Senate to further the investigation called for by Senator Kern's resolution.

CONSIDINE DIES OF WOUND.

Actor Who Shot Policeman with His Own Pistol Held for Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 27.—Patrick Considine, the Cliffside Borough policeman, who was shot in the stomach early on Sunday morning by James Devlin while in the actor's home, died this morning in the North Hudson Hospital, without having told who shot him. His last statement, made on Sunday afternoon, was, "If I'm going to cash in then I'll not say anything that might cause another to do the same."

To Chief of Police Richard J. Fox and Justice W. H. Hinners he admitted shortly after reaching the hospital that Devlin had accused him of being too intimate with his actress-wife, known on the stage as Mae Ellwood.

The charge against Devlin, who had been a prisoner in the Hackensack jail since Sunday afternoon, was changed to-day to murder. When told of Considine's death the actor said, "I'm very sorry to hear that." On advice of his lawyers Devlin refused to make any statement.

Mrs. Devlin was this afternoon released from jail, where she had been detained as a material witness, on $2,500 bail. Devlin's eighteen-year-old cousin, Miss Anna Devlin, is still in jail, held as an eye-witness of the tragedy. Mrs. Devlin to-day made the following statement:

"My cousin Anna and myself went out on Saturday night to do a little shopping. As we passed Bender's Hotel Mrs. Bender was on the front porch and called us in. We sat down and had a few drinks. Considine came in, and had a few drinks with us.

"When we got home my husband slapped Anna's face and the policeman heard her scream and interfered. He took my husband in the house. The two quarreled for two hours. I didn't hear my husband accuse the policeman of being friendly with me, but I saw the revolver handed over and saw the shooting."

LEFT $7,000 IN FURS.

Men Fled When Policeman Showed Curiosity Over Their Actions.

Patrolman Russell of the West Seventeenth Street Station last night saw two men take a large box from a truck and place it against the wall of a building near Seventh Avenue and West Twenty-sixth Street. The patrolman ran toward the men, who promptly fled.

When the box was opened in the station it was found to contain about $7,000 worth of furs. A card on the box showed that it had been consigned to George N. Tower, St. John's Park, New York, by Stursberg W. Schell & Co., dry goods merchants at 45 East Seventeenth Street. The police believe that there is a "fence" who conducts operations in the neighborhood of West Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue and that the box was left for it. No member of the firm which shipped the furs could be found last night.

SHUT PATERSON MILL AFTER STRIKE RIOT

Placard Advising Killing of Proprietors Thought to be Work of Crank.

SAY ALL LOOMS ARE IDLE

Power Turned On, According to Strikers, to Bang Empty Shuttles—No Place for Speechmaking.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 27.—Scattering arrests were made in the silk strike in various parts of the city to-day, but there were no serious clashes, and the picketing about the mills in the early morning hours was light. The mill of Aronsohn Brothers, on Cliff Street, was closed to-day following the attack made upon the two policemen who were escorting two of the Aronsohn workers home last evening. Stones were thrown in this attack and Policemen Love and Stapleton were badly bruised in the rioting.

A placard posted upon a telegraph pole in the Riverside district early this morning read as follows:

The Aronsohn Brothers insist upon the four-loom system; they should be killed.

The placard was discovered by Policeman Thomas Walker, who removed it while the paste upon the back was still wet. The Detective Bureau investigated the matter for several hours without discovering anything of value. Capt. Tracey said that the placard was probably the work of some irresponsible crank.

The announcement that the Aronsohn mill would not be reopened to-day was made several hours after the placard was discovered.

The leaders of the I. W. W. said today that the tie-up was just as complete as the first week of the strike. A formal statement issued at strike headquarters said:

In order to give the false impression that a large number of hands have returned to work in many of the ribbon and broad silk plants the manufacturers have adopted the scheme of turning on the power and allowing the empty looms to run. We know, however, that there is not a strand of silk in process of manufacture, and the banging of the empty shuttles does not fool or mislead any one with a knowledge of the manufacture of silk. Power is cheap, and if the manufacturers see fit to use up some excess steam or electricity we have no objection to such a scheme.

The rain to-day prevented the holding of any outdoor meetings, and as both Helvetia and Turn Halls are still closed, the I. W. W. don't allow military despotism in America! Stop it!' A lot of moral cowards you are. oNt a word of protest did we get out of you, but instead you sat idly by and let these things be."

She said that she would still be in jail if Senator Kerns of Indiana had not introduced his resolution in the United States Senate calling for a Senate commission to investigate the conditions in West Virginia.

A resolution was passed by the mass-meeting calling upon President Wilson and the Senate to further the investigation called for by Senator Kern's resolution.

DISPUTE OVER CHILDREN.

They Didn't Return from School, and Kruse Went t. the Police.

Henry Kruse of 329 Eighth Avenue, Astoria, complained to the police yesterday that his two children—Helen, aged 10, and Evelyn, aged 9 years—had been intercepted on the day before while they were on their way home from school, and were kept away from him by a woman whom he named. Capt. Herbert Graham, in charge of the detective force in Queens, and Detective James Kennedy spent several hours in investigating the disappearance of the two children.

They reported last night that the children were at the home of a relative of Kruse, who denied that any attempt had been made either to kidnap or secrete them. The police say that Mrs. Kruse, the mother of the children, died some time ago, and that since then there have been disputes among the relatives as to the custody of the children. On the other hand, Kruse, who keeps a hotel at 80 Flushing Avenue, said that his children had been taken away by a certain woman, and that he intended to appeal to District Attorney Smith for their return.

New White Star Freight Line.

In view of the increasing freight traffic between New York and Great Britain, the White Star Line, which is owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, will inaugurate a new service to Manchester, commencing with the sailing from that port of the steamship Memphian on June 21. The first departure from New York will be on July 12. The vessels will sail from the company's piers, at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, and the sailings will be increased if the freight conditions warrant it.

HEARST AVOIDS SULZER.

Won't Speak with the Governor in His Campaign in This City.

It became known yesterday that William R. Hearst, who has been advertised as one of the chief attractions of the Sulzer direct nominations meeting which is to be held at the New Star Casino, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, this evening, will not appear at this or any of the Sulzer meetings during the direct primary campaign in this city.

The reason given by Mr. Hearst for declining to speak from the same platform with Gov. Sulzer in support of a reform both profess to have much at heart is that preparations for the unveiling of the Maine Monument, which is to be dedicated on Memorial Day, would keep Mr. Hearst too much occupied to permit him to fill any speaking engagements in the present week.

By persons possessing "inside" information it was said last night that there was another reason, which Mr. Hearst did not give, and this was closely connected with the rivalries that have rent the Executive Committee of Gov. Sulzer's War Board, under the auspices of which a majority of the New York City meetings are to be held.

Clarence J. Shearn, Mr. Hearst's attorney, through his friends has been credited with controlling the Executive Committee. He used this power to veto a proposal that Mr. Sulzer should address a meeting at Carnegie Hall this evening under the auspices of the Non-Partisan Direct Primary League, after officials of the league had vetoed a suggestion that William R. Hearst should speak at the same meeting on the ground that his appearance would give the meeting a partisan aspect.

After Mr. Shearn heard of this a representative of Mr. Hearst first sought to obtain a lease of Carnegie Hall for the same evening, and thus prevent the league from carrying out its programme. When this failed Mr. Shearn was instrumeutal in arranging a rival meeting at the New Star Casino.

At the same time it is known that word was sent to Gov. Sulzer to the effect that unless he declined to speak at the Carnegie Hall meeting Mr. Hearst would withdraw as a speaker in the Sulzer campaign. Mr. Shearn even threatened to withdraw as a member of the Executive Committee of the War Board. Gov. Sulzer, however, had already pledged himself to appear at Carnegie Hall, and felt that he could not very well withdraw. Gov. Sulzer's decision to keep his promise is supposed to be directly responsible for Mr. Hearst's declination to be a speaker.

Gov. Sulzer will arrive in this city this afternoon. His speeches this evening include one in Prospect Hall in Brooklyn, one at Carnegie Hall, one at the New Star Casino, and one at Niblo's Garden in the Bronx. Among the speakers announced for the Carnegie Hall meeting, besides the Governor, are District Attorney Whitman, Controller Prendergast, John De Witt Warner, and former Congressman William S. Bennet.

The Governor is scheduled to remain here until the end of the week. To-morrow he will address a series of meetings in the Borough of Queens, and on Friday will speak on Staten Island and in Brooklyn.

ONE LINE TO CITY ISLAND.

Merger with Pelham Park Railroad —Both Owned by Interboro.

The Pelham Park and City Island railroad companies, which are now in the hands of receivers, are to be reorganized as one. They operate a street railroad from Bartow, or City Island station, on the Harlem River branch of the New Haven, to Belden's Point, City Island.

A few years ago the Pelham Park section of the line was used for an experiment with a monorail line. After three years it was discarded, and on July 2 last year both properties were sold in foreclosure proceedings to George Keegan, a representative of the Interborough. On the recommendation of Commissioner Eustis the Public Service Commission yesterday gave permission for the reorganization of the new joint company with $117,000 capital stock. All this stock is to be purchased by the Interborough, and the new line is to be equipped for operation by Sept. 1, and known as the Pelham Park & City Island Railway Company.

SISTERS' HUSBANDS BARRED

Albert Kenyon Didn't Want Them to Share in His Estate.

The will of Albert Kenyon, the retired woolen merchant who committed suicide in his apartments in the Mansion House, 173 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office of that borough. The testator leaves the bulk of his estate, estimated in value at $150,000, to his two sisters, Mrs. Lillian Salisbury and Mrs. Margaret H. Braislin. He stipulates that the husbands of the two beneficiaries shall have no control over the legacies of their wives.

"This is not intended as a reflection on the husbands," the testator states in his will, "but my purpose is to provide for my beneficiaries."

No United Fruit Co. Indictment.

The special Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating the affairs of the United Fruit Company, was dismissed yesterday. If the investigation is resumed a new Grand Jury will have to be empaneled. It was understood that the Government had been holding the inquiry to see if any evidence could be discovered which might show that the United Fruit Company was violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

I.W.W. Men Driven Out of Bayonne.

Four I. W. W. speakers, who had gone to Bayonne last night to address the silk workers there, were driven out of town by Mayor Matthew T. Cronin and told to stay away from Bayonne. They were not permitted to speak, and the Mayor ordered the police to escort them out of the city limits. This was done.

IS HELD FOR EXTORTION.

J. P. Sheridan to Explain Why He Got $1,000 from Ice Company.

Joseph P. Sheridan, charged with extorting $1,000 from the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail by Chief Magistrate McAdoo. William Garvin, a Burns detective, testified to a conversation which Sheridan had with District Attorney Whitman on last April 24, in which Sheridan tried to charge Charles C. Small, a district Superintendent of the ice company, with bribery. This was the day after Sheridan had received from Small $1,000 in bills of various denominations, the numbers of which had been carefully recorded. According to the witness he had been assigned to trail Sheridan and had met Detective "Barney" Flood of the District Attorney's staff at the defendant's residence and accompanied him with the defendant to the District Attorney's home.

According to Garvin, the defendant assured the District Attorney that Small had attempted to bribe him and that of the $1,000 paid $200 was to go to Small himself and $800 was to be expended by Sheridan for expenses to Albany to investigate the ice supply in the houses on the water-front. Sheridan said, according to the Burns detective, that he was supposed to render a report favorable to the ice company.

Joseph Hirsch, a liveryman at 445 West Forty-fourth Street, was recalled to testify that on the afternoon of April 23 Sheridan had come to him with $1,000 which he had requested him to take care of for him until the following day. Hirsch said that he deposited the money in the Forty-second Street Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank.

The defense contended that Sheridan wanted the money held in order that he might take it to the District Attorney as evidence that the Ice Trust had been trying to silence him. In holding Sheridan, Magistrate McAdoo observed that the crux of the case was the question whether or not Sheridan had asked to have the money held for him or had requested that it be deposited.

Andrew S. Fraser, attorney for the defense, conceded this point and waived further examination, declining to put his client upon the stand. Mr. Fraser stated that his witnesses before a petit jury would be District Attorney Whitman and Detective Flood. The latter is at present abroad upon an extradition case.

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B'way at 29th St. (Southwest Corner)

3d Ave. Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

Blue Serge Suits $18

HERE is an instance of the wonderful values we always offer—a real Blue Serge Suit made and guaranteed by Hart, Schaffner & Marx at $18. Others up to $40.

$6 White Serge Trousers $4

PURE white, cream colored and striped ones—all worth every bit of $6. Here at $4.

$6 Silk Shirts $3.85

SOMETHING very special here—for these shirts would be wonders at $6. Because our buyers were "on the job" we now offer them at $3.85.

A Guide to PIANO BUYING

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We have just published a booklet, "The Pith of the Piano Problem," which tells for the first time in a simple, understandable way, how to judge a piano.

If you ever hope to become the owner of a piano, you owe it to yourself to read this new booklet.

A piano is perhaps the most difficult article for the layman to judge, because the outside is all he can see—yet this is the least important part.

Even the most inferior pianos often have beautiful exteriors, but it's the inside which really counts. "The Pith of the Piano Problem" goes to the very heart of the question and shows you, whether or not you know anything about pianos, how to distinguish the real from the unreal, the good from the bad.

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In Vacation Time.

If you want a country place for the Summer, consult the Want page of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Advertisements are there that may attract and interest you, and you may secure the place you seek.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Want columns. Next to last page.

See Our $20 Patterns No Matter What You've Paid

Our made-to-measure $20 suit is really remarkable value. A small organization could not duplicate it for less than $35 to $40. The variety of materials cannot be found in ready-to-wear clothes at all. And of course to get the individual fit and style we offer, you must have your clothes made. There are a thousand attractive patterns to select from. You can study the economy of clothes buying here.

Suits to Measure, $20.00

Special White Flannel Trousers, 5.00

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. LAST 10 Nights—Last 4 Matinees. MISS BILLIE BURKE in the Amazing "THE AMAZONS" Last Night Sat., June 7—Special Night.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE SUNSHINE GIRL.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Holiday Matinee Decoration Day (Fri.) Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-day and Sat. 2:20. Extra Matinee Decoration Day (Fri.) THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL

FULTON 46th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-day, Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Extra Matinee Decoration Day (Fri.) Richard Bennett & CO-WORKERS present Damaged Goods

Journal predicted "Here for a year." THE MASTER MIND Extra Matinee Decoration Day. HARRIS, W. 42d St. Pop. Mat. To-m'w.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Fri. & Sat. THE WHITNEY OPERA CO. presents Oscar Straus's New Musical Farce My Little Friend

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eve. 8:10 sharp. Pop. Price Mat. To-day 2:10. Special Matinee Decoration Day (Fri.) "The Biggest Musical Success of the Season." THE PURPLE ROAD

GLOBE, B'y, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. only. FRITZI SCHEFF in her great Success MLLE. MODISTE

Winter Garden 2ND EDITION Evenings at 8. Mat. To-m'w, 50c-$1.50. HONEYMOON EXPRESS Grace La Rue—AL JOLSON—Ina Claire

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15. Gilbert-Sullivan Company in IOLANTHE Extra Special Matinee Decoration Day.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, $1.50. ROMANCE EXTRA SPECIAL MAT. DECORATION DAY.

Princess 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day 2:30. 3 ONE-ACT PLAYS THAT MADE THE GRAND GUIGNOL IN PARIS FAMOUS. Extra Special Matinee Decoration Day.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST 7 TIMES ARIZONA By AUGUSTUS THOMAS. Extra Special Matinee Decoration Day.

Manhattan OP. HO. Stock Co. Mats. To-day, Thurs., Fri. and Sat. 10c., 20c., 30c. Evs. 8:15. GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD

CORT 48th St., E. of B'y. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.' Extra Matinee Decoration Day (Fri.)

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day Decoration Day & Sat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

ASTOR B'way & 45 St. ZENITH OF PHOTO DRAMA Every Day, Incl. Sun., 2:20 & 8:20. 25 & 50c "QUO VADIS?"

Grand 23 St., 8 Ave. Adult Pictures Auction Pinocle Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50

GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN MAY 30TH, 1913 AUTOMOBILE ACCOMMODATIONS.

LUNA CONEY IS Fire & Sword (Adrianople) The Biggest Thing We've Ever Done.

STEEPLECHASE CONEY'S LAUGH